



Natural Resources Conservation Service In cooperation with Maine Agricultural and Forest Experiment Station and Maine Department of Agriculture

Soil Survey of Somerset County Area and Parts of Franklin and Oxford Counties, Maine



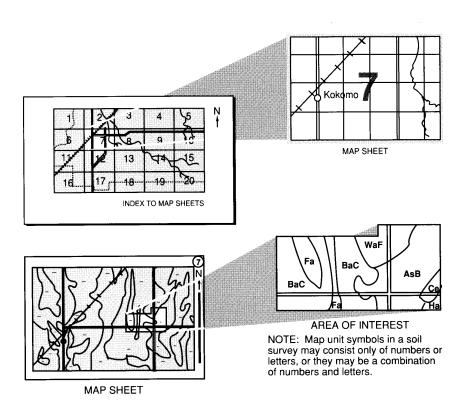
How To Use This Soil Survey

The detailed soil maps can be useful in planning the use and management of small areas.

To find information about your area of interest, locate that area on the **Index to Map** Sheets. Note the number of the map sheet and turn to that sheet.

Locate your area of interest on the map sheet. Note the map unit symbols that are in that area. Turn to the **Contents**, which lists the map units by symbol and name and shows the page where each map unit is described.

The **Contents** shows which table has data on a specific land use for each detailed soil map unit. Also see the **Contents** for sections of this publication that may address your specific needs.



This soil survey is a publication of the National Cooperative Soil Survey, a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local agencies The Natural Resources Conservation Service (formerly the Soil Conservation Service) has leadership for the Federal part of the National Cooperative Soil Survey.

Major fieldwork for this soil survey was completed in 2004. Soil names and descriptions were approved in 2005. Unless otherwise indicated, statements in this publication refer to conditions in the survey area in 2005. This survey was made cooperatively by the Natural Resources Conservation Service, the Maine Agricultural and Forest Experiment Station, and the Maine Department of Agriculture. The survey is part of the technical assistance furnished to the Somerset County, Franklin County, and Oxford County Soil andWater Conservation Districts.

Soil maps in this survey may be copied without permission. Enlargement of these maps, however, could cause misunderstanding of the detail of mappinglf enlarged, maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a larger scale.

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Cover: West Kennebago Mountain is in the distance and glacial till soils are on the mountains, hills, and ridges.

Additional information about the Nation's natural resources is available online from the Natural Resources Conservation Service at http://www.nrcs.usda.gov.

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Issued 2009

Foreword

This soil survey contains information that affects land use planning in this survey area. It contains predictions of soil behavior for selected land uses. The survey also highlights soil limitations, improvements needed to overcome the limitations, and the impact of selected land uses on the environment.

This soil survey is designed for many different users. Foresters can use it to evaluate the potential of the soil and the management needed for maximum forest production. Planners, community officials, engineers, developers, builders, and home buyers can use the survey to plan land use, select sites for construction, and identify special practices needed to ensure proper performance. Conservationists, teachers, students, and specialists in recreation, wildlife management, waste disposal, and pollution control can use the survey to help them understand, protect, and enhance the environment.

Various land use regulations of Federal, State, and local governments may impose special restrictions on land use or land treatment. The information in this report is intended to identify soil properties that are used in making various land use or land treatment decisions. Statements made in this report are intended to help the land users identify and reduce the effects of soil limitations on various land uses. The landowner or user is responsible for identifying and complying with existing laws and regulations.

Great differences in soil properties can occur within short distances. Some soils are seasonally wet or subject to flooding. Some are shallow to bedrock. Some are too unstable to be used as a foundation for buildings or roads. Clayey or wet soils are poorly suited to use as septic tank absorption fields. A high water table makes a soil poorly suited to basements or underground installations.

These and many other soil properties that affect land use are described in this soil survey. The location of each soil is shown on the detailed soil maps. Each soil in the survey area is described. Information on specific uses is given for each soil. Help in using this publication and additional information are available at the local office of the Natural Resources Conservation Service or the Cooperative Extension Service.

Juan Hernandez State Conservationist

Natural Resources Conservation Service

Soil Survey of Somerset County Area and Parts of Franklin and Oxford Counties, Maine

By David E. Wilkinson

Fieldwork by Theodore H. Butler Jr., Larry Flewelling, Brian Grisi, Gary T. Hedstrom, Wayne D. Hoar, Mary Jo Kimble, Jonathan Miller, David J. Popp, and David E. Wilkinson

United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service, in cooperation with Maine Agricultural and Forest Experiment Station and Maine Department of Agriculture.

Somerset County Area and Parts of Franklin and Oxford Counties are located in a region of Maine known as "The Big Woods." The soil survey area has a total land area of 2,004,779 acres and 110,042 acres of water including lakes, ponds, and rivers (fig. 1). The survey area is made up of unorganized townships. It is bordered by Moosehead Lake on the northeast and extends west towards Quebec, Canada and down along the northeastern border of New Hampshire into the most northern areas of Oxford and Franklin counties and south as far as the Wyman Dam on the Kennebec River.

The survey area is in Major Land Resource Area 143–Nor theast Mountains (USDA, 2006). The area consists mostly of till-mantled hilly and mountainous uplands underlain by bedrock and elevation ranges from about 1,000 feet to over 4,000 feet. The area is almost entirely forested and the main industries in the area are forest products and recreation. Developmental pressures are mounting in this area of Maine due to the rugged natural beauty and abundance of lakes, ponds, rivers and streams as well as high elevation sites that may have potential for wind power generation.

General Nature of the Survey Area

This section provides general information about the history and development, the climate, and the drainage of the survey area.

History and Development

By Jonathan W. Miller, Soil Survey Project Leader (retired), Natural Resources Conservation Service

This soil survey area is comprised of about 100 townships and plantations in three counties. Timber production, wildlife habitat, and recreation are the major uses of the land in this survey area. The area is predominately a woodland environment with many lakes and ponds dotting the landscape; and it is well known for its logging history and many recreational opportunities.

In 1775, Benedict Arnold traveled through the region on his ill-fated expedition to attack the British at Quebec City. Starting from the Pittston area on the lower Kennebec River, Arnold and his troops, traveling in bateaux, went up the Kennebec to what is now known as Carrying Place Stream, which flows out of East Carry Pond. At this point, they went overland, crossing the Carry Ponds, continuing on to Dead River

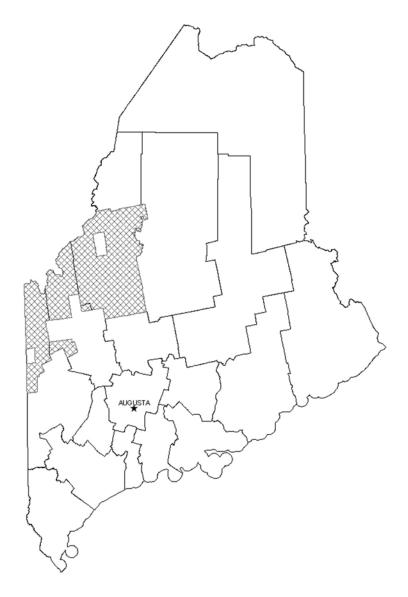


Figure 1.—Location of Somerset County Area and parts of Franklin and Oxford counties in Maine.

and up the North Branch to Chain of Ponds. From here they moved into Canada, crossing Lac Megantic to the Chaudiere River and on to Quebec City.

The many rivers in the area were used as highways into the region by the early settlers, hunters, trappers, and later, starting in the early 1800s by the logging industry. Lumbering and other forest related business ventures were then, and still are, the major source of employment in the region. Beginning in the 1800s lumbering operations would start each fall and run through to the next spring. For over a hundred years, many men were farmers in the summer and loggers in the winter. They went into the woods in the fall to work in one of the hundreds of logging camps through the winter, not coming out until spring. The logs and pulpwood they cut during the winter were marked and yarded to the streams and rivers to be delivered to the mills down river by the annual spring river drive. This method of delivering the wood to the mills was used until the end of the river drives in 1976. At that time, there was a major change in the way timber was harvested and delivered to the mills. Hundreds of

miles of woods roads were constructed and timber began to be delivered by truck rather than by using the rivers.

Railroads ran through the area from Greenville to the Quebec border at Beattie, from Rumford to Kennebago Lake, and from Bingham to Rockwood. Several of the townships that are now uninhabited had thriving communities a hundred years ago. Lumber mills were started near the railroads in order to move lumber out of the woods by rail and small towns evolved in such places as Skinner, Lowelltown, and Holeb. The railroads provided access to the back country for the sporting public and were very accommodating in dropping off and picking up passengers traveling to and from remote sporting camps.

Hunting and fishing were excellent in the region and many people were attracted to the area for this reason. Sporting camps were established on many of the small ponds and guiding hunters and fishermen provided employment to the local people. Hotels were established in Rangeley, Rockwood, and Seboomook as well as surrounding towns for the purpose of catering to the hunters and anglers. Often people came to these hotels to stay for the entire summer season.

With the ending of the river drives in 1976, a new form of recreation moved into the area. Whitewater rafting on the Kennebec and Dead River has become a major recreational draw to the area. The Appalachian Trail crosses the survey area on its way to Mount Katahdin. It comes into Oxford County through the township of Riley, traverses all three counties, and exits through Bald Mountain Township in Somerset County. Old Speck Mountain, at 4,180 feet in elevation, is the highest peak in the survey area, but there are dozens of trails in the area over 3,000 feet.

Climate

Prepared by the Natural Resources Conservation Service National Water and Climate Center, Portland, Oregon.

Climate tables were created using data from a climate station in Jackman, Maine.

Thunderstorm days, relative humidity, percent sunshine, and wind information were estimated from First Order station Caribou, Maine.

Table 1 gives data on temperature and precipitation for the survey area as recorded at Jackman in the period 1971 to 2000. Table 2 shows probable dates of the first freeze in fall and the last freeze in spring. Table 3 provides data on the length of the growing season.

In winter, the average temperature is 13.0 degrees F and the average daily minimum temperature is 1.7 degrees. The lowest temperature on record, which occurred at Jackman on February 7, 1993, is -44 degrees. In summer, the average temperature is 62.0 degrees and the average daily maximum temperature is 74.2 degrees. The highest temperature on record, which occurred at Jackman on May 24, 1977, is 97 degrees.

Growing degree days are shown in table 1. They are equivalent to "heat units." During the month, growing degree days accumulate by the amount that the average temperature each day exceeds a base temperature (40 degrees F). The normal monthly accumulation is used to schedule single or successive plantings of a crop between the last freeze in spring and the first freeze in fall.

The average annual total precipitation is about 39.29 inches. Of this, about 15.74 inches, or 40 percent, usually falls in June through September. The growing season for most crops falls within this period. The heaviest 1-day rainfall during the period of record was 4.36 inches at Jackman on November 19, 1926. Thunderstorms occur on about 19 days each year, and most occur in July.

The average seasonal snowfall is 109.1 inches. The greatest snow depth at any one time during the period of record was 75 inches recorded on March 15, 1993. On

an average, 124 days per year have at least 1 inch of snow on the ground. The heaviest 1-day snowfall on record was 25.0 inches recorded on January 7, 1944 and February 15, 2007.

The average relative humidity in mid-afternoon is about 61 percent. Humidity is higher at night, and the average at dawn is about 80 percent. The sun shines 47 percent of the time in summer and 37 percent in winter. The prevailing wind is from the northwest. Average wind speed is highest, 9.3 miles per hour, in March.

Drainage

The eastern two thirds of the survey area are in the Kennebec River Basin and the western third is in the Androscoggin River Basin. The streams and rivers are generally postglacial, and along with the associated lakes, bogs and swamps, formed the general pattern of glacial drainage during the recession of the last ice sheet. The general direction of this drainage pattern is northwest-southeast. The largest bodies of water are Mooselookmeguntic, Upper Richardson, Aziscohos, Flagstaff, and Seboomook Lakes.

How This Survey Was Made

This survey was made to provide information about the soils and miscellaneous areas in the survey area. The information includes a description of the soils and miscellaneous areas and their location and a discussion of their suitability, limitations, and management for specified uses. Soil scientists observed the steepness, length, and shape of the slopes; the general pattern of drainage; the kinds of native plants; and the kinds of bedrock. They dug many holes to study the soil profile, which is the sequence of natural layers, or horizons, in a soil. The profile extends from the surface down into the unconsolidated material in which the soil formed. The unconsolidated material is devoid of roots and other living organisms and has not been changed by other biological activity.

The soils and miscellaneous areas in the survey area are in an orderly pattern that is related to the geology, landforms, relief, climate, and natural vegetation of the area. Each kind of soil and miscellaneous area is associated with a particular kind of landform or with a segment of the landform. By observing the soils and miscellaneous areas in the survey area and relating their position to specific segments of the landform, a soil scientist develops a concept or model of how they were formed. Thus, during mapping, this model enables the soil scientist to predict with a considerable degree of accuracy the kind of soil or miscellaneous area at a specific location on the landscape.

Commonly, individual soils on the landscape merge into one another as their characteristics gradually change. To construct an accurate soil map, however, soil scientists must determine the boundaries between the soils. They can observe only a limited number of soil profiles. Nevertheless, these observations, supplemented by an understanding of the soil-vegetation-landscape relationship, are sufficient to verify predictions of the kinds of soil in an area and to determine the boundaries.

Soil scientists recorded the characteristics of the soil profiles that they studied. They noted soil color, texture, size and shape of soil aggregates, kind and amount of rock fragments, distribution of plant roots, reaction, and other features that enable them to identify soils. After describing the soils in the survey area and determining their properties, the soil scientists assigned the soils to taxonomic classes (units). Taxonomic classes are concepts. Each taxonomic class has a set of soil characteristics with precisely defined limits. The classes are used as a basis for comparison to classify soils systematically. Soil taxonomy, the system of taxonomic classification used in the United States, is based mainly on the kind and character of

soil properties and the arrangement of horizons within the profile. After the soil scientists classified and named the soils in the survey area, they compared the individual soils with similar soils in the same taxonomic class in other areas so that they could confirm data and assemble additional data based on experience and research.

While a soil survey is in progress, samples of some of the soils in the area generally are collected for laboratory analyses and for engineering tests. Soil scientists interpret the data from these analyses and tests as well as the field-observed characteristics and the soil properties to determine the expected behavior of the soils under different uses. Interpretations for all of the soils are field tested through observation of the soils in different uses and under different levels of management. Some interpretations are modified to fit local conditions, and some new interpretations are developed to meet local needs. Data are assembled from other sources, such as research information, production records, and field experience of specialists. For example, data on forest productivity under defined levels of management are assembled from plot experiments on the same kinds of soil.

Predictions about soil behavior are based not only on soil properties but also on such variables as climate and biological activity. Soil conditions are predictable over long periods of time, but they are not predictable from year to year. For example, soil scientists can predict with a fairly high degree of accuracy that a given soil will have a high water table within certain depths in most years, but they cannot predict that a high water table will always be at a specific level in the soil on a specific date.

After soil scientists located and identified the significant natural bodies of soil in the survey area, they drew the boundaries of these bodies on aerial photographs and identified each as a specific map unit. Aerial photographs show trees, buildings, fields, roads, and rivers, all of which help in locating boundaries accurately.

Map Unit Composition

A map unit delineation on a soil map represents an area dominated by one major kind of soil or an area dominated by several kinds of soil. A map unit is identified and named according to the taxonomic classification of the dominant soil or soils. Within a taxonomic class there are precisely defined limits for the properties of the soils. On the landscape, however, the soils are natural objects. In common with other natural objects, they have a characteristic variability in their properties. Thus, the range of some observed properties may extend beyond the limits defined for a taxonomic class. Areas of soils of a single taxonomic class rarely, if ever, can be mapped without including areas of soils of other taxonomic classes.

Consequently, every map unit is made up of the soil or soils for which it is named and some soils that belong to other taxonomic classes. These latter soils are called inclusions or included soils.

Most inclusions have properties and behavioral patterns similar to those of the dominant soil or soils in the map unit, and thus they do not affect use and management. These are called noncontrasting (similar) inclusions. They may or may not be mentioned in the map unit descriptions. Other inclusions, however, have properties and behavior divergent enough to affect use or require different management. These are contrasting (dissimilar) inclusions. They generally occupy small areas and cannot be shown separately on the soil maps because of the scale used in mapping. The inclusions of contrasting soils are mentioned in the map unit descriptions. A few inclusions may not have been observed and consequently are not mentioned in the descriptions, especially where the soil pattern was so complex that it was impractical to make enough observations to identify all the kinds of soils on the landscape.

The presence of inclusions in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the soil data. The objective of soil mapping is not to delineate pure taxonomic classes of soils but rather to separate the landscape into segments that have similar use and management requirements. The delineation of such landscape segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans, but onsite investigation is needed to plan for intensive uses in small areas.

Survey Procedures

The general procedures followed in making this survey are described in the "National Soil Survey Handbook" (U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service, 2003) and the "Soil Survey Manual" (Soil Survey Division Staff. 1993).

Where available, surficial geology maps and bedrock geology maps were used to form a correlation between landforms and individual soil sites.

Prior to actual field mapping, sample areas were selected to represent the major landscapes in the survey area and general field investigations were made to determine the patterns of landforms and soils in these areas. Extensive notes were taken on the composition of map units in these preliminary study areas.

Field mapping was done primarily by making traverses on foot. Traverses were made mainly at intervals of ¼ mile or more, depending on the complexity of topography and soil patterns. As the traverses were made, the soil scientists divided the landscape into landforms or landform segments based on use and management of the soils. For example, a hill or ridge would be separated from a depression and a gently sloping summit from a very steep back slope of a ridge. In most areas, soil examinations along the traverses were made 100 to 800 yards apart, depending on the landscape and soil pattern. Areas of great variability and complexity occur along streams and river valleys.

Soil boundaries were determined on the basis of soil examinations, observations, and photo interpretation. The soil material was examined with the aid of a shovel, hand auger, or bucket auger to a depth of about 5 feet or to bedrock or the dense compact substratum if it was at a depth of less than 5 feet. The pedons described as typical were observed and studied in pits. A number of different soils were sampled for chemical and physical analyses.

All soils boundaries and information was recorded on aerial photographs. These photographs were at a scale of 1:62,500 (1 inch=1 mile). At this scale of mapping, the minimum size map unit delineation was 40 acres. Surface drainage was also recorded on aerial photographs and cultural features are from the U.S. Geological Survey 7 ½ minute topographic maps.

Detailed Soil Map Units

The map units delineated on the detailed soil maps in this survey represent the soils in the survey area. The map unit descriptions in this section, along with the maps, can be used to determine the suitability and potential of a unit for specific uses. They also can be used to plan the management needed for those uses.

A map unit delineation on a soil map represents an area dominated by one or more major kinds of soil. A map unit is identified and named according to the taxonomic classification of the dominant soils. Within a taxonomic class there are precisely defined limits for the properties of the soils. On the landscape, however, the soils are natural phenomena, and they have the characteristic variability of all natural phenomena. Thus, the range of some observed properties may extend beyond the limits defined for a taxonomic class. Areas of soils of a single taxonomic class rarely, if ever, can be mapped without including areas of other taxonomic classes. Consequently, every map unit is made up of the soils for which it is named and some minor components that belong to taxonomic classes other than those of the major soils.

Most minor soils have properties similar to those of the dominant soil or soils in the map unit, and thus they do not affect use and management. These are called noncontrasting, or similar, components. They may or may not be mentioned in a particular map unit description. Other minor components, however, have properties and behavioral characteristics divergent enough to affect use or to require different management. These are called contrasting, or dissimilar, components. They generally are in small areas and could not be mapped separately because of the scale used. Some small areas of strongly contrasting soils or miscellaneous areas are identified by a special symbol on the maps. The contrasting components are mentioned in the map unit descriptions. A few areas of minor components may not have been observed, and consequently they are not mentioned in the descriptions, especially where the pattern was so complex that it was impractical to make enough observations to identify all the soils on the landscape.

The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The objective of mapping is not to delineate pure taxonomic classes but rather to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. The delineation of such segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, however, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

An identifying symbol precedes the map unit name in the map unit descriptions. Each description includes general facts about the unit and gives the principal hazards and limitations to be considered in planning for specific uses.

Soils that have profiles that are almost alike make up a *soil series*. Except for differences in texture of the surface layer, all the soils of a series have major horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement.

Some map units are made up of two or more major soils or miscellaneous areas. These map units are complexes, associations, or undifferentiated groups.

A *complex* consists of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas in such an intricate pattern or in such small areas that they cannot be shown separately on the maps.

The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar in all areas. Elliottsville–Monson complex, 5 to 15 percent slopes is an example.

An association is made up of two or more geographically associated soils or miscellaneous areas that are shown as one unit on the maps. Because of present or anticipated uses of the map units in the survey area, it was not considered practical or necessary to map the soils or miscellaneous areas separately. The pattern and relative proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar. Monarda—Telos association, 1 to 8 percent slopes is an example.

An undifferentiated group is made up of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas that could be mapped individually but are mapped as one unit because similar interpretations can be made for use and management. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas in a mapped area are not uniform. An area can be made up of only one of the major soils or miscellaneous areas, or it can be made up of all of them. Wonsqueak and Bucksport Soils, 0 to 1 percent slopes is an undifferentiated group in this survey area.

Table 4 gives the acreage and proportionate extent of each map unit. Other tables give properties of the soils and the limitations, capabilities, and potentials for many uses. The Glossary defines many of the terms used in describing the soils.

ABE—Abram-Rock outcrop-Hermon association, 20 to 60 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 350 to 2,500 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 40 inches

Frost-free period: 90 to 115 days

Map Unit Composition

Abram and similar soils: 25 percent

Rock outcrop: 25

Hermon and similar soils: 25 Minor components: 25 percent

Description of Abram

Setting

Landform: Hills, ground moraines

Parent material: Coarse-loamy supraglacial meltout till derived from granite and gneiss, and/or coarse-loamy supraglacial meltout till derived from mica schist

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 20 to 45 percent

Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 1 to 9 inches to bedrock, lithic

Drainage class: Excessively drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately

high

Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Very low (about 0.6 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile

0 to 1 inch: highly decomposed plant material

1 to 3 inches: fine sandy loam

3 to 9 inches: bedrock

Description of Rock outcrop

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 20 to 60 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 0 inches to bedrock, lithic

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low or moderately

high

Frequency of flooding: None

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 8s

Typical Profile

0 to 60 inches: bedrock

Description of Hermon

Setting

Landform: Hills, ground moraines

Parent material: Sandy-skeletal supraglacial meltout till derived from granite and

gneiss

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 30 to 60 percent

Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 9.0 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: None within 60 inches Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to

very high

Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Low (about 4.0 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile

0 to 1 inch: highly decomposed plant material

1 to 3 inches: sandy loam

3 to 26 inches: very gravelly loamy sand 26 to 65 inches: very gravelly coarse sand

Minor Components

Ricker soils

Percent of map unit: 8 percent Landform: Mountains, hills

Hermon soils, greater than 50 percent boulder cover

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Landform: Hills, ground moraines

Hermon soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Landform: Ground moraines, hills

Abram soils, 3 to 15 percent slopes

Percent of map unit: 4 percent Landform: Ground moraines, hills

Rawsonville soils

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Ridges

Hogback soils

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Ridges

ACB—Adams-Croghan association, 1 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 350 to 2,500 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 40 inches

Frost-free period: 90 to 115 days

Map Unit Composition

Adams and similar soils: 60 percent Croghan and similar soils: 20 percent Minor components: 20 percent

Description of Adams

Setting

Landform: Outwash plains

Parent material: Sandy glaciofluvial deposits derived from granite and gneiss

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 1 to 8 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: None within 60 inches Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to

very high

Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Low (about 3.4 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 4s

Typical Profile

0 to 3 inches: highly decomposed plant material

3 to 7 inches: sand 7 to 27 inches: sand 27 to 65 inches: sand

Description of Croghan

Setting

Landform: Outwash plains

Parent material: Sandy glaciofluvial deposits derived from granite and gneiss

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 1 to 3 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: None within 60 inches

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High or very high

Depth to water table: About 18 to 24 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Low (about 4.5 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 2w

Typical Profile

0 to 5 inches: fine sand 5 to 33 inches: sand 33 to 65 inches: sand

Minor Components

Allagash soils

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Landform: Outwash plains

Naumburg soils

Percent of map unit: 3 percent Landform: Outwash plains

Adams soils, 8 to 15 percent slopes

Percent of map unit: 3 percent Landform: Outwash plains

Madawaska soils

Percent of map unit: 3 percent Landform: Stream terraces

Bucksport soils

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Swamps

Roundabout soils

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Lake plains

Wonsqueak soils

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Swamps

BSC—Becket-Skerry association, 5 to 15 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 350 to 2,500 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 40 inches

Frost-free period: 60 to 120 days

Map Unit Composition

Becket and similar soils: 45 percent

Skerry and similar soils: 40
Minor components: 15 percent

Description of Becket

Setting

Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from granite and gneiss

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 5 to 15 percent

Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 22 to 30 inches to densic material

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low

Depth to water table: About 18 to 26 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Low (about 3.7 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 6s

Typical Profile

0 to 3 inches: highly decomposed plant material

3 to 6 inches: fine sandy loam 6 to 26 inches: fine sandy loam 26 to 65 inches: gravelly sandy loam

Description of Skerry

Setting

Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from mica schist, and/or

coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from granite and gneiss

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 5 to 12 percent

Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 18 to 30 inches to densic material

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low

Depth to water table: About 15 to 23 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Low (about 3.7 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 6s

Typical Profile

0 to 1 inch: highly decomposed plant material

1 to 3 inches: fine sandy loam

3 to 30 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam *30 to 65 inches:* gravelly sandy loam

Minor Components

Berkshire soils

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Till plains

Colonel soils

Percent of map unit: 2 percent Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Pillsbury soils

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Till plains

Skerry soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover

Percent of map unit: 2 percent Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Becket soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover

Percent of map unit: 2 percent Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Hogback soils

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Ridges

Rawsonville soils

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Ridges

Peacham soils

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Till plains

BSD—Becket-Skerry association, 10 to 30 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 350 to 2,500 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 40 inches

Frost-free period: 60 to 120 days

Map Unit Composition

Becket and similar soils: 50 percent Skerry and similar soils: 30 percent Minor components: 20 percent

Description of Becket

Setting

Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from granite and gneiss

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 15 to 30 percent

Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 22 to 30 inches to densic material

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low

Depth to water table: About 18 to 26 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Low (about 3.7 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 6s

Typical Profile

0 to 3 inches: highly decomposed plant material

3 to 6 inches: fine sandy loam 6 to 26 inches: fine sandy loam 26 to 65 inches: gravelly sandy loam

Description of Skerry

Setting

Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from mica schist, and/or

coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from granite and gneiss

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 10 to 25 percent

Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 18 to 30 inches to densic material

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low

Depth to water table: About 15 to 23 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Low (about 3.7 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 6s

Typical Profile

0 to 1 inch: highly decomposed plant material

1 to 3 inches: fine sandy loam

3 to 30 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam *30 to 65 inches:* gravelly sandy loam

Minor Components

Colonel soils

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Rawsonville soils

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Ridges

Becket soils, 0.1 to 15 percent boulder cover

Percent of map unit: 3 percent Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Becket soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover

Percent of map unit: 3 percent Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Hogback soils

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Ridges

Pillsbury soils

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Till plains

Skerry soils, 0.1 to 15 percent boulder cover

Percent of map unit: 1 percent Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Skerry soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover

Percent of map unit: 1 percent Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

BSE—Becket-Hermon-Rawsonville association, 25 to 60 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 350 to 2,500 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 40 inches

Frost-free period: 60 to 120 days

Map Unit Composition

Becket and similar soils: 50 percent Hermon and similar soils: 20 percent Rawsonville and similar soils: 15 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

Description of Becket

Setting

Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from granite and gneiss

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 25 to 60 percent

Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 22 to 30 inches to densic material

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low

Depth to water table: About 18 to 26 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Low (about 3.7 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile

0 to 3 inches: highly decomposed plant material

3 to 6 inches: fine sandy loam 6 to 26 inches: fine sandy loam 26 to 65 inches: gravelly sandy loam

Description of Hermon

Setting

Landform: Ground moraines, hills

Parent material: Sandy-skeletal supraglacial meltout till derived from granite and

gneiss

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 25 to 60 percent

Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 9.0 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: None within 60 inches Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to

very high

Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Low (about 4.0 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile

0 to 1 inch: highly decomposed plant material

1 to 3 inches: sandy loam

3 to 26 inches: very gravelly loamy sand 26 to 65 inches: very gravelly coarse sand

Description of Rawsonville

Setting

Landform: Ridges

Parent material: Coarse-loamy supraglacial meltout till derived from granite and

gneiss

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 25 to 60 percent

Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to bedrock, lithic

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately

hiah

Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Moderate (about 7.4 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile

0 to 3 inches: highly decomposed plant material

3 to 5 inches: very fine sandy loam 5 to 19 inches: fine sandy loam

19 to 35 inches: cobbly fine sandy loam

35 to 39 inches: bedrock

Minor Components

Becket soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Skerry soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover

Percent of map unit: 4 percent Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Rock outcrop soils

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Pillsbury soils

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Till plains

Hermon soils, 0.1 to 50 percent boulder cover

Percent of map unit: 1 percent Landform: Hills, ground moraines

Hogback soils

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Ridges

Hermon soils, 15 to 50 percent stone cover

Percent of map unit: 1 percent Landform: Ground moraines, hills

CAB—Cabot-Howland association, 0 to 15 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 2,500 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 34 to 50 inches

Frost-free period: 90 to 150 days

Map Unit Composition

Cabot and similar soils: 70 percent Howland and similar soils: 15 percent Minor components: 15 percent

Description of Cabot

Setting

Landform: Till plains

Parent material: Loamy lodgment till derived from mica schist

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 0 to 8 percent

Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 14 to 22 inches to densic material

Drainage class: Poorly drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low or low

Depth to water table: About 0 to 18 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Low (about 4.0 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 6s

Typical Profile

0 to 9 inches: gravelly silt loam 9 to 14 inches: gravelly loam 14 to 65 inches: gravelly silt loam

Description of Howland

Setting

Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Parent material: Loamy lodgment till derived from granite and gneiss

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 0 to 15 percent

Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 33 inches to densic material

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low or low

Depth to water table: About 17 to 23 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Low (about 4.9 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 6s

Typical Profile

0 to 1 inch: moderately decomposed plant material

1 to 3 inches: silt loam

3 to 24 inches: gravelly silt loam 24 to 65 inches: gravelly silt loam

Minor Components

Telos soils

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Peacham soils

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Till plains

Wonsqueak soils

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Swamps

CG—Charles-Cornish-Wonsqueak complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 2,100 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 34 to 48 inches

Frost-free period: 80 to 160 days

Map Unit Composition

Charles and similar soils: 45 percent Cornish and similar soils: 15 percent Wonsqueak and similar soils: 15 percent

Minor components: 25 percent

Description of Charles

Setting

Landform: Flood plains

Parent material: Coarse-silty alluvium derived from slate

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: None within 60 inches

Drainage class: Poorly drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high or

high

Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches

Frequency of flooding: Frequent Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Very high (about 24.7 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 4w

Typical Profile

0 to 3 inches: silt loam 3 to 16 inches: silt loam 16 to 65 inches: sand

Description of Cornish

Setting

Landform: Flood plains

Parent material: Coarse-silty alluvium derived from slate

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: None within 60 inches

Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high or

high

Depth to water table: About 7 to 18 inches

Frequency of flooding: Frequent Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Very high (about 21.3 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 3w

Typical Profile

0 to 7 inches: silt loam 7 to 48 inches: silt loam

48 to 65 inches: loamy fine sand

Description of Wonsqueak

Setting

Landform: Swamps

Parent material: Organic material

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: None within 60 inches

Drainage class: Very poorly drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high or

high

Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches Frequency of flooding: Occasional

Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: High (about 11.9 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 7w

Typical Profile

0 to 3 inches: muck 3 to 25 inches: muck

25 to 65 inches: fine sandy loam

Minor Components

Lovewell soils

Percent of map unit: 8 percent Landform: Flood plains

Roundabout soils

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Lake plains

Fryeburg soils

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Landform: Flood plains

Sunday soils

Percent of map unit: 3 percent Landform: Flood plains

Colton soils

Percent of map unit: 2 percent Landform: Outwash plains

Medomak soils

Percent of map unit: 2 percent Landform: Flood plains

CHC—Chesuncook-Elliottsville-Telos association, 2 to 15 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 350 to 2,500 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 40 inches

Frost-free period: 90 to 115 days

Map Unit Composition

Chesuncook and similar soils: 40 percent Elliottsville and similar soils: 25 percent Telos and similar soils: 15 percent Minor components: 20 percent

Description of Chesuncook

Setting

Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from slate

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 5 to 15 percent

Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 30 inches to densic material

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low or low

Depth to water table: About 18 to 26 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Moderate (about 7.0 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 6s

Typical Profile

0 to 3 inches: highly decomposed plant material

3 to 5 inches: silt loam 5 to 28 inches: silt loam

28 to 65 inches: gravelly silt loam

Description of Elliottsville

Setting

Landform: Ridges

Parent material: Coarse-loamy supraglacial meltout till derived from slate

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 8 to 15 percent

Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to bedrock, lithic

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately

high

Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Moderate (about 6.7 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 6s

Typical Profile

0 to 1 inch: highly decomposed plant material

1 to 2 inches: silt loam 2 to 17 inches: flaggy loam 17 to 26 inches: channery loam 26 to 30 inches: bedrock

Description of Telos

Setting

Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from slate

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 2 to 8 percent

Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 13 to 22 inches to densic material

Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low or low

Depth to water table: About 7 to 13 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Low (about 5.4 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 6s

Typical Profile

0 to 2 inches: highly decomposed plant material

2 to 3 inches: silt loam 3 to 18 inches: silt loam

18 to 65 inches: gravelly silt loam

Minor Components

Chesuncook soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Elliottsville soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Ridges

Telos soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Monarda soils

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Till plains

Monson soils

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Hills

CHD—Chesuncook-Elliottsville-Telos association, 5 to 30 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 350 to 2,500 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 40 inches

Frost-free period: 90 to 115 days

Map Unit Composition

Chesuncook and similar soils: 40 percent Elliottsville and similar soils: 30 percent Telos and similar soils: 15 percent Minor components: 15 percent

Description of Chesuncook

Setting

Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from slate

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 10 to 25 percent

Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 30 inches to densic material

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low or low

Depth to water table: About 18 to 26 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Moderate (about 7.0 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 6s

Typical Profile

0 to 3 inches: highly decomposed plant material

3 to 5 inches: silt loam 5 to 28 inches: silt loam

28 to 65 inches: gravelly silt loam

Description of Elliottsville

Setting

Landform: Ridges

Parent material: Coarse-loamy supraglacial meltout till derived from slate

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 15 to 30 percent

Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to bedrock, lithic

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately

high

Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Moderate (about 6.7 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 6s

Typical Profile

0 to 1 inch: highly decomposed plant material

1 to 2 inches: silt loam 2 to 17 inches: flaggy loam 17 to 26 inches: channery loam 26 to 30 inches: bedrock

Description of Telos

Setting

Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from slate

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 5 to 12 percent

Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 13 to 22 inches to densic material

Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low or low

Depth to water table: About 7 to 13 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Low (about 5.4 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 6s

Typical Profile

0 to 2 inches: highly decomposed plant material

2 to 3 inches: silt loam, silt loam

3 to 18 inches: silt loam

18 to 65 inches: gravelly silt loam

Minor Components

Monson soils

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Hills

Chesuncook soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover

Percent of map unit: 3 percent Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Elliottsville soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Ridges

Telos soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover

Percent of map unit: 2 percent Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Rock outcrop soils

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Monarda soils

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Till plains

CKC—Chesuncook-Telos association, 8 to 30 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 350 to 2,500 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 40 inches

Frost-free period: 90 to 115 days

Map Unit Composition

Chesuncook and similar soils: 45 percent Telos and similar soils: 40 percent Minor components: 15 percent

Description of Chesuncook

Setting

Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from slate

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 15 to 30 percent

Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 30 inches to densic material

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low or low

Depth to water table: About 18 to 26 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Moderate (about 7.0 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 6s

Typical Profile

0 to 3 inches: highly decomposed plant material

3 to 5 inches: silt loam 5 to 28 inches: silt loam

28 to 65 inches: gravelly silt loam

Description of Telos

Setting

Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from slate

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 8 to 25 percent

Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 13 to 22 inches to densic material

Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low or low

Depth to water table: About 7 to 13 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Low (about 5.4 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 6s

Typical Profile

0 to 2 inches: highly decomposed plant material

2 to 3 inches: silt loam 3 to 18 inches: silt loam

18 to 65 inches: gravelly silt loam

Minor Components

Elliottsville soils

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Ridges

Chesuncook soils, 30 to 45 percent slopes

Percent of map unit: 3 percent Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Chesuncook soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover

Percent of map unit: 3 percent Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Telos soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover

Percent of map unit: 3 percent Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Monarda soils

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Till plains

CNC—Colonel-Dixfield-Pillsbury association, 3 to 15 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 350 to 2,500 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 40 inches

Frost-free period: 60 to 120 days

Map Unit Composition

Colonel and similar soils: 45 percent Dixfield and similar soils: 25 percent Pillsbury and similar soils: 15 percent Minor components: 15 percent

Description of Colonel

Setting

Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from granite and gneiss, and/

or coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from mica schist

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 5 to 15 percent

Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 12 to 24 inches to densic material

Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low

Depth to water table: About 7 to 17 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Low (about 4.3 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 6s

Typical Profile

0 to 3 inches: highly decomposed plant material

3 to 5 inches: fine sandy loam 5 to 18 inches: fine sandy loam 18 to 65 inches: gravelly sandy loam

Description of Dixfield

Setting

Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from mica schist

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 5 to 15 percent

Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 18 to 36 inches to densic material

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low

Depth to water table: About 16 to 29 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Low (about 4.3 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 6s

Typical Profile

0 to 2 inches: highly decomposed plant material

2 to 3 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam

3 to 22 inches: fine sandy loam

22 to 65 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam

Description of Pillsbury

Setting

Landform: Till plains

Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from mica schist

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 3 to 8 percent

Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 15 to 25 inches to densic material

Drainage class: Poorly drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low

Depth to water table: About 0 to 18 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Low (about 3.4 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile

0 to 4 inches: muck

4 to 21 inches: fine sandy loam 21 to 65 inches: gravelly loam

Minor Components

Rawsonville soils

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Ridges

Marlow soils

Percent of map unit: 3 percent Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Hogback soils

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Ridges

Colonel soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover

Percent of map unit: 2 percent Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Dixfield soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover

Percent of map unit: 2 percent Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Pillsbury soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Till plains

CPB—Colonel-Pillsbury-Dixfield association, 1 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 350 to 2,500 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 40 inches

Frost-free period: 60 to 120 days

Map Unit Composition

Colonel and similar soils: 40 percent Pillsbury and similar soils: 30 percent Dixfield and similar soils: 15 percent Minor components: 15 percent

Description of Colonel

Setting

Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from granite and gneiss, and/

or coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from mica schist

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 1 to 8 percent

Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 12 to 24 inches to densic material

Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low

Depth to water table: About 7 to 17 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Low (about 4.3 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 6s

Typical Profile

0 to 3 inches: highly decomposed plant material

3 to 5 inches: fine sandy loam 5 to 18 inches: fine sandy loam 18 to 65 inches: gravelly sandy loam

Description of Pillsbury

Setting

Landform: Till plains

Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from mica schist

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 1 to 8 percent (fig. 2)

Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 15 to 25 inches to densic material

Drainage class: Poorly drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low

Depth to water table: About 0 to 18 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Low (about 3.4 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile

0 to 4 inches: muck

4 to 21 inches: fine sandy loam 21 to 65 inches: gravelly loam

Description of Dixfield

Setting

Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from mica schist

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 3 to 8 percent

Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 18 to 36 inches to densic material

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low

Depth to water table: About 16 to 29 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Low (about 4.3 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 6s

Typical Profile

0 to 2 inches: highly decomposed plant material

2 to 3 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam

3 to 22 inches: fine sandy loam

22 to 65 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam



Figure 2.—A mountain side slope with a clearcut on the lower slopes showing surface stones typical of these units. In the foreground, on the lowest slope is map unit CPB- Colonel-Pillsbury-Dixfield association, 1 to 8 percent slopes. Higher up on the slope is map unit DTC-Dixfield-Colonel-Rawsonville association, 3 to 15 percent slopes. Even higher up on the slope, where the trees have not been cut is map unit SSD-Saddleback-Sisk-Rock outcrop association, 15 to 30 percent slopes.

Minor Components

Rawsonville soils

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Ridges

Peacham soils

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Till plains

Hogback soils

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Ridges

Colonel soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover

Percent of map unit: 2 percent Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Pillsbury soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Till plains

Ricker soils

Percent of map unit: 1 percent Landform: Hills, mountains

Dixfield soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover

Percent of map unit: 1 percent Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

CRB—Colonel-Pillsbury-Skerry association, 1 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 350 to 2,500 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 40 inches

Frost-free period: 60 to 120 days

Map Unit Composition

Colonel and similar soils: 40 percent Pillsbury and similar soils: 30 percent Skerry and similar soils: 15 percent Minor components: 15 percent

Description of Colonel

Setting

Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from granite and gneiss, and/

or coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from mica schist

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 1 to 8 percent

Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 12 to 24 inches to densic material

Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low

Depth to water table: About 7 to 17 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Low (about 4.3 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 6s

Typical Profile

0 to 3 inches: highly decomposed plant material

3 to 5 inches: fine sandy loam 5 to 18 inches: fine sandy loam 18 to 65 inches: gravelly sandy loam

Description of Pillsbury

Setting

Landform: Till plains

Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from mica schist

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 1 to 8 percent

Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 15 to 25 inches to densic material

Drainage class: Poorly drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low

Depth to water table: About 0 to 18 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Low (about 3.4 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile

0 to 4 inches: muck

4 to 21 inches: fine sandy loam 21 to 65 inches: gravelly loam

Description of Skerry

Setting

Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from mica schist, and/or

coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from granite and gneiss

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 3 to 8 percent

Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 18 to 30 inches to densic material

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low

Depth to water table: About 15 to 23 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Low (about 3.7 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 6s

Typical Profile

0 to 1 inch: highly decomposed plant material

1 to 3 inches: fine sandy loam

3 to 30 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam 30 to 65 inches: gravelly sandy loam

Minor Components

Peacham soils

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Till plains

Wonsqueak soils

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Swamps

Colonel soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover

Percent of map unit: 2 percent Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Pillsbury soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Till plains

Bucksport soils

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Swamps

Rawsonville soils

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Ridges

Skerry soils, 3 to 15 percent boulder cover

Percent of map unit: 1 percent Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Hogback soils

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Ridges

Skerry soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover

Percent of map unit: 1 percent Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

CSC—Colonel-Skerry-Pillsbury association, 3 to 15 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 350 to 2,500 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 40 inches

Frost-free period: 60 to 120 days

Map Unit Composition

Colonel and similar soils: 50 percent Skerry and similar soils: 20 percent Pillsbury and similar soils: 15 percent Minor components: 15 percent

Description of Colonel

Setting

Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from granite and gneiss, and/ or coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from mica schist

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 5 to 15 percent

Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 12 to 24 inches to densic material

Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low

Depth to water table: About 7 to 17 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Low (about 4.3 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 6s

Typical Profile

0 to 3 inches: highly decomposed plant material

3 to 5 inches: fine sandy loam 5 to 18 inches: fine sandy loam 18 to 65 inches: gravelly sandy loam

Description of Skerry

Setting

Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from mica schist, and/or

coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from granite and gneiss

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 8 to 15 percent

Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 18 to 30 inches to densic material

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low

Depth to water table: About 15 to 23 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Low (about 3.7 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 6s

Typical Profile

0 to 1 inch: highly decomposed plant material

1 to 3 inches: fine sandy loam

3 to 30 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam 30 to 65 inches: gravelly sandy loam

Description of Pillsbury

Setting

Landform: Till plains

Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from mica schist

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 1 to 8 percent

Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 15 to 25 inches to densic material

Drainage class: Poorly drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low

Depth to water table: About 0 to 18 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Low (about 3.4 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile

0 to 4 inches: muck

4 to 21 inches: fine sandy loam 21 to 65 inches: gravelly loam

Minor Components

Rawsonville soils

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Ridges

Skerry soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover

Percent of map unit: 3 percent Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Colonel soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover

Percent of map unit: 3 percent Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Becket soils

Percent of map unit: 2 percent Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Hogback soils

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Ridges

Pillsbury soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Till plains

CTC—Colton-Adams association, 5 to 15 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 150 to 2,000 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 30 to 50 inches

Frost-free period: 90 to 160 days

Map Unit Composition

Colton and similar soils: 40 percent Adams and similar soils: 35 percent Minor components: 25 percent

Description of Colton

Setting

Landform: Outwash plains

Parent material: Sandy-skeletal glaciofluvial deposits derived from granite and

gneiss

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 5 to 15 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: None within 60 inches

Drainage class: Excessively drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to

very high

Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Very low (about 2.9 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 4e

Typical Profile

0 to 3 inches: highly decomposed plant material

3 to 5 inches: sandy loam

5 to 28 inches: very gravelly coarse sand

28 to 65 inches: extremely gravelly coarse sand

Description of Adams

Setting

Landform: Outwash plains

Parent material: Sandy glaciofluvial deposits derived from granite and gneiss

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 5 to 15 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: None within 60 inches Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to

very high

Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Low (about 3.4 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 6e

Typical Profile

0 to 3 inches: highly decomposed plant material

3 to 7 inches: sand 7 to 27 inches: sand 27 to 65 inches: sand

Minor Components

Croghan soils

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Landform: Outwash plains

Allagash soils

Percent of map unit: 4 percent Landform: Outwash plains

Roundabout soils

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Lake plains

Nicholville soils

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Lakebeds

Madawaska soils

Percent of map unit: 3 percent Landform: Stream terraces

Bucksport soils

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Swamps

Hermon soils

Percent of map unit: 2 percent Landform: Hills, ground moraines

Wonsqueak soils

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Swamps

Colton soils, 0.1 to 3 percent stone cover

Percent of map unit: 1 percent Landform: Outwash plains

CVC—Colton-Hermon association, 5 to 15 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 350 to 2,000 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 40 inches

Frost-free period: 90 to 115 days

Map Unit Composition

Colton and similar soils: 40 percent Hermon and similar soils: 35 percent Minor components: 25 percent

Description of Colton

Setting

Landform: Outwash plains

Parent material: Sandy-skeletal glaciofluvial deposits derived from granite and

gneiss

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 5 to 15 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: None within 60 inches

Drainage class: Excessively drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to

very high

Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Very low (about 2.9 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 4e

Typical Profile

0 to 3 inches: highly decomposed plant material

3 to 5 inches: sandy loam

5 to 28 inches: very gravelly coarse sand 28 to 65 inches: extremely gravelly coarse sand

Description of Hermon

Setting

Landform: Ground moraines, hills

Parent material: Sandy-skeletal supraglacial meltout till derived from granite and

gneiss

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 5 to 15 percent

Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 9.0 percent (fig. 3)

Depth to restrictive feature: None within 60 inches Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to

very high

Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Low (about 4.0 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile

0 to 1 inch: highly decomposed plant material

1 to 3 inches: sandy loam

3 to 26 inches: very gravelly loamy sand 26 to 65 inches: very gravelly coarse sand



Figure 3.—An area of map unit CVC–Colton-Hermon association, 5 to 15 percent slopes, showing the abundance of stones and boulders on the Hermon soil.

Minor Components

Colton soils, 0.1 to 3 percent stone cover

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Landform: Outwash plains

Adams soils

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Landform: Outwash plains

Hermon soils, 15 to 50 percent stone cover

Percent of map unit: 4 percent Landform: Hills, ground moraines

Pillsbury soils

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Till plains

Wonsqueak soils

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Swamps

Bucksport soils

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Swamps

Rock outcrop soils

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Hermon soils, 15 to 50 percent boulder cover

Percent of map unit: 2 percent Landform: Hills, ground moraines

CVD—Colton-Hermon association, 15 to 30 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 350 to 2,000 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 40 inches

Frost-free period: 90 to 115 days

Map Unit Composition

Colton and similar soils: 55 percent Hermon and similar soils: 20 percent Minor components: 25 percent

Description of Colton

Setting

Landform: Outwash plains

Parent material: Sandy-skeletal glaciofluvial deposits derived from granite and

gneiss

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 15 to 30 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: None within 60 inches

Drainage class: Excessively drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to

very high

Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Very low (about 2.9 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 6e

Typical Profile

0 to 3 inches: highly decomposed plant material

3 to 5 inches: sandy loam

5 to 28 inches: very gravelly coarse sand

28 to 65 inches: extremely gravelly coarse sand

Description of Hermon

Setting

Landform: Ground moraines, hills

Parent material: Sandy-skeletal supraglacial meltout till derived from granite and

gneiss

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 15 to 30 percent

Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 9.0 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: None within 60 inches Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to

very high

Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Low (about 4.0 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile

0 to 1 inch: highly decomposed plant material

1 to 3 inches: sandy loam

3 to 26 inches: very gravelly loamy sand 26 to 65 inches: very gravelly coarse sand

Minor Components

Hermon soils, 15 to 50 percent stone cover

Percent of map unit: 6 percent Landform: Hills, ground moraines

Hermon soils, 15 to 50 percent boulder cover

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Landform: Hills, ground moraines

Colton soils, 0.1 to 3 percent stone cover

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Landform: Outwash plains

Adams soils

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Landform: Outwash plains

Rock outcrop soils

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Pillsbury soils

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Till plains

DEC—Danforth-Elliottsville association, 3 to 15 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 350 to 2,500 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 40 inches

Frost-free period: 90 to 115 days

Map Unit Composition

Danforth and similar soils: 50 percent Elliottsville and similar soils: 15 percent

Minor components: 35 percent

Description of Danforth

Setting

Landform: Till plains

Parent material: Loamy-skeletal supraglacial meltout till derived from slate

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 5 to 15 percent

Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 9.0 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: None within 60 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high or

high

Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: High (about 9.6 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile

0 to 5 inches: highly decomposed plant material

5 to 9 inches: channery silt loam

9 to 32 inches: channery fine sandy loam *32 to 65 inches:* very channery sandy loam

Description of Elliottsville

Setting

Landform: Ridges

Parent material: Coarse-loamy supraglacial meltout till derived from slate

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 8 to 15 percent

Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to bedrock, lithic

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately

high

Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Moderate (about 6.7 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 6s

Typical Profile

0 to 1 inch: highly decomposed plant material

1 to 2 inches: silt loam 2 to 17 inches: flaggy loam 17 to 26 inches: channery loam 26 to 30 inches: bedrock

Minor Components

Monarda soils

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Till plains

Monson soils

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Hills

Telos soils

Percent of map unit: 4 percent Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Chesuncook soils

Percent of map unit: 4 percent Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Bucksport soils

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Swamps

Peacham soils

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Till plains

Elliottsville soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Ridges

Wonsqueak soils

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Swamps

Rock outcrop soils

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Danforth soils, 3 to 50 percent stone cover

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Till plains

Danforth soils, 3 to 50 percent boulder cover

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Till plains

DED—Danforth-Elliottsville association, 15 to 30 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 350 to 2,500 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 40 inches

Frost-free period: 90 to 115 days

Map Unit Composition

Danforth and similar soils: 55 percent Elliottsville and similar soils: 20 percent

Minor components: 25 percent

Description of Danforth

Setting

Landform: Till plains

Parent material: Loamy-skeletal supraglacial meltout till derived from slate

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 15 to 30 percent

Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 9.0 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: None within 60 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high or

high

Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: High (about 9.6 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile

0 to 5 inches: highly decomposed plant material

5 to 9 inches: channery silt loam

9 to 32 inches: channery fine sandy loam 32 to 65 inches: very channery sandy loam

Description of Elliottsville

Setting

Landform: Ridges

Parent material: Coarse-loamy supraglacial meltout till derived from slate

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 15 to 30 percent

Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to bedrock, lithic

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately

high

Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Moderate (about 6.7 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 6s

Typical Profile

0 to 1 inch: highly decomposed plant material

1 to 2 inches: silt loam 2 to 17 inches: flaggy loam 17 to 26 inches: channery loam 26 to 30 inches: bedrock

Minor Components

Elliottsville soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Ridges

Chesuncook soils

Percent of map unit: 4 percent Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Monson soils

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Hills

Danforth soils, 3 to 50 percent boulder cover

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Till plains

Danforth soils, 3 to 50 percent stone cover

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Till plains

Telos soils

Percent of map unit: 3 percent Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Rock outcrop soils

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

DMC—Dixfield-Colonel-Marlow association, 3 to 15 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 350 to 2,500 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 40 inches

Frost-free period: 60 to 120 days

Map Unit Composition

Dixfield and similar soils: 40 percent Colonel and similar soils: 25 percent Marlow and similar soils: 20 percent Minor components: 15 percent

Description of Dixfield

Setting

Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from mica schist

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 5 to 15 percent

Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 18 to 36 inches to densic material

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low

Depth to water table: About 16 to 29 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Low (about 4.3 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 6s

Typical Profile

0 to 2 inches: highly decomposed plant material

2 to 3 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam

3 to 22 inches: fine sandy loam

22 to 65 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam

Description of Colonel

Setting

Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from granite and gneiss, and/

or coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from mica schist

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 3 to 10 percent

Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 12 to 24 inches to densic material

Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low

Depth to water table: About 7 to 17 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Low (about 4.3 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 6s

Typical Profile

0 to 3 inches: highly decomposed plant material

3 to 5 inches: fine sandy loam 5 to 18 inches: fine sandy loam 18 to 65 inches: gravelly sandy loam

Description of Marlow

Setting

Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from granite, and/or coarse-

loamy lodgment till derived from mica schist

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 5 to 15 percent

Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 14 to 40 inches to densic material

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low

Depth to water table: About 18 to 26 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Low (about 4.7 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 6s

Typical Profile

0 to 3 inches: highly decomposed plant material

3 to 5 inches: very fine sandy loam 5 to 30 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam 30 to 65 inches: fine sandy loam

Minor Components

Rawsonville soils

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Ridges

Berkshire soils

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Till plains

Hogback soils

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Ridges

Pillsbury soils

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Till plains

Dixfield soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover

Percent of map unit: 1 percent Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Marlow soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover

Percent of map unit: 1 percent Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Colonel soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover

Percent of map unit: 1 percent Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

DTC—Dixfield-Colonel-Rawsonville association, 3 to 15 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 350 to 2,500 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 40 inches

Frost-free period: 60 to 120 days

Map Unit Composition

Dixfield and similar soils: 30 percent Colonel and similar soils: 25 percent Rawsonville and similar soils: 25 percent

Minor components: 20 percent

Description of Dixfield

Setting

Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from mica schist

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 5 to 15 percent

Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 18 to 36 inches to densic material

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low

Depth to water table: About 16 to 29 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Low (about 4.3 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 6s

Typical Profile

0 to 2 inches: highly decomposed plant material

2 to 3 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam

3 to 22 inches: fine sandy loam

22 to 65 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam

Description of Colonel

Setting

Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from granite and gneiss, and/

or coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from mica schist

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 3 to 8 percent

Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 12 to 24 inches to densic material

Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low

Depth to water table: About 7 to 17 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Low (about 4.3 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 6s

Typical Profile

0 to 3 inches: highly decomposed plant material

3 to 5 inches: fine sandy loam 5 to 18 inches: fine sandy loam 18 to 65 inches: gravelly sandy loam

Description of Rawsonville

Setting

Landform: Ridges

Parent material: Coarse-loamy supraglacial meltout till derived from granite and gneiss

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 8 to 15 percent

Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to bedrock, lithic

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately

high

Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Moderate (about 7.4 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 6s

Typical Profile

0 to 3 inches: highly decomposed plant material

3 to 5 inches: very fine sandy loam 5 to 19 inches: fine sandy loam

19 to 35 inches: cobbly fine sandy loam

35 to 39 inches: bedrock

Minor Components

Hogback soils

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Ridges

Marlow soils

Percent of map unit: 3 percent Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Abram soils

Percent of map unit: 2 percent Landform: Hills, ground moraines

Pillsbury soils

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Till plains

Dixfield soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover

Percent of map unit: 2 percent Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Colonel soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover

Percent of map unit: 2 percent Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Rawsonville soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Ridges

Ricker soils

Percent of map unit: 1 percent Landform: Hills, mountains

Rock outcrop soils

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

EMC—Elliottsville-Monson complex, 5 to 15 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 350 to 2,500 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 40 inches

Frost-free period: 90 to 115 days

Map Unit Composition

Elliottsville and similar soils: 60 percent Monson and similar soils: 25 percent Minor components: 15 percent

Description of Elliottsville

Setting

Landform: Ridges

Parent material: Coarse-loamy supraglacial meltout till derived from slate

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 8 to 15 percent

Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to bedrock, lithic

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately

high

Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Moderate (about 6.7 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 6s

Typical Profile

0 to 1 inch: highly decomposed plant material

1 to 2 inches: silt loam 2 to 17 inches: flaggy loam 17 to 26 inches: channery loam 26 to 30 inches: bedrock

Description of Monson

Setting

Landform: Hills

Parent material: Coarse-loamy supraglacial meltout till derived from slate

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 5 to 15 percent

Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to bedrock, lithic

Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately

high

Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Low (about 5.3 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 6s

Typical Profile

0 to 6 inches: highly decomposed plant material

6 to 9 inches: silt loam 9 to 19 inches: loam 19 to 23 inches: bedrock

Minor Components

Telos soils

Percent of map unit: 4 percent Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Monson soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Hills

Elliottsville soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Ridges

Chesuncook soils

Percent of map unit: 2 percent Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Monarda soils

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Till plains

Ricker soils

Percent of map unit: 1 percent Landform: Hills, mountains

EMD—Elliottsville-Monson complex, 10 to 30 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 350 to 2,500 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 40 inches

Frost-free period: 90 to 115 days

Map Unit Composition

Elliottsville and similar soils: 40 percent Monson and similar soils: 30 percent Minor components: 30 percent

Description of Elliottsville

Setting

Landform: Ridges

Parent material: Coarse-loamy supraglacial meltout till derived from slate

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 15 to 30 percent

Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to bedrock, lithic

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately

high

Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Moderate (about 6.7 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 6s

Typical Profile

0 to 1 inch: highly decomposed plant material

1 to 2 inches: silt loam 2 to 17 inches: flaggy loam 17 to 26 inches: channery loam 26 to 30 inches: bedrock

Description of Monson

Setting

Landform: Hills

Parent material: Coarse-loamy supraglacial meltout till derived from slate

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 10 to 30 percent

Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to bedrock, lithic

Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately

high

Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Low (about 5.3 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 6s

Typical Profile

0 to 6 inches: highly decomposed plant material

6 to 9 inches: silt loam 9 to 19 inches: loam 19 to 23 inches: bedrock

Minor Components

Telos soils

Percent of map unit: 9 percent Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Chesuncook soils

Percent of map unit: 8 percent Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Elliottsville soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Ridges

Monson soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Hills

Monarda soils

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Till plains

Ricker soils

Percent of map unit: 2 percent Landform: Hills, mountains

EME—Elliottsville-Monson complex, 25 to 60 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 350 to 2,500 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 40 inches

Frost-free period: 90 to 115 days

Map Unit Composition

Elliottsville and similar soils: 60 percent Monson and similar soils: 20 percent Minor components: 20 percent

Description of Elliottsville

Setting

Landform: Ridges

Parent material: Coarse-loamy supraglacial meltout till derived from slate

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 25 to 50 percent

Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to bedrock, lithic

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately

high

Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Moderate (about 6.7 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile

0 to 1 inch: highly decomposed plant material

1 to 2 inches: silt loam 2 to 17 inches: flaggy loam 17 to 26 inches: channery loam 26 to 30 inches: bedrock

Description of Monson

Setting

Landform: Hills

Parent material: Coarse-loamy supraglacial meltout till derived from slate

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 25 to 60 percent

Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to bedrock, lithic

Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately

high

Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Low (about 5.3 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile

0 to 6 inches: highly decomposed plant material

6 to 9 inches: silt loam 9 to 19 inches: loam 19 to 23 inches: bedrock

Minor Components

Rock outcrop soils

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Elliottsville soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Ridges

Monson soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Hills

Ricker soils

Percent of map unit: 4 percent Landform: Hills, mountains

Elliottsville soils, 50 to 60 percent slopes

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Ridges

ENE—Enchanted-Mahoosuc association, 30 to 80 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 2,500 to 4,180 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 60 inches

Frost-free period: 30 to 90 days

Map Unit Composition

Enchanted and similar soils: 50 percent Mahoosuc and similar soils: 20 percent

Minor components: 30 percent

Description of Enchanted

Setting

Landform: Mountains

Parent material: Loamy-skeletal supraglacial meltout till

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 30 to 60 percent

Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 9.0 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 40 to 60 inches to bedrock, lithic

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately

high

Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: High (about 10.4 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile

0 to 6 inches: highly decomposed plant material 6 to 9 inches: channery very fine sandy loam 9 to 42 inches: channery fine sandy loam 42 to 52 inches: extremely cobbly loamy sand

52 to 54 inches: bedrock

Description of Mahoosuc

Setting

Landform: Mountains

Parent material: Organic material

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 50 to 80 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: None within 60 inches Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to

very high

Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Low (about 3.7 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 8s

Typical Profile

0 to 3 inches: slightly decomposed plant material 3 to 8 inches: moderately decomposed plant material

8 to 65 inches: fragmental material

Minor Components

Saddleback soils

Percent of map unit: 9 percent

Landform: Mountains

Sisk soils

Percent of map unit: 7 percent Landform: Mountains, mountains

Surplus soils

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Landform: Mountain valleys

Enchanted soils, 15 to 50 percent stone cover

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Mountains

Enchanted soils, 3 to 15 percent boulder cover

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Mountains

ESD—Enchanted-Saddleback association, 15 to 30 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 2,500 to 4,180 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 60 inches

Frost-free period: 30 to 90 days

Map Unit Composition

Enchanted and similar soils: 60 percent Saddleback and similar soils: 15 percent

Minor components: 25 percent

Description of Enchanted

Settina

Landform: Mountains

Parent material: Loamy-skeletal supraglacial meltout till

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 15 to 30 percent

Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 9.0 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 40 to 60 inches to bedrock, lithic

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately

hiah

Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: High (about 10.4 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile

0 to 6 inches: highly decomposed plant material 6 to 9 inches: channery very fine sandy loam 9 to 42 inches: channery fine sandy loam 42 to 52 inches: extremely cobbly loamy sand

52 to 54 inches: bedrock

Description of Saddleback

Setting

Landform: Mountains

Parent material: Coarse-loamy supraglacial meltout till derived from mica schist, and/or coarse-loamy supraglacial meltout till derived from granite and gneiss

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 15 to 30 percent

Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to bedrock, lithic

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately

high

Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Low (about 4.9 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile

0 to 5 inches: highly decomposed plant material

5 to 6 inches: fine sandy loam 6 to 19 inches: fine sandy loam 19 to 23 inches: bedrock

Minor Components

Saddleback soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover

Percent of map unit: 7 percent

Landform: Mountains

Surplus soils

Percent of map unit: 6 percent Landform: Mountain valleys

Sisk soils

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Mountains

Enchanted soils, 15 to 50 percent stone cover

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Mountains

Enchanted soils, 3 to 15 percent boulder cover

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Mountains

HSC—Hermon-Skerry association, 5 to 15 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 350 to 2,500 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 40 inches

Frost-free period: 90 to 115 days

Map Unit Composition

Hermon and similar soils: 60 percent Skerry and similar soils: 15 percent Minor components: 25 percent

Description of Hermon

Setting

Landform: Ground moraines, hills

Parent material: Sandy-skeletal supraglacial meltout till derived from granite and

gneiss

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 8 to 15 percent

Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 9.0 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: None within 60 inches Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to

very high

Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Low (about 4.0 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile

0 to 1 inch: highly decomposed plant material

1 to 3 inches: sandy loam

3 to 26 inches: very gravelly loamy sand 26 to 65 inches: very gravelly coarse sand

Description of Skerry

Setting

Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from mica schist, and/or

coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from granite and gneiss

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 5 to 12 percent

Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 18 to 30 inches to densic material

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low

Depth to water table: About 15 to 23 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Low (about 3.6 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile

0 to 1 inch: highly decomposed plant material

1 to 3 inches: fine sandy loam

3 to 30 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam 30 to 65 inches: gravelly sandy loam

Minor Components

Skerry soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover

Percent of map unit: 4 percent Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Colonel soils

Percent of map unit: 4 percent Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Hermon soils, 15 to 50 percent stone cover

Percent of map unit: 4 percent Landform: Ground moraines, hills

Pillsbury soils

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Till plains

Hermon soils, 15 to 50 percent boulder cover

Percent of map unit: 3 percent Landform: Ground moraines, hills

Rawsonville soils

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Ridges

Peacham soils

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Till plains

Bucksport soils

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Swamps

Wonsqueak soils

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Swamps

HSD—Hermon-Skerry association, 12 to 30 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 350 to 2,500 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 40 inches

Frost-free period: 60 to 120 days

Map Unit Composition

Hermon and similar soils: 45 percent Skerry and similar soils: 30 percent Minor components: 25 percent

Description of Hermon

Setting

Landform: Ground moraines, hills

Parent material: Sandy-skeletal supraglacial meltout till derived from granite and

gneiss

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 15 to 30 percent

Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 9.0 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: None within 60 inches Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to

very high

Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Low (about 4.0 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile

0 to 1 inch: highly decomposed plant material

1 to 3 inches: sandy loam

3 to 26 inches: very gravelly loamy sand 26 to 65 inches: very gravelly coarse sand

Description of Skerry

Setting

Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from mica schist, and/or

coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from granite and gneiss

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 12 to 20 percent

Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 18 to 30 inches to densic material

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low

Depth to water table: About 15 to 23 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Low (about 3.6 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile

0 to 1 inch: highly decomposed plant material

1 to 3 inches: fine sandy loam

3 to 30 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam 30 to 65 inches: gravelly sandy loam

Minor Components

Colton soils

Percent of map unit: 7 percent Landform: Outwash plains

Hermon soils, 15 to 50 percent stone cover

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Landform: Hills, ground moraines

Skerry soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Pillsbury soils

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Till plains

Rawsonville soils

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Ridges

Bucksport soils

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Swamps

Wonsqueak soils

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Swamps

HTC—Hermon-Rawsonville-Skerry association, 5 to 15 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 350 to 2,500 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 40 inches

Frost-free period: 60 to 120 days

Map Unit Composition

Hermon and similar soils: 40 percent Rawsonville and similar soils: 25 percent Skerry and similar soils: 15 percent Minor components: 20 percent

Description of Hermon

Setting

Landform: Ground moraines, hills

Parent material: Sandy-skeletal supraglacial meltout till derived from granite and

gneiss

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 8 to 15 percent

Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 9.0 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: None within 60 inches Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to

very high

Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Low (about 4.0 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile

0 to 1 inch: highly decomposed plant material

1 to 3 inches: sandy loam

3 to 26 inches: very gravelly loamy sand 26 to 65 inches: very gravelly coarse sand

Description of Rawsonville

Setting

Landform: Ridges

Parent material: Coarse-loamy supraglacial meltout till derived from granite and

gneiss

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 8 to 15 percent

Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to bedrock, lithic

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately

high

Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Moderate (about 7.4 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 6s

Typical Profile

0 to 3 inches: highly decomposed plant material

3 to 5 inches: very fine sandy loam 5 to 19 inches: fine sandy loam

19 to 35 inches: cobbly fine sandy loam

35 to 39 inches: bedrock

Description of Skerry

Setting

Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from mica schist, and/or

coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from granite and gneiss

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 5 to 12 percent

Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 18 to 30 inches to densic material

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low

Depth to water table: About 15 to 23 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Low (about 3.6 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile

0 to 1 inch: highly decomposed plant material

1 to 3 inches: fine sandy loam

3 to 30 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam *30 to 65 inches:* gravelly sandy loam

Minor Components

Hogback soils

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Ridges

Pillsbury soils

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Till plains

Skerry soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover

Percent of map unit: 3 percent Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Rawsonville soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Ridges

Rock outcrop soils

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Hermon soils, 15 to 50 percent boulder cover

Percent of map unit: 2 percent Landform: Hills, ground moraines

Hermon soils, 15 to 50 percent stone cover

Percent of map unit: 2 percent Landform: Ground moraines, hills

Bucksport soils

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Swamps

Wonsqueak soils

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Swamps

HTD—Hermon-Rawsonville-Skerry association, 12 to 30 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 350 to 2,500 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 40 inches

Frost-free period: 60 to 120 days

Map Unit Composition

Hermon and similar soils: 55 percent Skerry and similar soils: 15 percent Rawsonville and similar soils: 15 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

Description of Hermon

Setting

Landform: Ground moraines, hills

Parent material: Sandy-skeletal supraglacial meltout till derived from granite and

gneiss

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 15 to 30 percent

Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 9.0 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: None within 60 inches Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to

very high

Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Low (about 4.0 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile

0 to 1 inch: highly decomposed plant material

1 to 3 inches: sandy loam

3 to 26 inches: very gravelly loamy sand 26 to 65 inches: very gravelly coarse sand

Description of Skerry

Setting

Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from mica schist, and/or

coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from granite and gneiss

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 12 to 20 percent

Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 18 to 30 inches to densic material

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low

Depth to water table: About 15 to 23 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Low (about 3.6 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile

0 to 1 inch: highly decomposed plant material

1 to 3 inches: fine sandy loam

3 to 30 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam 30 to 65 inches: gravelly sandy loam

Description of Rawsonville

Setting

Landform: Ridges

Parent material: Coarse-loamy supraglacial meltout till derived from granite and

gneiss

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 15 to 30 percent

Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to bedrock, lithic

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately

high

Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Moderate (about 7.4 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 6s

Typical Profile

0 to 3 inches: highly decomposed plant material

3 to 5 inches: very fine sandy loam 5 to 19 inches: fine sandy loam

19 to 35 inches: cobbly fine sandy loam

35 to 39 inches: bedrock

Minor Components

Hermon soils, 15 to 50 percent stone cover

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Landform: Hills, ground moraines

Skerry soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover

Percent of map unit: 2 percent Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Bucksport soils

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Swamps

Pillsbury soils

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Till plains

Hogback soils

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Ridges

Rawsonville soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Ridges

Rock outcrop soils

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Wonsqueak soils

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Swamps

HWB—Howland-Cabot association, 0 to 15 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 2,200 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 30 to 50 inches

Frost-free period: 70 to 150 days

Map Unit Composition

Howland and similar soils: 55 percent Cabot and similar soils: 30 percent Minor components: 15 percent

Description of Howland

Setting

Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Parent material: Loamy lodgment till derived from granite and gneiss

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 0 to 15 percent

Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 33 inches to densic material

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low or low

Depth to water table: About 17 to 23 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Low (about 4.9 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 6s

Typical Profile

0 to 1 inch: moderately decomposed plant material

1 to 3 inches: silt loam

3 to 24 inches: gravelly silt loam 24 to 65 inches: gravelly silt loam

Description of Cabot

Setting

Landform: Till plains

Parent material: Loamy lodgment till derived from mica schist

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 0 to 8 percent

Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 14 to 22 inches to densic material

Drainage class: Poorly drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low or low

Depth to water table: About 0 to 18 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Low (about 4.0 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 6s

Typical Profile

0 to 9 inches: gravelly silt loam 9 to 14 inches: gravelly loam 14 to 65 inches: gravelly silt loam

Minor Components

Peacham soils

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Till plains

Telos soils

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Chesuncook soils

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

HYD—Howland-Plaisted association, 15 to 35 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 2,500 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 34 to 50 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 37 to 46 degrees F

Frost-free period: 60 to 160 days

Map Unit Composition

Howland and similar soils: 65 percent Plaisted and similar soils: 20 percent Minor components: 15 percent

Description of Howland

Setting

Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Parent material: Loamy lodgment till derived from granite and gneiss

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 15 to 25 percent

Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 33 inches to densic material

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low or low

Depth to water table: About 17 to 23 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Low (about 4.9 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 6s

Typical Profile

0 to 1 inch: moderately decomposed plant material

1 to 3 inches: silt loam

3 to 24 inches: gravelly silt loam 24 to 65 inches: gravelly silt loam

Description of Plaisted

Setting

Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from granite and gneiss

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 15 to 35 percent

Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 18 to 24 inches to densic material

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low or low

Depth to water table: About 18 to 26 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Low (about 4.4 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile

0 to 2 inches: moderately decomposed plant material

2 to 4 inches: very fine sandy loam

4 to 29 inches: silt loam

29 to 65 inches: very fine sandy loam

Minor Components

Cabot soils

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Till plains

Telos soils

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Tunbridge soils

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Hillslopes

LAC—Hogback-Abram complex, 4 to 25 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 350 to 2,500 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 40 inches

Frost-free period: 60 to 120 days

Map Unit Composition

Hogback and similar soils: 40 percent Abram and similar soils: 25 percent Minor components: 35 percent

Description of Hogback

Setting

Landform: Ridges

Parent material: Coarse-loamy supraglacial meltout till derived from mica schist

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 4 to 15 percent

Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to bedrock, lithic

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately

high

Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Low (about 5.3 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 6s

Typical Profile

0 to 2 inches: highly decomposed plant material

2 to 5 inches: very fine sandy loam

5 to 16 inches: gravelly very fine sandy loam

16 to 19 inches: very fine sandy loam

19 to 23 inches: bedrock

Description of Abram

Setting

Landform: Ground moraines, hills

Parent material: Coarse-loamy supraglacial meltout till derived from granite and gneiss, and/or coarse-loamy supraglacial meltout till derived from mica schist

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 8 to 25 percent

Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 1 to 9 inches to bedrock, lithic

Drainage class: Excessively drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately

high

Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Very low (about 0.6 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile

0 to 1 inch: highly decomposed plant material

1 to 3 inches: fine sandy loam

3 to 9 inches: bedrock

Minor Components

Ricker soils

Percent of map unit: 9 percent Landform: Hills, mountains

Hogback soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover

Percent of map unit: 8 percent

Landform: Ridges

Rock outcrop soils

Percent of map unit: 7 percent

Rawsonville soils

Percent of map unit: 6 percent

Landform: Ridges

Abram soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Landform: Hills, ground moraines

LAE—Hogback-Abram complex, 15 to 60 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 350 to 2,500 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 40 inches

Frost-free period: 90 to 115 days

Map Unit Composition

Hogback and similar soils: 40 percent Abram and similar soils: 25 percent Minor components: 35 percent

Description of Hogback

Setting

Landform: Ridges

Parent material: Coarse-loamy supraglacial meltout till derived from mica schist

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 15 to 60 percent

Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to bedrock, lithic

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately

high

Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Low (about 5.3 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile

0 to 2 inches: highly decomposed plant material

2 to 5 inches: very fine sandy loam

5 to 16 inches: gravelly very fine sandy loam

16 to 19 inches: very fine sandy loam

19 to 23 inches: bedrock

Description of Abram

Setting

Landform: Ground moraines, hills

Parent material: Coarse-loamy supraglacial meltout till derived from granite and gneiss, and/or coarse-loamy supraglacial meltout till derived from mica schist

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 25 to 60 percent

Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 1 to 9 inches to bedrock, lithic

Drainage class: Excessively drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately

hiah

Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Very low (about 0.6 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile

0 to 1 inch: highly decomposed plant material

1 to 3 inches: fine sandy loam

3 to 9 inches: bedrock

Minor Components

Ricker soils

Percent of map unit: 9 percent Landform: Hills, mountains

Rock outcrop soils

Percent of map unit: 9 percent

Abram soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover

Percent of map unit: 8 percent Landform: Ground moraines, hills

Rawsonville soils

Percent of map unit: 6 percent

Landform: Ridges

Hogback soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Ridges

LTC—Hogback-Rawsonville complex, 4 to 25 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 350 to 2,500 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 40 inches

Frost-free period: 60 to 120 days

Map Unit Composition

Hogback and similar soils: 35 percent Rawsonville and similar soils: 30 percent

Minor components: 35 percent

Description of Hogback

Setting

Landform: Ridges

Parent material: Coarse-loamy supraglacial meltout till derived from mica schist

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 10 to 25 percent

Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to bedrock, lithic

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately

high

Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Low (about 5.3 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 6s

Typical Profile

0 to 2 inches: highly decomposed plant material

2 to 5 inches: very fine sandy loam

5 to 16 inches: gravelly very fine sandy loam

16 to 19 inches: very fine sandy loam

19 to 23 inches: bedrock

Description of Rawsonville

Setting

Landform: Ridges

Parent material: Coarse-loamy supraglacial meltout till derived from granite and

gneiss

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 4 to 16 percent

Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to bedrock, lithic

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately

high

Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Moderate (about 7.4 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 6s

Typical Profile

0 to 3 inches: highly decomposed plant material

3 to 5 inches: very fine sandy loam 5 to 19 inches: fine sandy loam

19 to 35 inches: cobbly fine sandy loam

35 to 39 inches: bedrock

Minor Components

Abram soils

Percent of map unit: 8 percent Landform: Hills, ground moraines

Berkshire soils

Percent of map unit: 7 percent

Landform: Till plains

Ricker soils

Percent of map unit: 6 percent Landform: Hills. mountains

Dixfield soils

Percent of map unit: 4 percent Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Rock outcrop soils

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Hogback soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Ridges

Rawsonville soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Ridges

LTE—Hogback-Rawsonville complex, 20 to 60 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 350 to 2,500 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 40 inches

Frost-free period: 90 to 115 days

Map Unit Composition

Hogback and similar soils: 40 percent Rawsonville and similar soils: 25 percent

Minor components: 35 percent

Description of Hogback

Setting

Landform: Ridges

Parent material: Coarse-loamy supraglacial meltout till derived from mica schist

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 25 to 60 percent

Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to bedrock, lithic

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately

high

Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Low (about 5.3 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile

0 to 2 inches: highly decomposed plant material

2 to 5 inches: very fine sandy loam

5 to 16 inches: gravelly very fine sandy loam 16 to 19 inches: very fine sandy loam

19 to 23 inches: bedrock

Description of Rawsonville

Setting

Landform: Ridges

Parent material: Coarse-loamy supraglacial meltout till derived from granite and

gneiss

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 16 to 50 percent

Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to bedrock, lithic

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately

high

Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Moderate (about 7.4 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile

0 to 3 inches: highly decomposed plant material

3 to 5 inches: very fine sandy loam 5 to 19 inches: fine sandy loam

19 to 35 inches: cobbly fine sandy loam

35 to 39 inches: bedrock

Minor Components

Abram soils

Percent of map unit: 8 percent Landform: Ground moraines, hills

Ricker soils

Percent of map unit: 7 percent Landform: Hills, mountains

Berkshire soils

Percent of map unit: 6 percent

Landform: Till plains

Rock outcrop soils

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Hogback soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Ridges

Rawsonville soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Ridges

Hermon soils

Percent of map unit: 3 percent Landform: Ground moraines, hills

MCC—Mahoosuc-Colonel-Pillsbury association, 1 to 16 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 350 to 2,500 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 40 inches

Frost-free period: 90 to 115 days

Map Unit Composition

Mahoosuc and similar soils: 40 percent Colonel and similar soils: 25 percent Pillsbury and similar soils: 15 percent Minor components: 20 percent

Description of Mahoosuc

Setting

Landform: Mountains

Parent material: Organic material

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 8 to 16 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: None within 60 inches Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to

very high

Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Low (about 3.7 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 8s

Typical Profile

0 to 3 inches: slightly decomposed plant material 3 to 8 inches: moderately decomposed plant material

8 to 65 inches: fragmental material

Description of Colonel

Setting

Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from granite and gneiss, and/

or coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from mica schist

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 1 to 8 percent

Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 12 to 24 inches to densic material

Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low

Depth to water table: About 7 to 17 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of pondina: None

Available water capacity: Low (about 4.3 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 6s

Typical Profile

0 to 3 inches: highly decomposed plant material

3 to 5 inches: fine sandy loam 5 to 18 inches: fine sandy loam 18 to 65 inches: gravelly sandy loam

Description of Pillsbury

Setting

Landform: Till plains

Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from mica schist

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 1 to 6 percent

Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 15 to 25 inches to densic material

Drainage class: Poorly drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low

Depth to water table: About 0 to 18 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Low (about 3.4 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile

0 to 4 inches: muck

4 to 21 inches: fine sandy loam 21 to 65 inches: gravelly loam

Minor Components

Colonel soils, 3 to 50 percent boulder cover

Percent of map unit: 7 percent Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Pillsbury soils, 3 to 50 percent boulder cover

Percent of map unit: 7 percent

Landform: Till plains

Peacham soils

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Till plains

Dixfield soils

Percent of map unit: 2 percent Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

MDD—Marlow-Dixfield association, 12 to 30 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 350 to 2,500 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 40 inches

Frost-free period: 60 to 120 days

Map Unit Composition

Marlow and similar soils: 45 percent Dixfield and similar soils: 40 percent Minor components: 15 percent

Description of Marlow

Setting

Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from granite, and/or coarse-

loamy lodgment till derived from mica schist

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 15 to 30 percent

Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 14 to 40 inches to densic material Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low

Depth to water table: About 18 to 26 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Low (about 4.7 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 6s

Typical Profile

0 to 3 inches: highly decomposed plant material

3 to 5 inches: very fine sandy loam 5 to 30 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam 30 to 65 inches: fine sandy loam

Description of Dixfield

Setting

Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from mica schist

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 12 to 25 percent

Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 18 to 36 inches to densic material

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low

Depth to water table: About 16 to 29 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Low (about 4.3 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 6s

Typical Profile

0 to 2 inches: highly decomposed plant material

2 to 3 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam 3 to 22 inches: fine sandy loam

22 to 65 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam

Minor Components

Berkshire soils

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Till plains

Rawsonville soils

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Ridges

Colonel soils

Percent of map unit: 2 percent Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Marlow soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover

Percent of map unit: 2 percent Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Pillsbury soils

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Till plains

Hogback soils

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Ridges

Dixfield soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover

Percent of map unit: 1 percent Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

MED—Marlow-Dixfield-Rawsonville association, 12 to 30 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 350 to 2,500 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 40 inches

Frost-free period: 60 to 120 days

Composition

Marlow and similar soils: 50 percent Dixfield and similar soils: 25 percent Rawsonville and similar soils: 15 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

Description of Marlow

Setting

Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from granite, and/or coarse-

loamy lodgment till derived from mica schist

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 15 to 30 percent

Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 14 to 40 inches to densic material

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low

Depth to water table: About 18 to 26 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Low (about 4.7 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 6s

Typical Profile

0 to 3 inches: highly decomposed plant material

3 to 5 inches: very fine sandy loam 5 to 30 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam 30 to 65 inches: fine sandy loam

Description of Dixfield

Setting

Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from mica schist

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 12 to 25 percent

Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 18 to 36 inches to densic material

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low

Depth to water table: About 16 to 29 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Low (about 4.3 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 6s

Typical Profile

0 to 2 inches: highly decomposed plant material

2 to 3 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam

3 to 22 inches: fine sandy loam

22 to 65 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam

Description of Rawsonville

Setting

Landform: Ridges

Parent material: Coarse-loamy supraglacial meltout till derived from granite and

gneiss

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 15 to 30 percent

Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to bedrock, lithic

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately

hiah

Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Moderate (about 7.4 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 6s

Typical Profile

0 to 3 inches: highly decomposed plant material

3 to 5 inches: very fine sandy loam 5 to 19 inches: fine sandy loam

19 to 35 inches: cobbly fine sandy loam

35 to 39 inches: bedrock

Minor Components

Hogback soils

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Ridges

Berkshire soils

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Till plains

Colonel soils

Percent of map unit: 1 percent Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Ricker soils

Percent of map unit: 1 percent Landform: Hills, mountains

Dixfield soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover

Percent of map unit: 1 percent Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Marlow soils, 3 to 15 percetn stone cover

Percent of map unit: 1 percent Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Rawsonville soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Ridges

Rock outcrop soils

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Abram soils

Percent of map unit: 1 percent Landform: Ground moraines, hills

MKC—Masardis-Adams association, 1 to 16 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 2,500 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 34 to 50 inches

Frost-free period: 80 to 160 days

Map Unit Composition

Masardis and similar soils: 70 percent Adams and similar soils: 15 percent Minor components: 15 percent

Description of Masardis

Setting

Landform: Outwash plains

Parent material: Sandy glaciofluvial deposits

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 5 to 16 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: None within 60 inches Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high or

hiah

Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Low (about 5.3 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 4s

Typical Profile

0 to 1 inch: highly decomposed plant material1 to 4 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam4 to 34 inches: extremely gravelly sand

34 to 65 inches: extremely gravelly coarse sand

Description of Adams

Setting

Landform: Outwash plains

Parent material: Sandy glaciofluvial deposits derived from granite and gneiss

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 1 to 16 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: None within 60 inches Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to

very high

Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Low (about 3.4 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 4s

Typical Profile

0 to 3 inches: highly decomposed plant material

3 to 7 inches: sand 7 to 27 inches: sand 27 to 65 inches: sand

Minor Components

Danforth soils

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Till plains

Allagash soils

Percent of map unit: 3 percent Landform: Outwash plains

Sheepscot soils

Percent of map unit: 3 percent Landform: Outwash terraces

Naumburg soils

Percent of map unit: 2 percent Landform: Outwash plains

Bucksport soils

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Swamps

Monarda soils

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Till plains

Wonsqueak soils

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Swamps

MKD—Masardis-Adams association, 16 to 60 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 350 to 2,000 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 40 inches

Frost-free period: 90 to 115 days

Map Unit Composition

Masardis and similar soils: 50 percent Adams and similar soils: 25 percent Minor components: 25 percent

Description of Masardis

Setting

Landform: Outwash plains

Parent material: Sandy glaciofluvial deposits

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 16 to 60 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: None within 60 inches Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high or

high

Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Low (about 5.3 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile

0 to 1 inch: highly decomposed plant material1 to 4 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam4 to 34 inches: extremely gravelly sand

34 to 65 inches: extremely gravelly coarse sand

Description of Adams

Setting

Landform: Outwash plains

Parent material: Sandy glaciofluvial deposits derived from granite and gneiss

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 16 to 60 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: None within 60 inches Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to

very high

Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Low (about 3.4 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 7e

Typical Profile

0 to 3 inches: highly decomposed plant material

3 to 7 inches: sand 7 to 27 inches: sand 27 to 65 inches: sand

Minor Components

Danforth soils

Percent of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Till plains

Allagash soils

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Landform: Outwash plains

Bucksport soils

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Swamps

Wonsqueak soils

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Swamps

Masardis soils, greater than 60 percent slopes

Percent of map unit: 3 percent Landform: Outwash plains

Adams soils, 0 to 8 percent slopes

Percent of map unit: 1 percent Landform: Outwash plains

MLE—Marlow-Hogback-Berkshire association, 25 to 45 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 350 to 2,500 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 40 inches

Frost-free period: 90 to 115 days

Map Unit Composition

Marlow and similar soils: 35 percent Hogback and similar soils: 25 percent Berkshire and similar soils: 15 percent Minor components: 25 percent

Description of Marlow

Setting

Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from granite, and/or coarse-

loamy lodgment till derived from mica schist

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 25 to 45 percent

Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 14 to 40 inches to densic material

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low

Depth to water table: About 18 to 26 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Low (about 4.7 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile

0 to 3 inches: highly decomposed plant material

3 to 5 inches: very fine sandy loam 5 to 30 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam 30 to 65 inches: fine sandy loam

Description of Hogback

Setting

Landform: Ridges

Parent material: Coarse-loamy supraglacial meltout till derived from mica schist

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 25 to 45 percent

Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to bedrock, lithic

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately

high

Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Low (about 5.3 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile

0 to 2 inches: highly decomposed plant material

2 to 5 inches: very fine sandy loam

5 to 16 inches: gravelly very fine sandy loam

16 to 19 inches: very fine sandy loam

19 to 23 inches: bedrock

Description of Berkshire

Setting

Landform: Till plains

Parent material: Coarse-loamy supraglacial meltout till derived from mica schist, and/or coarse-loamy supraglacial meltout till derived from granite and gneiss

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 30 to 45 percent

Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: None within 60 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high or

high

Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Moderate (about 6.7 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile

0 to 2 inches: highly decomposed plant material

2 to 6 inches: very fine sandy loam 6 to 30 inches: fine sandy loam 30 to 65 inches: gravelly sandy loam

Minor Components

Rawsonville soils

Percent of map unit: 8 percent

Landform: Ridges

Dixfield soils

Percent of map unit: 6 percent Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Ricker soils

Percent of map unit: 3 percent Landform: Hills, mountains

Marlow soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover

Percent of map unit: 2 percent Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Hogback soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Ridges

Berkshire soils, 3 to 15 percentstone cover

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Till plains

Rock outcrop soils

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

MMC—Masardis-Danforth-Peacham association, 1 to 16 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 330 to 6,560 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 34 to 48 inches

Frost-free period: 80 to 160 days

Map Unit Composition

Masardis and similar soils: 40 percent Danforth and similar soils: 25 percent Peacham and similar soils: 20 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

Description of Masardis

Setting

Landform: Outwash plains

Parent material: Sandy glaciofluvial deposits

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 5 to 16 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: None within 60 inches Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high or

high

Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Low (about 5.3 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 4s

Typical Profile

0 to 1 inch: highly decomposed plant material

1 to 4 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam 4 to 34 inches: extremely gravelly sand

34 to 65 inches: extremely gravelly coarse sand

Description of Danforth

Settina

Landform: Till plains

Parent material: Loamy-skeletal supraglacial meltout till derived from slate

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 5 to 16 percent

Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 9.0 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: None within 60 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high or

high

Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: High (about 9.6 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile

0 to 5 inches: highly decomposed plant material

5 to 9 inches: channery silt loam

9 to 32 inches: channery fine sandy loam *32 to 65 inches:* very channery sandy loam

Description of Peacham

Setting

Landform: Till plains

Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from mica schist

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 1 to 5 percent

Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 9.0 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 12 to 24 inches to densic material

Drainage class: Very poorly drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low

Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: Frequent

Available water capacity: Low (about 3.8 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile

0 to 9 inches: muck 9 to 10 inches: silt loam 10 to 12 inches: silt loam

12 to 65 inches: fine sandy loam

Minor Components

Sheepscot soils

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Landform: Outwash terraces

Peacham soils, 15 to 50 percent stone cover

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Till plains

Monarda soils

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Till plains

Pillsbury soils

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Till plains

Danforth soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Till plains

Danforth soils, 15 to 50 percent boulder cover

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Till plains

MNC—Monadnock-Berkshire-Rawsonville association, 5 to 16 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 350 to 2,500 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 40 inches

Frost-free period: 60 to 120 days

Map Unit Composition

Monadnock and similar soils: 25 percent Berkshire and similar soils: 25 percent

Rawsonville and similar soils: 25 percent

Minor components: 25 percent

Description of Monadnock

Setting

Landform: Ground moraines

Parent material: Coarse-loamy over sandy skeletal supraglacial meltout till

derived from granite and gneiss

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 8 to 16 percent

Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: None within 60 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high or

hiah

Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Moderate (about 6.6 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 6s

Typical Profile

0 to 5 inches: highly decomposed plant material

5 to 8 inches: fine sandy loam 8 to 22 inches: fine sandy loam 22 to 65 inches: gravelly loamy sand

Description of Berkshire

Setting

Landform: Till plains

Parent material: Coarse-loamy supraglacial meltout till derived from mica schist, and/or coarse-loamy supraglacial meltout till derived from granite and gneiss

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 8 to 16 percent

Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: None within 60 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high or

high

Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Moderate (about 6.7 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 6s

Typical Profile

0 to 2 inches: highly decomposed plant material

2 to 6 inches: very fine sandy loam 6 to 30 inches: fine sandy loam 30 to 65 inches: gravelly sandy loam

Description of Rawsonville

Setting

Landform: Ridges

Parent material: Coarse-loamy supraglacial meltout till derived from granite and `

gneiss

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 5 to 16 percent

Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to bedrock, lithic

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately

high

Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Moderate (about 7.4 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 6s

Typical Profile

0 to 3 inches: highly decomposed plant material

3 to 5 inches: very fine sandy loam 5 to 19 inches: fine sandy loam

19 to 35 inches: cobbly fine sandy loam

35 to 39 inches: bedrock

Minor Components

Marlow soils

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Dixfield soils

Percent of map unit: 4 percent Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Hogback soils

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Ridges

Berkshire soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Till plains

Monadnock soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover

Percent of map unit: 2 percent Landform: Ground moraines

Skerry soils

Percent of map unit: 2 percent Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Pillsbury soils

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Till plains

Hermon soils

Percent of map unit: 2 percent Landform: Hills, ground moraines

Rock outcrop soils

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

MND—Monadnock-Berkshire-Rawsonville association, 10 to 45 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 350 to 2,500 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 40 inches

Frost-free period: 60 to 120 days

Map Unit Composition

Monadnock and similar soils: 25 percent Berkshire and similar soils: 25 percent Rawsonville and similar soils: 25 percent

Minor components: 25 percent

Description of Monadnock

Setting

Landform: Ground moraines

Parent material: Coarse-loamy over sandy skeletal supraglacial meltout till

derived from granite and gneiss

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 16 to 45 percent

Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: None within 60 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high or high

Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Moderate (about 6.6 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile

0 to 5 inches: highly decomposed plant material

5 to 8 inches: fine sandy loam 8 to 22 inches: fine sandy loam 22 to 65 inches: gravelly loamy sand

Description of Berkshire

Setting

Landform: Till plains

Parent material: Coarse-loamy supraglacial meltout till derived from mica schist and/or coarse-loamy supraglacial meltout till derived from granite and gneiss

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 16 to 45 percent

Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: None within 60 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high or

high

Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Moderate (about 6.7 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile

0 to 2 inches: highly decomposed plant material

2 to 6 inches: very fine sandy loam 6 to 30 inches: fine sandy loam 30 to 65 inches: gravelly sandy loam

Description of Rawsonville

Setting

Landform: Ridges

Parent material: Coarse-loamy supraglacial meltout till derived from granite and

gneiss

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 10 to 45 percent

Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to bedrock, lithic

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately

hiah

Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Moderate (about 7.4 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 6s

Typical Profile

0 to 3 inches: highly decomposed plant material

3 to 5 inches: very fine sandy loam 5 to 19 inches: fine sandy loam

19 to 35 inches: cobbly fine sandy loam

35 to 39 inches: bedrock

Minor Components

Skerry soils

Percent of map unit: 8 percent Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Dixfield soils

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Hogback soils

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Ridges

Monadnock soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover

Percent of map unit: 2 percent Landform: Ground moraines

Hermon soils

Percent of map unit: 2 percent Landform: Hills, ground moraines

Rawsonville soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Ridges

Berkshire soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Till plains

MOB—Monarda-Burnham association, 1 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 350 to 2,500 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 40 inches

Frost-free period: 90 to 115 days

Map Unit Composition

Monarda and similar soils: 50 percent Burnham and similar soils: 30 percent

Minor components: 20 percent

Description of Monarda

Setting

Landform: Till plains

Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from phyllite, and/or coarse-

loamy lodgment till derived from slate

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 1 to 8 percent

Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 9.0 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 12 to 30 inches to densic material

Drainage class: Poorly drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low or low

Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Low (about 4.3 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile

0 to 3 inches: mucky peat 3 to 6 inches: silt loam 6 to 20 inches: silt loam

20 to 65 inches: gravelly silt loam

Description of Burnham

Setting

Landform: Till plains

Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from slate, and/or coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from phyllite

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 1 to 2 percent

Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 9.0 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 5 to 17 inches to densic material

Drainage class: Very poorly drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low or low

Depth to water table: About 0 to 5 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: Frequent

Available water capacity: Low (about 3.6 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile

0 to 2 inches: peat 2 to 10 inches: muck

10 to 25 inches: channery loam 25 to 65 inches: channery silt loam

Minor Components

Telos soils

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Burnham soils, 15 to 90 percent stone cover

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Till plains

Wonsqueak soils

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Swamps

Monarda soils, 3 to 90 percent stone cover

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Till plains

Charles soils

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Flood plains

Bucksport soils

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Swamps

Medomak soils

Percent of map unit: 2 percent Landform: Flood plains

MRB—Monarda-Ricker association, 1 to 12 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 350 to 2,500 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 40 inches

Frost-free period: 90 to 115 days

Map Unit Composition

Ricker and similar soils: 35 percent Monarda and similar soils: 35 percent Minor components: 30 percent

Description of Ricker

Setting

Landform: Mountains, hills Parent material: Organic material

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 5 to 12 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 2 to 20 inches to bedrock, lithic

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately

high

Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Low (about 5.2 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile

0 to 4 inches: slightly decomposed plant material 4 to 13 inches: highly decomposed plant material 13 to 17 inches: very flaggy very fine sandy loam

17 to 21 inches: bedrock

Description of Monarda

Setting

Landform: Till plains

Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from phyllite, and/or coarse-

loamy lodgment till derived from slate

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 1 to 8 percent

Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 9.0 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 12 to 30 inches to densic material

Drainage class: Poorly drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low or low

Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Low (about 4.3 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile

0 to 3 inches: mucky peat 3 to 6 inches: silt loam 6 to 20 inches: silt loam

20 to 65 inches: gravelly silt loam

Minor Components

Monson soils

Percent of map unit: 8 percent

Landform: Hills

Rock outcrop soils

Percent of map unit: 6 percent

Monarda soils, 3 to 90 percent stone cover

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Till plains

Telos soils

Percent of map unit: 4 percent Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Burnham soils

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Till plains

Wonsqueak soils
Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Swamps

Bucksport soils

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Swamps

MTB-Monarda-Telos association, 1 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting (fig. 4)

Elevation: 350 to 2,500 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 40 inches

Frost-free period: 90 to 115 days

Map Unit Composition

Monarda and similar soils: 50 percent Telos and similar soils: 35 percent Minor components: 15 percent

Description of Monarda

Setting

Landform: Till plains

Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from phyllite, and/or coarse-

loamy lodgment till derived from slate

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 1 to 6 percent

Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 9.0 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 12 to 30 inches to densic material

Drainage class: Poorly drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low or low

Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Low (about 4.3 inches)

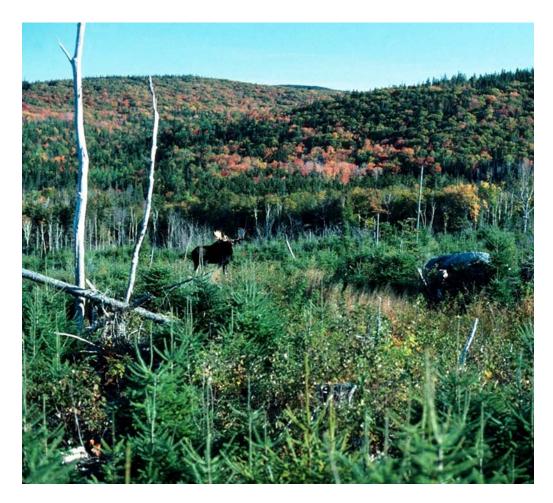


Figure 4.—A bull moose stands in an area of map unit MTB–Monarda-Telos association, 1 to 8 percent slopes. This area has been cut over and is now regenerating naturally to spruce and fir, providing habitat for moose and deer.

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile

0 to 3 inches: mucky peat 3 to 6 inches: silt loam 6 to 20 inches: silt loam

20 to 65 inches: gravelly silt loam

Description of Telos

Setting

Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from slate

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 1 to 8 percent

Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 13 to 22 inches to densic material

Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low or low

Depth to water table: About 7 to 13 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Low (about 5.4 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 6s

Typical Profile

0 to 2 inches: highly decomposed plant material

2 to 3 inches: silt loam 3 to 18 inches: silt loam

18 to 65 inches: gravelly silt loam

Minor Components

Burnham soils

Percent of map unit: 6 percent

Landform: Till plains

Telos soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover

Percent of map unit: 3 percent Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Monson soils

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Hills

Wonsqueak soils

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Swamps

Monarda soils, 3 to 50 percent stone cover

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Till plains

Bucksport soils

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Swamps

MVC—Monson-Elliottsville-Ricker complex, 4 to 25 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 350 to 2,500 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 40 inches

Frost-free period: 90 to 115 days

Map Unit Composition

Monson and similar soils: 30 percent Elliottsville and similar soils: 20 percent Ricker and similar soils: 20 percent Minor components: 30 percent

Description of Monson

Setting

Landform: Hills

Parent material: Coarse-loamy supraglacial meltout till derived from slate

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 4 to 16 percent

Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to bedrock, lithic

Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately

high

Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Low (about 5.3 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 6s

Typical Profile

0 to 6 inches: highly decomposed plant material

6 to 9 inches: silt loam 9 to 19 inches: loam 19 to 23 inches: bedrock

Description of Elliottsville

Setting

Landform: Ridges

Parent material: Coarse-loamy supraglacial meltout till derived from slate

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 4 to 16 percent

Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to bedrock, lithic

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately

high

Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Moderate (about 6.7 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 6s

Typical Profile

0 to 1 inch: highly decomposed plant material

1 to 2 inches: silt loam 2 to 17 inches: flaggy loam 17 to 26 inches: channery loam 26 to 30 inches: bedrock

Description of Ricker

Setting

Landform: Hills, mountains
Parent material: Organic material

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 10 to 25 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 2 to 20 inches to bedrock, lithic

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately

high

Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Low (about 5.2 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile

0 to 4 inches: slightly decomposed plant material 4 to 13 inches: highly decomposed plant material 13 to 17 inches: very flaggy very fine sandy loam

17 to 21 inches: bedrock

Minor Components

Telos soils

Percent of map unit: 8 percent Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Abram soils

Percent of map unit: 6 percent Landform: Ground moraines, hills

Monson soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Hills

Elliottsville soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Ridges

Chesuncook soils

Percent of map unit: 4 percent Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Rock outcrop soils

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

MVE—Monson-Elliottsville-Ricker complex, 16 to 65 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 350 to 2,500 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 40 inches

Frost-free period: 90 to 115 days

Map Unit Composition

Monson and similar soils: 30 percent Elliottsville and similar soils: 20 percent Ricker and similar soils: 20 percent Minor components: 30 percent

Description of Monson

Setting

Landform: Hills

Parent material: Coarse-loamy supraglacial meltout till derived from slate

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 16 to 50 percent

Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to bedrock, lithic

Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately

high

Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Low (about 5.3 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile

0 to 6 inches: highly decomposed plant material

6 to 9 inches: silt loam 9 to 19 inches: loam 19 to 23 inches: bedrock

Description of Elliottsville

Setting

Landform: Ridges

Parent material: Coarse-loamy supraglacial meltout till derived from slate

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 16 to 45 percent

Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to bedrock, lithic

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately

hiah

Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Moderate (about 6.7 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile

0 to 1 inch: highly decomposed plant material

1 to 2 inches: silt loam 2 to 17 inches: flaggy loam 17 to 26 inches: channery loam 26 to 30 inches: bedrock

Description of Ricker

Settina

Landform: Hills, mountains
Parent material: Organic material

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 20 to 65 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 2 to 20 inches to bedrock, lithic

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately

high

Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Low (about 5.2 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile

0 to 4 inches: slightly decomposed plant material 4 to 13 inches: highly decomposed plant material 13 to 17 inches: very flaggy very fine sandy loam

17 to 21 inches: bedrock

Minor Components

Chesuncook soils

Percent of map unit: 7 percent Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Rock outcrop soils

Percent of map unit: 7 percent

Monson soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover

Percent of map unit: 6 percent

Landform: Hills

Elliottsville soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover

Percent of map unit: 6 percent

Landform: Ridges

Abram soils

Percent of map unit: 4 percent Landform: Ground moraines, hills

PCA—Peacham-Wonsqueak-Cabot association, 0 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 2.500 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 50 inches

Frost-free period: 90 to 160 days

Map Unit Composition

Peacham and similar soils: 60 percent Wonsqueak and similar soils: 15 percent Cabot and similar soils: 15 percent Minor components: 10 percent

Description of Peacham

Setting

Landform: Till plains

Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from mica schist

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent

Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 9.0 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 12 to 24 inches to densic material

Drainage class: Very poorly drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low

Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: Frequent

Available water capacity: Low (about 3.8 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile

0 to 9 inches: muck 9 to 10 inches: silt loam 10 to 12 inches: silt loam 12 to 65 inches: fine sandy loam

Description of Cabot

Setting

Landform: Till plains

Parent material: Loamy lodgment till derived from mica schist

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 0 to 8 percent

Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 14 to 22 inches to densic material

Drainage class: Poorly drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low or low

Depth to water table: About 0 to 18 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Low (about 4.0 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 6s

Typical Profile

0 to 9 inches: gravelly silt loam 9 to 14 inches: gravelly loam 14 to 65 inches: gravelly silt loam

Description of Wonsqueak

Setting

Landform: Swamps

Parent material: Organic material

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: None within 60 inches

Drainage class: Very poorly drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high or

high

Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: Frequent

Available water capacity: High (about 11.9 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 7w

Typical Profile 0 to 3 inches: muck 3 to 25 inches: muck

25 to 65 inches: fine sandy loam

Minor Components

Bucksport soils

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Swamps

Howland soils

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

PPB—Pillsbury-Peacham association, 1 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 350 to 2,500 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 40 inches

Frost-free period: 90 to 115 days

Map Unit Composition

Pillsbury and similar soils: 45 percent Peacham and similar soils: 25 percent Minor components: 30 percent

Description of Pillsbury

Setting

Landform: Till plains

Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from mica schist

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 1 to 8 percent

Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 15 to 25 inches to densic material

Drainage class: Poorly drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low

Depth to water table: About 0 to 18 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Low (about 3.4 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile

0 to 4 inches: muck

4 to 21 inches: fine sandy loam 21 to 65 inches: gravelly loam

Description of Peacham

Setting

Landform: Till plains

Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from mica schist

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 1 to 3 percent

Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 9.0 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 12 to 24 inches to densic material

Drainage class: Very poorly drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low

Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: Frequent

Available water capacity: Low (about 3.8 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile

0 to 9 inches: muck 9 to 10 inches: silt loam 10 to 12 inches: silt loam

12 to 65 inches: fine sandy loam

Minor Components

Colonel soils

Percent of map unit: 9 percent Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Wonsqueak soils

Percent of map unit: 8 percent

Landform: Swamps

Peacham soils, 15 to 50 percent stone cover

Percent of map unit: 7 percent

Landform: Till plains

Bucksport soils

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Swamps

Pillsbury soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Till plains

PSB—Plaisted-Howland association, 0 to 15 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 2,500 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 50 inches

Frost-free period: 60 to 160 days

Map Unit Composition

Plaisted and similar soils: 60 percent Howland and similar soils: 20 percent Minor components: 20 percent

Description of Plaisted

Setting

Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from granite and gneiss

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 0 to 15 percent

Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 18 to 24 inches to densic material

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low or low

Depth to water table: About 18 to 26 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Low (about 4.4 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 6s

Typical Profile

0 to 2 inches: moderately decomposed plant material

2 to 4 inches: very fine sandy loam

4 to 29 inches: silt loam

29 to 65 inches: very fine sandy loam

Description of Howland

Settina

Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Parent material: Loamy lodgment till derived from granite and gneiss

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 0 to 15 percent

Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 33 inches to densic material

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low or low

Depth to water table: About 17 to 23 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Low (about 4.9 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 6s

Typical Profile

0 to 1 inch: moderately decomposed plant material

1 to 3 inches: silt loam

3 to 24 inches: gravelly silt loam 24 to 65 inches: gravelly silt loam

Minor Components

Chesuncook soils

Percent of map unit: 8 percent Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Tunbridge soils

Percent of map unit: 7 percent

Landform: Hillslopes

Cabot soils

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Till plains

PSD—Plaisted-Howland association, 15 to 35 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 2,500 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 50 inches

Frost-free period: 60 to 160 days

Map Unit Composition

Plaisted and similar soils: 65 percent Howland and similar soils: 15 percent Minor components: 20 percent

Description of Plaisted

Setting

Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from granite and gneiss

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 15 to 35 percent

Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 18 to 24 inches to densic material

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low or low

Depth to water table: About 18 to 26 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Low (about 4.4 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile

0 to 2 inches: moderately decomposed plant material

2 to 4 inches: very fine sandy loam

4 to 29 inches silt loam

29 to 65 inches: very fine sandy loam

Description of Howland

Setting

Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Parent material: Loamy lodgment till derived from granite and gneiss

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 15 to 25 percent

Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 33 inches to densic material

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low or low

Depth to water table: About 17 to 23 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Low (about 4.9 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 6s

Typical Profile

0 to 1 inch: moderately decomposed plant material

1 to 3 inches: silt loam

3 to 24 inches: gravelly silt loam 24 to 65 inches: gravelly silt loam

Minor Components

Chesuncook soils

Percent of map unit: 10 percent Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Tunbridge soils

Percent of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Hillslopes

RRF—Ricker-Rock outcrop complex, 3 to 80 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 350 to 2,500 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 40 inches

Frost-free period: 60 to 120 days

Map Unit Composition

Ricker and similar soils: 45 percent

Rock outcrop: 25 percent Minor components: 30 percent

Description of Ricker

Setting

Landform: Mountains, hills Parent material: Organic material

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 3 to 80 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 2 to 20 inches to bedrock, lithic

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately

high

Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Low (about 5.2 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile

0 to 4 inches: slightly decomposed plant material 4 to 13 inches: highly decomposed plant material

13 to 17 inches: very flaggy very fine sandy loam

17 to 21 inches: bedrock

Description of Rock outcrop

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 5 to 90 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 0 inches to bedrock, lithic

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately

high

Frequency of flooding: None

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 8s

Typical Profile

0 to 60 inches: bedrock

Minor Components

Abram soils

Percent of map unit: 9 percent Landform: Hills, ground moraines

Monson soils

Percent of map unit: 7 percent

Landform: Hills

Hogback soils

Percent of map unit: 7 percent

Landform: Ridges

Monarda soils

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Till plains

Mahoosuc soils

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Mountains

RSE—Ricker-Saddleback-Rock outcrop complex, 20 to 60 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 2,500 to 4,180 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 60 inches

Frost-free period: 30 to 90 days

Map Unit Composition

Ricker and similar soils: 45 percent Saddleback and similar soils: 15 percent

Rock outcrop: 15 percent Minor components: 25 percent

Description of Ricker

Setting

Landform: Mountains, hills (fig. 5) Parent material: Organic material

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 20 to 60 percent

Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 9.0 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 2 to 20 inches to bedrock, lithic

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately

high

Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Low (about 5.2 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile

0 to 4 inches: slightly decomposed plant material 4 to 13 inches: highly decomposed plant material 13 to 17 inches: very flaggy very fine sandy loam

17 to 21 inches: bedrock

Description of Saddleback

Setting

Landform: Mountains

Parent material: Coarse-loamy supraglacial meltout till derived from mica schist, and/or coarse-loamy supraglacial meltout till derived from granite and gneiss

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 20 to 45 percent

Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent



Figure 5.—Looking across the Berdeen Stream Valley toward Bemis and Elephant Mountains, shallow to bedrock glacial till soils and thin well drained organic soils are on the upper mountain slopes. Included are map units RSE–Ricker-Saddleback-Rock outcrop complex, 20 to 60 percent slopes and SRE–Saddleback-Ricker complex, 25 to 60 percent slopes. Very deep, moderately deep, and shallow to bedrock glacial till soils are on the lower side slopes and include map units HTD–Hermon-Rawsonville-Skerry association, 12 to 30 percent slopes and LTE–Hogback-Rawsonville complex, 20 to 60 percent slopes.

Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to bedrock, lithic

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately

high

Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Low (about 4.9 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile

0 to 5 inches: highly decomposed plant material

5 to 6 inches: fine sandy loam 6 to 19 inches: fine sandy loam 19 to 23 inches: bedrock

Description of Rock outcrop

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 20 to 60 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 0 inches to bedrock, lithic

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately

high

Frequency of flooding: None

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 8s

Typical Profile

0 to 60 inches: bedrock

Minor Components

Enchanted soils

Percent of map unit: 7 percent

Landform: Mountains

Sisk soils

Percent of map unit: 7 percent

Landform: Mountains

Surplus soils

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Landform: Mountain valleys

Mahoosuc soils

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Mountains

Saddleback soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Mountains

RTF—Rock outcrop-Ricker complex, 8 to 80 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 2,500 to 4,180 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 60 inches

Frost-free period: 30 to 90 days

Map Unit Composition

Rock outcrop: 50 percent

Ricker and similar soils: 40 percent Minor components: 10 percent

Description of Rock outcrop

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 8 to 99 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 0 inches to bedrock, lithic

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately

high

Frequency of flooding: None

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 8s

Typical Profile

0 to 60 inches: bedrock

Description of Ricker

Setting

Landform: Hills, mountains
Parent material: Organic material

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 8 to 80 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 2 to 20 inches to bedrock, lithic

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately

hiah

Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Low (about 4.9 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile

0 to 4 inches: slightly decomposed plant material 4 to 13 inches: highly decomposed plant material 13 to 17 inches: very flaggy very fine sandy loam

17 to 21 inches: bedrock

Minor Components

Saddleback soils

Percent of map unit: 6 percent

Landform: Mountains

Ricker soils, 1 to 8 percent slopes

Percent of map unit: 4 percent Landform: Mountains, hills

RUB—Roundabout-Croghan association, 0 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 350 to 1,750 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 40 inches

Frost-free period: 90 to 115 days

Map Unit Composition

Roundabout and similar soils: 65 percent Croghan and similar soils: 20 percent Minor components: 15 percent

Description of Roundabout

Setting

Landform: Lake plains

Parent material: Coarse-silty glaciolacustrine deposits

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: None within 60 inches

Drainage class: Poorly drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to

moderately high

Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Very high (about 16.0 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 4w

Typical Profile

0 to 2 inches: muck 2 to 6 inches: silt loam 6 to 48 inches: silt loam 48 to 65 inches: silt loam

Description of Croghan

Setting

Landform: Outwash plains

Parent material: Sandy glaciofluvial deposits derived from granite and gneiss

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 3 to 8 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: None within 60 inches

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High or very high

Depth to water table: About 18 to 24 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Low (about 4.5 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 2w

Typical Profile

0 to 5 inches: fine sand

5 to 33 inches: sand 33 to 65 inches: sand

Minor Components

Madawaska soils

Percent of map unit: 7 percent Landform: Stream terraces

Bucksport soils

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Swamps

Monarda soils

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Till plains

Nicholville soils

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Lakebeds

Wonsqueak soils

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Swamps

SRD—Saddleback-Ricker complex, 10 to 50 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 2,500 to 4,180 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 60 inches

Frost-free period: 30 to 90 days

Map Unit Composition

Saddleback and similar soils: 50 percent Ricker and similar soils: 20 percent Minor components: 30 percent

Description of Saddleback

Setting

Landform: Mountains

Parent material: Coarse-loamy supraglacial meltout till derived from mica schist, and/or coarse-loamy supraglacial meltout till derived from granite and gneiss

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 10 to 30 percent

Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to bedrock, lithic

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately

hiah

Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Low (about 4.9 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile

0 to 5 inches: highly decomposed plant material

5 to 6 inches: fine sandy loam 6 to 19 inches: fine sandy loam 19 to 23 inches: bedrock

Description of Ricker

Setting

Landform: Mountains, hills
Parent material: Organic material

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 20 to 50 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 2 to 20 inches to bedrock, lithic

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately

high

Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Low (about 5.2 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile

0 to 4 inches: slightly decomposed plant material 4 to 13 inches: highly decomposed plant material 13 to 17 inches: very flaggy very fine sandy loam

17 to 21 inches: bedrock

Minor Components

Rock outcrop soils

Percent of map unit: 8 percent

Saddleback soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover

Percent of map unit: 7 percent

Landform: Mountains

Enchanted soils

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Mountains

Surplus soils

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Landform: Mountain valleys

Sisk soils

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Mountains

SRE—Saddleback-Ricker complex, 25 to 60 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 2,500 to 4,180 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 60 inches

Frost-free period: 30 to 90 days

Map Unit Composition

Saddleback and similar soils: 40 percent Ricker and similar soils: 35 percent Minor components: 25 percent

Description of Saddleback

Setting

Landform: Mountains

Parent material: Coarse-loamy supraglacial meltout till derived from mica schist, and/or coarse-loamy supraglacial meltout till derived from granite and gneiss

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 25 to 60 percent

Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to bedrock, lithic

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately

high

Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Low (about 4.9 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile

0 to 5 inches: highly decomposed plant material

5 to 6 inches: fine sandy loam 6 to 19 inches: fine sandy loam 19 to 23 inches: bedrock

Description of Ricker

Setting

Landform: Hills, mountains
Parent material: Organic material

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 25 to 60 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 2 to 20 inches to bedrock, lithic

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately

high

Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Low (about 5.2 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile

0 to 4 inches: slightly decomposed plant material 4 to 13 inches: highly decomposed plant material 13 to 17 inches: very flaggy very fine sandy loam

17 to 21 inches: bedrock

Minor Components

Rock outcrop soils

Percent of map unit: 8 percent

Enchanted soils

Percent of map unit: 7 percent

Landform: Mountains

Saddleback soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Mountains

Sisk soils

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Mountains

Surplus soils

Percent of map unit: 2 percent Landform: Mountain valleys

SSD—Saddleback-Sisk-Rock outcrop association, 15 to 30 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 2,500 to 4,180 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 60 inches

Frost-free period: 30 to 90 days

Map Unit Composition

Saddleback and similar soils: 35 percent Sisk and similar soils: 30 percent

Rock outcrop: 15 percent
Minor components: 20 percent

Description of Saddleback

Setting

Landform: Mountains

Parent material: Coarse-loamy supraglacial meltout till derived from mica schist, and/or coarse-loamy supraglacial meltout till derived from granite and gneiss

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 15 to 30 percent

Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to bedrock, lithic

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately

high

Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Low (about 4.9 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile

0 to 5 inches: highly decomposed plant material

5 to 6 inches: fine sandy loam 6 to 19 inches: fine sandy loam 19 to 23 inches: bedrock

Description of Sisk

Setting

Landform: Mountains

Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from mica schist, and/or

coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from granite and gneiss

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 15 to 30 percent

Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 36 inches to densic material

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately

high

Depth to water table: About 18 to 26 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Low (about 4.7 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile

0 to 2 inches: highly decomposed plant material

2 to 3 inches: silt loam 3 to 22 inches: silt loam

22 to 65 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam

Description of Rock outcrop

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 15 to 30 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 0 inches to bedrock, lithic

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately

high

Frequency of flooding: None

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 8s

Typical Profile

0 to 60 inches: bedrock

Minor Components

Surplus soils

Percent of map unit: 6 percent Landform: Mountain valleys

Saddleback soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Mountains

Sisk soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Mountains

Ricker soils

Percent of map unit: 4 percent Landform: Hills, mountains

SSE—Saddleback-Sisk-Rock outcrop association, 20 to 45 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 2,500 to 4,180 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 60 inches

Frost-free period: 30 to 90 days

Map Unit Composition

Saddleback and similar soils: 30 percent

Sisk and similar soils: 30 percent

Rock outcrop: 15 percent Minor components: 25 percent

Description of Saddleback

Setting

Landform: Mountains

Parent material: Coarse-loamy supraglacial meltout till derived from mica schist, and/or coarse-loamy supraglacial meltout till derived from granite and gneiss

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 20 to 45 percent

Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to bedrock, lithic

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately

high

Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Low (about 4.9 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile

0 to 5 inches: highly decomposed plant material

5 to 6 inches: fine sandy loam 6 to 19 inches: fine sandy loam 19 to 23 inches: bedrock

Description of Sisk

Setting

Landform: Mountains

Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from mica schist, and/or

coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from granite and gneiss

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 30 to 45 percent

Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 36 inches to densic material

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately

high

Depth to water table: About 18 to 26 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Low (about 4.7 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile

0 to 2 inches: highly decomposed plant material

2 to 3 inches: silt loam 3 to 22 inches: silt loam

22 to 65 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam

Description of Rock outcrop

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 20 to 45 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 0 inches to bedrock, lithic

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately

high

Frequency of flooding: None

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 8s

Typical Profile

0 to 60 inches: bedrock

Minor Components

Sisk soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover

Percent of map unit: 7 percent

Landform: Mountains

Surplus soils

Percent of map unit: 7 percent Landform: Mountain valleys

Saddleback soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover

Percent of map unit: 6 percent

Landform: Mountains

Ricker soils

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Landform: Mountains. hills

STC—Skerry-Becket-Rawsonville association, 5 to 15 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 350 to 2,500 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 40 inches

Frost-free period: 60 to 120 days

Map Unit Composition

Skerry and similar soils: 40 percent Becket and similar soils: 25 percent Rawsonville and similar soils: 20 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

Description of Skerry

Setting

Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from mica schist, and/or

coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from granite and gneiss

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 5 to 12 percent

Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 18 to 30 inches to densic material

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low

Depth to water table: About 15 to 23 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Low (about 3.7 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 6s

Typical Profile

0 to 1 inch: highly decomposed plant material

1 to 3 inches: fine sandy loam

3 to 30 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam *30 to 65 inches:* gravelly sandy loam

Description of Becket

Setting

Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from granite and gneiss

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 5 to 15 percent

Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 22 to 30 inches to densic material

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low

Depth to water table: About 18 to 26 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Low (about 3.7 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 6s

Typical Profile

0 to 3 inches: highly decomposed plant material

3 to 6 inches: fine sandy loam

6 to 26 inches: fine sandy loam 26 to 65 inches: gravelly sandy loam

Description of Rawsonville

Setting

Landform: Ridges

Parent material: Coarse-loamy supraglacial meltout till derived from granite and

gneiss

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 5 to 15 percent

Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to bedrock, lithic

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately

high

Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Moderate (about 7.4 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 6s

Typical Profile

0 to 3 inches: highly decomposed plant material

3 to 5 inches: very fine sandy loam 5 to 19 inches: fine sandy loam

19 to 35 inches: cobbly fine sandy loam

35 to 39 inches: bedrock

Minor Components

Colonel soils

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Pillsbury soils

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Till plains

Hogback soils

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Ridges

Skerry soils, 0.1 to 15 percent boulder cover

Percent of map unit: 1 percent Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Rawsonville soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Ridges

Becket soils, 0.1 to 15 percent boulder cover

Percent of map unit: 1 percent Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Becket soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover

Percent of map unit: 1 percent Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Skerry soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover

Percent of map unit: 1 percent Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

SUC—Surplus-Bemis association, 5 to 15 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 2,500 to 4,180 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 60 inches

Frost-free period: 30 to 90 days

Map Unit Composition

Surplus and similar soils: 55 percent Bemis and similar soils: 30 percent Minor components: 15 percent

Description of Surplus

Setting

Landform: Mountain valleys

Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 8 to 15 percent

Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 16 to 35 inches to densic material

Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately

high

Depth to water table: About 7 to 18 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Moderate (about 7.8 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile

0 to 7 inches: highly decomposed plant material

7 to 11 inches: sandy loam 11 to 33 inches: fine sandy loam 33 to 65 inches: sandy loam

Description of Bemis

Setting

Landform: Ground moraines

Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 5 to 10 percent

Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 9.0 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: None within 60 inches

Drainage class: Poorly drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately

high

Depth to water table: About 0 to 10 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Very low (about 2.5 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile 0 to 4 inches: muck

4 to 11 inches: gravelly loam 11 to 65 inches: gravelly loam

Minor Components

Bemis soils, 15 to 50 percent stone cover

Percent of map unit: 6 percent Landform: Ground moraines

Sisk soils

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Mountains

Saddleback soils

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Mountains

Surplus soils, 2 to 15 percent stone cover

Percent of map unit: 2 percent Landform: Mountain valleys

SWD—Surplus-Sisk association, 12 to 30 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 2,500 to 4,180 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 60 inches

Frost-free period: 30 to 90 days

Map Unit Composition

Surplus and similar soils: 40 percent Sisk and similar soils: 35 percent Minor components: 25 percent

Description of Surplus

Setting

Landform: Mountain valleys

Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 12 to 25 percent

Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 16 to 35 inches to densic material

Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately

high

Depth to water table: About 7 to 18 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Moderate (about 7.8 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile

0 to 7 inches: highly decomposed plant material

7 to 11 inches: sandy loam 11 to 33 inches: fine sandy loam 33 to 65 inches: sandy loam

Description of Sisk

Setting

Landform: Mountains

Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from mica schist, and/or

coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from granite and gneiss

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 12 to 30 percent

Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 36 inches to densic material

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately

high

Depth to water table: About 18 to 26 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Low (about 4.7 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile

0 to 2 inches: highly decomposed plant material

2 to 3 inches: silt loam 3 to 22 inches: silt loam

22 to 65 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam

Minor Components

Bemis soils

Percent of map unit: 8 percent Landform: Ground moraines

Saddleback soils

Percent of map unit: 6 percent

Landform: Mountains

Surplus soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Landform: Mountain valleys

Ricker soils

Percent of map unit: 3 percent Landform: Mountains, hills

Sisk soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Mountains

TCC—Telos-Chesuncook association, 3 to 15 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 350 to 2,500 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 40 inches

Frost-free period: 90 to 115 days

Map Unit Composition

Telos and similar soils: 55 percent

Chesuncook and similar soils: 30 percent Minor components: 15 percent

Description of Telos

Setting

Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from slate

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 3 to 8 percent

Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 13 to 22 inches to densic material

Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low or low

Depth to water table: About 7 to 13 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Low (about 5.4 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 6s

Typical Profile

0 to 2 inches: highly decomposed plant material

2 to 3 inches: silt loam 3 to 18 inches: silt loam

18 to 65 inches: gravelly silt loam

Description of Chesuncook

Setting

Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from slate

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 5 to 15 percent

Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 30 inches to densic material

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low or low

Depth to water table: About 18 to 26 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Moderate (about 7.0 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 6s

Typical Profile

0 to 3 inches: highly decomposed plant material

3 to 5 inches: silt loam 5 to 28 inches: silt loam

28 to 65 inches: gravelly silt loam

Minor Components

Monarda soils

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Till plains

Elliottsville soils

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Ridges

Telos soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover

Percent of map unit: 2 percent Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Chesuncook soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover

Percent of map unit: 2 percent Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Burnham soils

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Till plains

TEC—Telos-Chesuncook-Elliottsville association, 3 to 15 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 350 to 2,500 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 40 inches

Frost-free period: 90 to 115 days

Map Unit Composition

Telos and similar soils: 35 percent Chesuncook and similar soils: 30 percent Elliottsville and similar soils: 20 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

Description of Telos

Setting

Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from slate

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 3 to 8 percent

Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 13 to 22 inches to densic material

Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low or low

Depth to water table: About 7 to 13 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Low (about 5.4 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 6s

Typical Profile

0 to 2 inches: highly decomposed plant material

2 to 3 inches: silt loam 3 to 18 inches: silt loam

18 to 65 inches: gravelly silt loam

Description of Chesuncook

Setting

Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from slate

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 5 to 15 percent

Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 30 inches to densic material

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low or low

Depth to water table: About 18 to 26 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Moderate (about 7.0 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 6s

Typical Profile

0 to 3 inches: highly decomposed plant material

3 to 5 inches: silt loam 5 to 28 inches: silt loam

28 to 65 inches: gravelly silt loam

Description of Elliottsville

Setting

Landform: Ridges

Parent material: Coarse-loamy supraglacial meltout till derived from slate

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 8 to 15 percent

Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to bedrock, lithic

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately

high

Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Moderate (about 6.7 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 6s

Typical Profile

0 to 1 inch: highly decomposed plant material

1 to 2 inches: silt loam 2 to 17 inches: flaggy loam

17 to 26 inches: channery loam 26 to 30 inches: bedrock

Minor Components

Monarda soils

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Till plains

Monson soils

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Hills

Elliottsville soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Ridges

Burnham soils

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Till plains
Rock outcrop soils

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Telos soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover

Percent of map unit: 1 percent Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Chesuncook soils, 0.1 to 15 percent boulder cover

Percent of map unit: 1 percent Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Chesuncook soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover

Percent of map unit: 1 percent Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Telos soils, 0.1 to 15 percent boulder cover

Percent of map unit: 1 percent Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

TMB—Telos-Monarda-Monson association, 1 to 12 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 350 to 2,500 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 40 inches

Frost-free period: 90 to 115 days

Map Unit Composition

Telos and similar soils: 25 percent Monarda and similar soils: 20 percent Monson and similar soils: 20 percent Minor components: 35 percent

Description of Telos

Setting

Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from slate

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 1 to 8 percent

Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 13 to 22 inches to densic material

Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low or low

Depth to water table: About 7 to 13 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Low (about 5.4 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 6s

Typical Profile

0 to 2 inches: highly decomposed plant material

2 to 3 inches: silt loam 3 to 18 inches: silt loam

18 to 65 inches: gravelly silt loam

Description of Monarda

Setting

Landform: Till plains

Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from phyllite, and/or coarse-

loamy lodgment till derived from slate

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 1 to 6 percent

Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 12 to 30 inches to densic material

Drainage class: Poorly drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low or low

Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Low (about 4.3 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile

0 to 3 inches: mucky peat 3 to 6 inches: silt loam 6 to 20 inches: silt loam

20 to 65 inches: gravelly silt loam

Description of Monson

Setting

Landform: Hills

Parent material: Coarse-loamy supraglacial meltout till derived from slate

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 5 to 12 percent

Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to bedrock, lithic

Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately

high

Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Low (about 5.3 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 6s

Typical Profile

0 to 6 inches: highly decomposed plant material

6 to 9 inches: silt loam 9 to 19 inches: loam 19 to 23 inches: bedrock

Minor Components

Burnham soils

Percent of map unit: 9 percent

Landform: Till plains

Wonsqueak soils

Percent of map unit: 8 percent

Landform: Swamps

Elliottsville soils

Percent of map unit: 6 percent

Landform: Ridges

Rock outcrop soils

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Telos soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover

Percent of map unit: 3 percent Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Monarda soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Till plains

Monson soils, 3 to 15 percent stone cover

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Hills

TPB—Tunbridge-Plaisted association, 0 to 15 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 2,500 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 34 to 50 inches

Frost-free period: 60 to 160 days

Map Unit Composition

Tunbridge and similar soils: 45 percent Plaisted and similar soils: 25 percent Minor components: 30 percent

Description of Tunbridge

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes

Parent material: Coarse-loamy supraglacial meltout till derived from granite and

gneiss

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 2 to 15 percent

Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to bedrock, lithic

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately

high

Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Low (about 5.1 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 6s

Typical Profile

0 to 2 inches: silt loam 2 to 25 inches: silt loam

25 to 34 inches: stony fine sandy loam

34 to 65 inches: bedrock

Description of Plaisted

Setting

Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from granite and gneiss

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 0 to 15 percent

Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 18 to 24 inches to densic material

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low or low

Depth to water table: About 18 to 26 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Low (about 4.4 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 6s

Typical Profile

0 to 2 inches: moderately decomposed plant material

2 to 4 inches: very fine sandy loam

4 to 29 inches: silt loam

29 to 65 inches: very fine sandy loam

Minor Components

Howland soils

Percent of map unit: 9 percent Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Cabot soils

Percent of map unit: 8 percent

Landform: Till plains

Telos soils

Percent of map unit: 8 percent Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Chesuncook soils

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

TPD—Tunbridge-Plaisted association, 15 to 35 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 8,200 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 34 to 50 inches

Frost-free period: 60 to 160 days

Map Unit Composition

Tunbridge and similar soils: 40 percent Plaisted and similar soils: 25 percent Minor components: 30 percent

Description of Tunbridge

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes

Parent material: Coarse-loamy supraglacial meltout till derived from granite and

gneiss

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 15 to 35 percent

Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to bedrock, lithic

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately

hiah

Depth to water table: More than 6 feet

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Low (about 5.1 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile

0 to 2 inches: silt loam 2 to 25 inches: silt loam

25 to 34 inches: stony fine sandy loam

34 to 65 inches: bedrock

Description of Plaisted

Setting

Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from granite and gneiss

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 15 to 35 percent

Surface area covered with stones and boulders: 1.6 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 18 to 24 inches to densic material

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low or low

Depth to water table: About 18 to 26 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Low (about 4.4 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 7s

Typical Profile

0 to 2 inches: moderately decomposed plant material

2 to 4 inches: very fine sandy loam

4 to 29 inches: silt loam

29 to 65 inches: very fine sandy loam

Minor Components

Howland soils

Percent of map unit: 9 percent Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Hogback soils

Percent of map unit: 8 percent

Landform: Ridges

Telos soils

Percent of map unit: 8 percent Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

Chesuncook soils

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Landform: Drumlinoid ridges

WO—Wonsqueak and Bucksport soils, 0 to 1 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 2.800 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 34 to 48 inches

Frost-free period: 80 to 160 days

Map Unit Composition (fig. 6)

Wonsqueak and similar soils: 50 percent Bucksport and similar soils: 40 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

Description of Wonsqueak

Setting

Landform: Swamps

Parent material: Organic material

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: None within 60 inches

Drainage class: Very poorly drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high or

high

Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches

Frequency of flooding: Occasional Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: High (about 11.9 inches)

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 7w

Typical Profile 0 to 3 inches: muck 3 to 25 inches: muck

3 to 25 inches: muck

25 to 65 inches: fine sandy loam

Description of Bucksport

Setting

Landform: Swamps

Parent material: Organic material

Properties and Qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: None within 60 inches

Drainage class: Very poorly drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to

very high

Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches

Frequency of flooding: Occasional Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Very high (about 22.7 inches)



Figure 6.—An area of very poorly drained WO-Wonsqueak and Bucksport soils, 0 to 1 percent slopes, is located in the bog in the foreground. The hills in the background are covered with glacial till soils.

Interpretive Groups

Land capability (non irrigated): 7w

Typical Profile

0 to 10 inches: muck 10 to 40 inches: muck 40 to 65 inches: muck

Minor Components

Medomak soils

Percent of map unit: 3 percent Landform: Flood plains

Peacham soils

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Till plains

Searsport soils

Percent of map unit: 2 percent Landform: Outwash plains

Burnham soils

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Till plains

Use and Management of the Soils

This soil survey is an inventory and evaluation of the soils in the survey area. It can be used to adjust land uses to the limitations and potentials of natural resources and the environment. Also, it can help to prevent soil-related failures in land uses.

In preparing a soil survey, soil scientists, conservationists, engineers, and others collect extensive field data about the nature and behavioral characteristics of the soils. They collect data on erosion, droughtiness, flooding, and other factors that affect various soil uses and management. Field experience and collected data on soil properties and performance are used as a basis in predicting soil behavior.

Information in this section can be used to plan the use and management of soils for forestland; as sites for buildings, sanitary facilities, highways and other transportation systems, and parks and other recreational facilities; and as wildlife habitat. It can be used to identify the potentials and limitations of each soil for specific land uses and to help prevent construction failures caused by unfavorable soil properties.

Planners and others using soil survey information can evaluate the effect of specific land uses on productivity and on the environment in all or part of the survey area. The survey can help planners to maintain or create a land use pattern in harmony with the natural soil.

Contractors can use this survey to locate sources of sand and gravel, roadfill, and topsoil. They can use it to identify areas where bedrock, wetness, or very firm soil layers can cause difficulty in excavation.

Health officials, highway officials, engineers, and others may also find this survey useful. The survey can help them plan the safe disposal of wastes and locate sites for pavements, sidewalks, campgrounds, playgrounds, lawns, and trees and shrubs.

Interpretive Ratings

The interpretive tables in this survey rate the soils in the survey area for various uses. Many of the tables identify the limitations that affect specified uses and indicate the severity of those limitations. The ratings in these tables are both verbal and numerical.

Rating Class Terms

Rating classes are expressed in the tables in terms that indicate the extent to which the soils are limited by all of the soil features that affect a specified use or in terms that indicate the suitability of the soils for the use. Thus, the tables may show limitation classes or suitability classes. Terms for the limitation classes are *not limited*, *somewhat limited*, and *very limited*. The suitability ratings are expressed as *well suited*, *moderately suited*, *poorly suited*, and *unsuited* or as *good*, *fair*, and *poor*.

Numerical Ratings

Numerical ratings in the tables indicate the relative severity of individual limitations. The ratings are shown as decimal fractions ranging from 0.00 to 1.00. They indicate gradations between the point at which a soil feature has the greatest negative impact on the use and the point at which the soil feature is not a limitation. The limitations

appear in order from the most limiting to the least limiting. Thus, if more than one limitation is identified, the most severe limitation is listed first and the least severe one is listed last.

Land Capability Classification

Land capability classification shows, in a general way, the suitability of soils for most kinds of field crops. Crops that require special management are excluded. The soils are grouped according to their limitations for field crops, the risk of damage if they are used for crops, and the way they respond to management. The criteria used in grouping the soils do not include major and generally expensive landforming that would change slope, depth, or other characteristics of the soils, nor do they include possible but unlikely major reclamation projects. Capability classification is not a substitute for interpretations designed to show suitability and limitations of groups of soils for forestland or for engineering purposes.

In the capability system, soils are generally grouped at three levels—capability class, subclass, and unit.

Capability classes, the broadest groups, are designated by the numbers 1 through 8. The numbers indicate progressively greater limitations and narrower choices for practical use. The classes are defined as follows:

Class 1 soils have slight limitations that restrict their use.

Class 2 soils have moderate limitations that restrict the choice of plants or that require moderate conservation practices.

Class 3 soils have severe limitations that restrict the choice of plants or that require special conservation practices, or both.

Class 4 soils have very severe limitations that restrict the choice of plants or that require very careful management, or both.

Class 5 soils are subject to little or no erosion but have other limitations, impractical to remove, that restrict their use mainly to pasture, rangeland, forestland, or wildlife habitat.

Class 6 soils have severe limitations that make them generally unsuitable for cultivation and that restrict their use mainly to pasture, rangeland, forestland, or wildlife habitat.

Class 7 soils have very severe limitations that make them unsuitable for cultivation and that restrict their use mainly to grazing, forestland, or wildlife habitat.

Class 8 soils and miscellaneous areas have limitations that preclude commercial plant production and that restrict their use to recreational purposes, wildlife habitat, watershed, or esthetic purposes.

Capability subclasses are soil groups within one class. They are designated by adding a small letter, e, w, s, or c, to the class numeral, for example, 2e. The letter e shows that the main hazard is the risk of erosion unless close-growing plant cover is maintained; w shows that water in or on the soil interferes with plant growth or cultivation (in some soils the wetness can be partly corrected by artificial drainage); s shows that the soil is limited mainly because it is shallow, droughty, or stony; and c, used in only some parts of the United States, shows that the chief limitation is climate that is very cold or very dry.

In class 1 there are no subclasses because the soils of this class have few limitations. Class 5 contains only the subclasses indicated by w, s, or c because the soils in class 5 are subject to little or no erosion. They have other limitations that restrict their use to pasture, rangeland, forestland, wildlife habitat, or recreation.

Capability units are soil groups within a subclass. The soils in a capability unit are enough alike to be suited to the same crops and pasture plants, to require similar management, and to have similar productivity. Capability units are generally

designated by adding an Arabic numeral to the subclass symbol, for example, 2e-4 and 3e-6. These units are not given in all soil surveys.

The capability classification of map units in this survey area is given in the section "Detailed Soil Map Units".

Forest Productivity and Management

Sally Butler, Forester, Natural Resources Conservation Service, assisted in preparing this section.

Timber covers more than 99 percent of the land in the unorganized towns of Somerset County Area and Parts of Franklin and Oxford Counties. A large portion of the survey area is mountainous and requires intensive forest management to preserve the fragile alpine ecosystems. Five percent of the survey area is in water areas of 40 acres or more. Over 40 percent is in forest industries ownership, 34 percent is owned by private individuals; 7 percent is in government ownership; and 3 percent is in tribal lands.

In 1995, the major forest types were Maple-Beech-Birch (48 percent), Spruce-Fir (29 percent), Aspen-Birch (12 percent), with the remaining 11 percent consisting of White-Red Pine or Elm-Ash-Red Maple. Forty-four percent of the timberland was stocked with poletimber-size stands, 33 percent with sawtimber-size stands, 22 percent sapling and seedling-size stands, and the remaining 1 percent was non-stocked.

The economy in the northern parts of these three counties is highly dependent on forest resources. The important commercial species in this survey area are: red spruce, white spruce, balsam fir, hemlock, white ash, white pine, white birch, yellow birch, and sugar maple. Diverse products such as veneer logs, saw timber, boltwood for the wood-turning industry, pulpwood, biomass chips, firewood, and maple syrup are made from the timber in this survey area.

Good forest management will also enhance non-timber values such as water quality, wildlife, recreation, and esthetics.

The tables referenced in this section can help forest owners or managers plan the use of soils for wood crops. They show the potential productivity of the soils for wood crops and rate the soils according to the limitations that affect various aspects of forest management.

Forest Productivity

In table 5, the *potential productivity* of merchantable or *common trees* on a soil is expressed as a site index and as a volume number. The *site index* is the average height, in feet, that dominant and codominant trees of a given species attain in a specified number of years. The site index applies to fully stocked, even-aged, unmanaged stands. Commonly grown trees are those that forest managers generally favor in intermediate or improvement cuttings. They are selected on the basis of growth rate, quality, value, and marketability. More detailed information regarding site index is available in the "National Forestry Manual," which is available in local offices of the Natural Resources Conservation Service or on the Internet.

The *volume of wood fiber*, a number, is the yield likely to be produced by the most important tree species. This number, expressed as cubic feet per acre per year and calculated at the age of culmination of the mean annual increment (CMAI), indicates the amount of fiber produced in a fully stocked, even-aged, unmanaged stand.

Trees to manage are those that are preferred for planting, seeding, or natural regeneration and those that remain in the stand after thinning or partial harvest.

Forest Management

In tables 6 through 8, interpretive ratings are given for various aspects of forest management. The ratings are both verbal and numerical.

Some rating class terms indicate the degree to which the soils are suited to a specified forest management practice. *Well suited* indicates that the soil has features that are favorable for the specified practice and has no limitations. Good performance can be expected, and little or no maintenance is needed. *Moderately suited* indicates that the soil has features that are moderately favorable for the specified practice. One or more soil properties are less than desirable, and fair performance can be expected. Some maintenance is needed. *Poorly suited* indicates that the soil has one or more properties that are unfavorable for the specified practice. Overcoming the unfavorable properties requires special design, extra maintenance, and costly alteration. *Unsuited* indicates that the expected performance of the soil is unacceptable for the specified practice or that extreme measures are needed to overcome the undesirable soil properties.

Numerical ratings in the tables indicate the severity of individual limitations. The ratings are shown as decimal fractions ranging from 0.01 to 1.00. They indicate gradations between the point at which a soil feature has the greatest negative impact on the specified forest management practice (1.00) and the point at which the soil feature is not a limitation (0.00).

Rating class terms for seedling mortality are expressed as *low, moderate,* and *high*. Where these terms are used, the numerical ratings indicate gradations between the point at which the potential for seedling mortality is highest (1.00) and the point at which the potential is lowest (0.00).

The paragraphs that follow indicate the soil properties considered in rating the soils for forest management practices. More detailed information about the criteria used in the ratings is available in the "National Forestry Manual," which is available in local offices of the Natural Resources Conservation Service or on the Internet (http://nsscnt.nssc.nrcs.usda.gov/nfm/).

For *limitations affecting construction of haul roads and log landings*, the ratings are based on slope, flooding, permafrost, plasticity index, the hazard of soil slippage, content of sand, the Unified classification, rock fragments on or below the surface, depth to a restrictive layer that is indurated, depth to a water table, and ponding. The limitations are described as slight, moderate, or severe. A rating of *slight* indicates that no significant limitations affect construction activities, *moderate* indicates that one or more limitations can cause some difficulty in construction, and *severe* indicates that one or more limitations can make construction very difficult or very costly.

The ratings of *suitability for log landings* are based on slope, rock fragments on the surface, plasticity index, content of sand, the Unified classification, depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, and the hazard of soil slippage. The soils are described as well suited, moderately suited, or poorly suited to use as log landings.

Ratings in the column *soil rutting hazard* are based on depth to a water table, rock fragments on or below the surface, the Unified classification, depth to a restrictive layer, and slope. Ruts form as a result of the operation of forest equipment. The hazard is described as slight, moderate, or severe. A rating of *slight* indicates that the soil is subject to little or no rutting, *moderate* indicates that rutting is likely, and *severe* indicates that ruts form readily.

Ratings in the column hazard of off-road or off-trail erosion are based on slope and on soil erodibility factor K. The soil loss is caused by sheet or rill erosion in off-road or off-trail areas where 50 to 75 percent of the surface has been exposed by logging, grazing, mining, or other kinds of disturbance. The hazard is described as slight, moderate, severe, or very severe. A rating of slight indicates that erosion is unlikely under ordinary climatic conditions; moderate indicates that some erosion is likely and that erosion-control measures may be needed; severe indicates that erosion is very likely and that erosion-control measures, including revegetation of bare areas, are advised; and very severe indicates that significant erosion is expected, loss of soil

productivity and off-site damage are likely, and erosion-control measures are costly and generally impractical.

Ratings in the column *hazard of erosion on roads and trails* are based on the soil erodibility factor K, slope, and content of rock fragments. The ratings apply to unsurfaced roads and trails. The hazard is described as slight, moderate, or severe. A rating of *slight* indicates that little or no erosion is likely; *moderate* indicates that some erosion is likely, that the roads or trails may require occasional maintenance, and that simple erosion-control measures are needed; and *severe* indicates that significant erosion is expected, that the roads or trails require frequent maintenance, and that costly erosion-control measures are needed.

Ratings in the column *suitability for roads (natural surface)* are based on slope, rock fragments on the surface, plasticity index, content of sand, the Unified classification, depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, and the hazard of soil slippage. The ratings indicate the suitability for using the natural surface of the soil for roads. The soils are described as well suited, moderately suited, or poorly suited to this use.

Ratings in the column *suitability for hand planting* are based on slope, depth to a restrictive layer, content of sand, plasticity index, rock fragments on or below the surface, depth to a water table, and ponding. The soils are described as well suited, moderately suited, poorly suited, or unsuited to these methods of planting. It is assumed that necessary site preparation is completed before seedlings are planted.

Ratings in the column *suitability for use of harvesting equipment* are based on slope, rock fragments on the surface, plasticity index, content of sand, the Unified classification, depth to a water table, and ponding. The soils are described as well suited, moderately suited, or poorly suited to this use.

Ratings in the column *potential for seedling mortality* are based on flooding, ponding, depth to a water table, content of lime, reaction, salinity, available water capacity, soil moisture regime, soil temperature regime, aspect, and slope. The soils are described as having a low, moderate, or high potential for seedling mortality.

Recreation

The soils of the survey area are rated in table 9 according to limitations that affect their suitability for recreation. The ratings are both verbal and numerical. Rating class terms indicate the extent to which the soils are limited by all of the soil features that affect the recreational uses. *Not limited* indicates that the soil has features that are very favorable for the specified use. Good performance and very low maintenance can be expected. *Somewhat limited* indicates that the soil has features that are moderately favorable for the specified use. The limitations can be overcome or minimized by special planning, design, or installation. Fair performance and moderate maintenance can be expected. *Very limited* indicates that the soil has one or more features that are unfavorable for the specified use. The limitations generally cannot be overcome without major soil reclamation, special design, or expensive installation procedures. Poor performance and high maintenance can be expected.

Numerical ratings in the tables indicate the severity of individual limitations. The ratings are shown as decimal fractions ranging from 0.01 to 1.00. They indicate gradations between the point at which a soil feature has the greatest negative impact on the use (1.00) and the point at which the soil feature is not a limitation (0.00).

The ratings in the tables are based on restrictive soil features, such as wetness, slope, and texture of the surface layer. Susceptibility to flooding is considered. Not considered in the ratings, but important in evaluating a site, are the location and accessibility of the area, the size and shape of the area and its scenic quality, vegetation, access to water, potential water impoundment sites, and access to public sewer lines. The capacity of the soil to absorb septic tank effluent and the ability of

the soil to support vegetation also are important. Soils that are subject to flooding are limited for recreational uses by the duration and intensity of flooding and the season when flooding occurs. In planning recreational facilities, onsite assessment of the height, duration, intensity, and frequency of flooding is essential.

The information in table 9 can be supplemented by other information in this survey, for example, interpretations for building site development, construction materials, sanitary facilities, and water management.

Camp areas require site preparation, such as shaping and leveling the tent and parking areas, stabilizing roads and intensively used areas, and installing sanitary facilities and utility lines. Camp areas are subject to heavy foot traffic and some vehicular traffic. The ratings are based on the soil properties that affect the ease of developing camp areas and the performance of the areas after development. Slope, stoniness, and depth to bedrock or a cemented pan are the main concerns affecting the development of camp areas. The soil properties that affect the performance of the areas after development are those that influence trafficability and promote the growth of vegetation, especially in heavily used areas. For good trafficability, the surface of camp areas should absorb rainfall readily, remain firm under heavy foot traffic, and not be dusty when dry. The soil properties that influence trafficability are texture of the surface layer, depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, permeability, and large stones. The soil properties that affect the growth of plants are depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, permeability, and toxic substances in the soil.

Picnic areas are subject to heavy foot traffic. Most vehicular traffic is confined to access roads and parking areas. The ratings are based on the soil properties that affect the ease of developing picnic areas and that influence trafficability and the growth of vegetation after development. Slope and stoniness are the main concerns affecting the development of picnic areas. For good trafficability, the surface of picnic areas should absorb rainfall readily, remain firm under heavy foot traffic, and not be dusty when dry. The soil properties that influence trafficability are texture of the surface layer, depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, permeability, and large stones. The soil properties that affect the growth of plants are depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, permeability, and toxic substances in the soil.

Playgrounds require soils that are nearly level, are free of stones, and can withstand intensive foot traffic. The ratings are based on the soil properties that affect the ease of developing playgrounds and that influence trafficability and the growth of vegetation after development. Slope and stoniness are the main concerns affecting the development of playgrounds. For good trafficability, the surface of the playgrounds should absorb rainfall readily, remain firm under heavy foot traffic, and not be dusty when dry. The soil properties that influence trafficability are texture of the surface layer, depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, permeability, and large stones. The soil properties that affect the growth of plants are depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, permeability, and toxic substances in the soil.

Wildlife Habitat

Robert J. Wengrzynek, Biologist (retired), Natural Resource Conservation Service, assisted in preparing this section.

The kind and abundance of wildlife depend largely on the quality, amount, and distribution of habitat elements which provide food, shelter, and water. If any elements are missing, inadequate, or inaccessible, some wildlife species may become scarce or absent. The diversity and quality of habitat elements are closely related to land use, to the resulting kinds and patterns of vegetation, and to the distribution of wetlands, streams, and ponds. These, in turn, generally are related to the kinds and productivity of the soils, which have influenced land and water use patterns.

Although vegetation and land use patterns are important influences on the kind, distribution, and abundance of wildlife, soils are at least equally important. Vegetation, such as browse, fruits, and forage, produced on fertile soils is richer in protein, nutrients, and trace elements than that grown on poorer soils. Nutrition affects survival, reproduction, and other physiological processes of wildlife in the same way as it affects domestic livestock and humans.

Soil nutrients are well known to affect the size and health of deer. Together with moisture they can make browse more palatable and nutritious.

The reproductive success of some birds is related to the minerals in the soil. The weight and size of bones in animals and the quality of fur on furbearers is also related to diet, soil minerals, and soil fertility. The soil type and nutrient level of soils and agricultural land use patterns are related.

The predominantly forested land use pattern in Western Maine is not as diverse as some other areas of Maine. The climate is moderate to severe. The mixture of young hardwood and softwood forests and topographic type provide good to excellent habitat for most wildlife, particularly woodland species.

Abundant streams, lakes, bogs, other wetland areas and the variety of topography, provide a variety of habitat elements for wildlife, in most areas of the northern parts of these three counties.

Forestland ownership and forest management patterns also vary enough to provide relatively diverse forested conditions for woodland wildlife habitat. Forest management practices affect the quality of wintering habitat for deer and are among the most limiting factors for wildlife habitat. Moose populations are increasing due to the same management techniques.

Deer are moderately abundant in the southern part of the survey area with lower populations in the north due to the lack of habitat diversity, more severe winter conditions, and mountainous terrain. Moose and bear are found throughout the survey area.

Soils affect the kind and amount of vegetation that is available to wildlife as food and cover. They also affect the construction of water impoundments. The kind and abundance of wildlife depend largely on the amount and distribution of food, cover, and water. Wildlife habitat can be created or improved by planting appropriate vegetation, by maintaining the existing plant cover, or by promoting the natural establishment of desirable plants.

In table 10, the soils in the survey area are rated according to their potential for providing habitat for various kinds of wildlife. This information can be used in planning parks, wildlife refuges, nature study areas, and other developments for wildlife; in selecting soils that are suitable for establishing, improving, or maintaining specific elements of wildlife habitat; and in determining the intensity of management needed for each element of the habitat.

The potential of the soil is rated good, fair, poor, or very poor. A rating of *good* indicates that the element or kind of habitat is easily established, improved, or maintained. Few or no limitations affect management, and satisfactory results can be expected. A rating of *fair* indicates that the element or kind of habitat can be established, improved, or maintained in most places. Moderately intensive management is required for satisfactory results. A rating of *poor* indicates that limitations are severe for the designated element or kind of habitat. Habitat can be created, improved, or maintained in most places, but management is difficult and must be intensive. A rating of *very poor* indicates that restrictions for the element or kind of habitat are very severe and that unsatisfactory results can be expected. Creating, improving, or maintaining habitat is impractical or impossible.

The elements of wildlife habitat are described in the following paragraphs.

Grain and seed crops are domestic grains and seed-producing herbaceous plants.

Soil properties and features that affect the growth of grain and seed crops are depth

of the root zone, texture of the surface layer, available water capacity, wetness, slope, surface stoniness, and flooding. Soil temperature and soil moisture also are considerations. Examples of grain and seed crops are corn, wheat, oats, and barley.

Grasses and legumes are domestic perennial grasses and herbaceous legumes. Soil properties and features that affect the growth of grasses and legumes are depth of the root zone, texture of the surface layer, available water capacity, wetness, surface stoniness, flooding, and slope. Soil temperature and soil moisture also are considerations. Examples of grasses and legumes are fescue, lovegrass, bromegrass, clover, and alfalfa.

Wild herbaceous plants are native or naturally established grasses and forbs, including weeds. Soil properties and features that affect the growth of these plants are depth of the root zone, texture of the surface layer, available water capacity, wetness, surface stoniness, and flooding. Soil temperature and soil moisture also are considerations. Examples of wild herbaceous plants are bluestem, goldenrod, beggarweed, wheatgrass, and grama.

Hardwood trees and woody understory produce nuts or other fruit, buds, catkins, twigs, bark, and foliage. Soil properties and features that affect the growth of hardwood trees and shrubs are depth of the root zone, available water capacity, and wetness. Examples of these plants are oak, poplar, cherry, sweetgum, apple, hawthorn, dogwood, hickory, blackberry, and blueberry. Examples of fruit-producing shrubs that are suitable for planting on soils rated *good* are Russian-olive, autumnolive, and crabapple.

Coniferous plants furnish browse and seeds. Soil properties and features that affect the growth of coniferous trees, shrubs, and ground cover are depth of the root zone, available water capacity, and wetness. Examples of coniferous plants are pine, spruce, fir, cedar, and juniper.

Wetland plants are annual and perennial wild herbaceous plants that grow on moist or wet sites. Submerged or floating aquatic plants are excluded. Soil properties and features affecting wetland plants are texture of the surface layer, wetness, reaction, salinity, slope, and surface stoniness. Examples of wetland plants are smartweed, wild millet, wildrice, saltgrass, cordgrass, rushes, sedges, and reeds.

Shallow water areas have an average depth of less than 5 feet. Some are naturally wet areas. Others are created by dams, levees, or other water-control structures. Soil properties and features affecting shallow water areas are depth to bedrock, wetness, surface stoniness, slope, and permeability. Examples of shallow water areas are marshes, waterfowl feeding areas, and ponds.

The habitat for various kinds of wildlife is described in the following paragraphs. *Habitat for openland wildlife* consists of cropland, pasture, meadows, and areas that are overgrown with grasses, herbs, shrubs, and vines. These areas produce grain and seed crops, grasses and legumes, and wild herbaceous plants. Wildlife attracted to these areas include bobwhite quail, pheasant, meadowlark, field sparrow, cottontail, and red fox.

Habitat for woodland wildlife consists of areas of deciduous and/or coniferous plants and associated grasses, legumes, and wild herbaceous plants. Wildlife attracted to these areas include wild turkey, ruffed grouse, woodcock, thrushes, woodpeckers, squirrels, gray fox, raccoon, deer, and bear.

Habitat for wetland wildlife consists of open, marshy or swampy shallow water areas. Some of the wildlife attracted to such areas are ducks, geese, herons, shore birds, muskrat, mink, and beaver.

Engineering

This section provides information for planning land uses related to urban development and to water management. Soils are rated for various uses, and the

most limiting features are identified. Ratings are given for building site development, sanitary facilities, construction materials, and water management. The ratings are based on observed performance of the soils and on the data in the tables described under the heading "Soil Properties."

Information in this section is intended for land use planning, for evaluating land use alternatives, and for planning site investigations prior to design and construction. The information, however, has limitations. For example, estimates and other data generally apply only to that part of the soil between the surface and a depth of 5 to 7 feet. Because of the map scale, small areas of different soils may be included within the mapped areas of a specific soil.

The information is not site specific and does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation of the soils or for testing and analysis by personnel experienced in the design and construction of engineering works.

Government ordinances and regulations that restrict certain land uses or impose specific design criteria were not considered in preparing the information in this section. Local ordinances and regulations should be considered in planning, in site selection, and in design.

Soil properties, site features, and observed performance were considered in determining the ratings in this section. During the fieldwork for this soil survey, determinations were made about particle-size distribution, liquid limit, plasticity index, soil reaction, depth to bedrock, hardness of bedrock within 5 to 7 feet of the surface, soil wetness, depth to a water table, ponding, slope, likelihood of flooding, natural soil structure aggregation, and soil density. Data were collected about kinds of clay minerals, mineralogy of the sand and silt fractions, and the kinds of adsorbed cations. Estimates were made for erodibility, permeability, corrosivity, shrink-swell potential, available water capacity, and other behavioral characteristics affecting engineering uses.

This information can be used to evaluate the potential of areas for residential, commercial, industrial, and recreational uses; make preliminary estimates of construction conditions; evaluate alternative routes for roads, streets, highways, pipelines, and underground cables; evaluate alternative sites for sanitary landfills, septic tank absorption fields, and sewage lagoons; plan detailed onsite investigations of soils and geology; locate potential sources of gravel, sand, earthfill, and topsoil; plan drainage systems, irrigation systems, ponds, terraces, and other structures for soil and water conservation; and predict performance of proposed small structures and pavements by comparing the performance of existing similar structures on the same or similar soils.

The information in the tables, along with the soil maps, the soil descriptions, and other data provided in this survey, can be used to make additional interpretations.

Some of the terms used in this soil survey have a special meaning in soil science and are defined in the Glossary.

Construction Materials

Tables 11 and 12 give information about the soils as potential sources of gravel, sand, topsoil, reclamation material, and roadfill. Normal compaction, minor processing, and other standard construction practices are assumed.

Sand and gravel are natural aggregates suitable for commercial use with a minimum of processing. They are used in many kinds of construction. Specifications for each use vary widely. In table 12, only the likelihood of finding material in suitable quantity is evaluated. The suitability of the material for specific purposes is not evaluated, nor are factors that affect excavation of the material. The properties used to evaluate the soil as a source of sand or gravel are gradation of grain sizes (as indicated by the Unified classification of the soil), the thickness of suitable material, and the content of rock fragments. If the bottom layer of the soil contains sand or

gravel, the soil is considered a likely source regardless of thickness. The assumption is that the sand or gravel layer below the depth of observation exceeds the minimum thickness.

The soils are rated *good*, *fair*, or *poor* as potential sources of sand and gravel. A rating of *good* or *fair* means that the source material is likely to be in or below the soil. The bottom layer and the thickest layer of the soils are assigned numerical ratings. These ratings indicate the likelihood that the layer is a source of sand or gravel. The number 0.00 indicates that the layer is a good source. A number between 0.00 and 1.00 indicates the degree to which the layer is a likely source.

The soils are rated *good, fair,* or *poor* as potential sources of topsoil, reclamation material, and roadfill. The features that limit the soils as sources of these materials are specified in the tables. The numerical ratings given after the specified features indicate the degree to which the features limit the soils as sources of topsoil, reclamation material, or roadfill. The lower the number, the greater the limitation.

Topsoil is used to cover an area so that vegetation can be established and maintained. The upper 40 inches of a soil is evaluated for use as topsoil. Also evaluated is the reclamation potential of the borrow area. The ratings are based on the soil properties that affect plant growth; the ease of excavating, loading, and spreading the material; and reclamation of the borrow area. Toxic substances, soil reaction, and the properties that are inferred from soil texture, such as available water capacity and fertility, affect plant growth. The ease of excavating, loading, and spreading is affected by rock fragments, slope, depth to a water table, soil texture, and thickness of suitable material. Reclamation of the borrow area is affected by slope, depth to a water table, rock fragments, depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, and toxic material.

The surface layer of most soils is generally preferred for topsoil because of its organic matter content. Organic matter greatly increases the absorption and retention of moisture and nutrients for plant growth.

Reclamation material is used in areas that have been drastically disturbed by surface mining or similar activities. When these areas are reclaimed, layers of soil material or unconsolidated geological material, or both, are replaced in a vertical sequence. The reconstructed soil favors plant growth. The ratings in the table do not apply to quarries and other mined areas that require an offsite source of reconstruction material. The ratings are based on the soil properties that affect erosion and stability of the surface and the productive potential of the reconstructed soil. These properties include the content of sodium, salts, and calcium carbonate; reaction; available water capacity; erodibility; texture; content of rock fragments; and content of organic matter and other features that affect fertility.

Roadfill is soil material that is excavated in one place and used in road embankments in another place. In this table, the soils are rated as a source of roadfill for low embankments, generally less than 6 feet high and less exacting in design than higher embankments.

The ratings are for the whole soil, from the surface to a depth of about 5 feet. It is assumed that soil layers will be mixed when the soil material is excavated and spread.

The ratings are based on the amount of suitable material and on soil properties that affect the ease of excavation and the performance of the material after it is in place. The thickness of the suitable material is a major consideration. The ease of excavation is affected by large stones, depth to a water table, and slope. How well the soil performs in place after it has been compacted and drained is determined by its strength (as inferred from the AASHTO classification of the soil) and linear extensibility (shrink-swell potential).

Building Site Development

Soil properties influence the development of building sites, including the selection of the site, the design of the structure, construction, performance after construction, and maintenance. Tables 13 and 14 show the degree and kind of soil limitations that affect dwellings with and without basements and small commercial buildings, local roads and streets, shallow excavations, and lawns and landscaping.

The ratings in the tables are both verbal and numerical. Rating class terms indicate the extent to which the soils are limited by all of the soil features that affect building site development. *Not limited* indicates that the soil has features that are very favorable for the specified use. Good performance and very low maintenance can be expected. *Somewhat limited* indicates that the soil has features that are moderately favorable for the specified use. The limitations can be overcome or minimized by special planning, design, or installation. Fair performance and moderate maintenance can be expected. *Very limited* indicates that the soil has one or more features that are unfavorable for the specified use. The limitations generally cannot be overcome without major soil reclamation, special design, or expensive installation procedures. Poor performance and high maintenance can be expected.

Numerical ratings in the tables indicate the severity of individual limitations. The ratings are shown as decimal fractions ranging from 0.01 to 1.00. They indicate gradations between the point at which a soil feature has the greatest negative impact on the use (1.00) and the point at which the soil feature is not a limitation (0.00).

Dwellings are single-family houses of three stories or less. For dwellings without basements, the foundation is assumed to consist of spread footings of reinforced concrete built on undisturbed soil at a depth of 2 feet or at the depth of maximum frost penetration, whichever is deeper. For dwellings with basements, the foundation is assumed to consist of spread footings of reinforced concrete built on undisturbed soil at a depth of about 7 feet. The ratings for dwellings are based on the soil properties that affect the capacity of the soil to support a load without movement and on the properties that affect excavation and construction costs. The properties that affect the load-supporting capacity include depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, subsidence, linear extensibility (shrink-swell potential), and compressibility. Compressibility is inferred from the Unified classification. The properties that affect the ease and amount of excavation include depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, slope, depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, hardness of bedrock or a cemented pan, and the amount and size of rock fragments.

Small commercial buildings are structures that are less than three stories high and do not have basements. The foundation is assumed to consist of spread footings of reinforced concrete built on undisturbed soil at a depth of 2 feet or at the depth of maximum frost penetration, whichever is deeper. The ratings are based on the soil properties that affect the capacity of the soil to support a load without movement and on the properties that affect excavation and construction costs. The properties that affect the load-supporting capacity include depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, subsidence, linear extensibility (shrink-swell potential), and compressibility (which is inferred from the Unified classification). The properties that affect the ease and amount of excavation include flooding, depth to a water table, ponding, slope, depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, hardness of bedrock or a cemented pan, and the amount and size of rock fragments.

Local roads and streets have an all-weather surface and carry automobile and light truck traffic all year. They have a subgrade of cut or fill soil material; a base of gravel, crushed rock, or soil material stabilized by lime or cement; and a surface of flexible material (asphalt), rigid material (concrete), or gravel with a binder. The ratings are based on the soil properties that affect the ease of excavation and grading and the traffic-supporting capacity. The properties that affect the ease of excavation and grading are depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, hardness of bedrock or a cemented

pan, depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, the amount of large stones, and slope. The properties that affect the traffic-supporting capacity are soil strength (as inferred from the AASHTO group index number), subsidence, linear extensibility (shrink-swell potential), the potential for frost action, depth to a water table, and ponding.

Shallow excavations are trenches or holes dug to a maximum depth of 5 or 6 feet for graves, utility lines, open ditches, or other purposes. The ratings are based on the soil properties that influence the ease of digging and the resistance to sloughing. Depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, hardness of bedrock or a cemented pan, the amount of large stones, and dense layers influence the ease of digging, filling, and compacting. Depth to the seasonal high water table, flooding, and ponding may restrict the period when excavations can be made. Slope influences the ease of using machinery. Soil texture, depth to the water table, and linear extensibility (shrink-swell potential) influence the resistance to sloughing.

Lawns and landscaping require soils on which turf and ornamental trees and shrubs can be established and maintained. Irrigation is not considered in the ratings. The ratings are based on the soil properties that affect plant growth and trafficability after vegetation is established. The properties that affect plant growth are reaction; depth to a water table; ponding; depth to bedrock or a cemented pan; the available water capacity in the upper 40 inches; the content of salts, sodium, or calcium carbonate; and sulfidic materials. The properties that affect trafficability are flooding, depth to a water table, ponding, slope, stoniness, and the amount of sand, clay, or organic matter in the surface layer.

Sanitary Facilities

Table 15 shows the degree and kind of soil limitations that affect septic tank absorption fields and sewage lagoons. The ratings are both verbal and numerical. Rating class terms indicate the extent to which the soils are limited by all of the soil features that affect these uses. *Not limited* indicates that the soil has features that are very favorable for the specified use. Good performance and very low maintenance can be expected. *Somewhat limited* indicates that the soil has features that are moderately favorable for the specified use. The limitations can be overcome or minimized by special planning, design, or installation. Fair performance and moderate maintenance can be expected. *Very limited* indicates that the soil has one or more features that are unfavorable for the specified use. The limitations generally cannot be overcome without major soil reclamation, special design, or expensive installation procedures. Poor performance and high maintenance can be expected.

Numerical ratings in the tables indicate the severity of individual limitations. The ratings are shown as decimal fractions ranging from 0.01 to 1.00. They indicate gradations between the point at which a soil feature has the greatest negative impact on the use (1.00) and the point at which the soil feature is not a limitation (0.00).

Septic tank absorption fields are areas in which effluent from a septic tank is distributed into the soil through subsurface tiles or perforated pipe. Only that part of the soil between depths of 24 and 60 inches is evaluated. The ratings are based on the soil properties that affect absorption of the effluent, construction and maintenance of the system, and public health. Permeability, depth to a water table, ponding, depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, and flooding affect absorption of the effluent. Stones and boulders, ice, and bedrock or a cemented pan interfere with installation. Subsidence interferes with installation and maintenance. Excessive slope may cause lateral seepage and surfacing of the effluent in downslope areas.

Some soils are underlain by loose sand and gravel or fractured bedrock at a depth of less than 4 feet below the distribution lines. In these soils the absorption field may not adequately filter the effluent, particularly when the system is new. As a result, the ground water may become contaminated.

Sewage lagoons are shallow ponds constructed to hold sewage while aerobic bacteria decompose the solid and liquid wastes. Lagoons should have a nearly level floor surrounded by cut slopes or embankments of compacted soil. Nearly impervious soil material for the lagoon floor and sides is required to minimize seepage and contamination of ground water. Considered in the ratings are slope, permeability, depth to a water table, ponding, depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, flooding, large stones, and content of organic matter.

Soil permeability is a critical property affecting the suitability for sewage lagoons. Most porous soils eventually become sealed when they are used as sites for sewage lagoons. Until sealing occurs, however, the hazard of pollution is severe. Soils that have a permeability rate of more than 2 inches per hour are too porous for the proper functioning of sewage lagoons. In these soils, seepage of the effluent can result in contamination of the ground water. Ground-water contamination is also a hazard if fractured bedrock is within a depth of 40 inches, if the water table is high enough to raise the level of sewage in the lagoon, or if floodwater overtops the lagoon.

A high content of organic matter is detrimental to proper functioning of the lagoon because it inhibits aerobic activity. Slope, bedrock, and cemented pans can cause construction problems, and large stones can hinder compaction of the lagoon floor. If the lagoon is to be uniformly deep throughout, the slope must be gentle enough and the soil material must be thick enough over bedrock or a cemented pan to make land smoothing practical.

Soil Properties

Data relating to soil properties are collected during the course of the soil survey. Soil properties are ascertained by field examination of the soils and by laboratory index testing of some benchmark soils. Established standard procedures are followed. During the survey, many shallow borings are made and examined to identify and classify the soils and to delineate them on the soil maps. Samples are taken from some typical profiles and tested in the laboratory to determine particle-size distribution, plasticity, and compaction characteristics.

Estimates of soil properties are based on field examinations, on laboratory tests of samples from the survey area, and on laboratory tests of samples of similar soils in nearby areas. Tests verify field observations, verify properties that cannot be estimated accurately by field observation, and help to characterize key soils.

The estimates of soil properties are shown in tables. They include engineering index properties, physical and chemical properties, and pertinent soil and water features.

Engineering Index Properties

Table 16 gives the engineering classifications and the range of index properties for the layers of each soil in the survey area.

Depth to the upper and lower boundaries of each layer is indicated.

Texture is given in the standard terms used by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. These terms are defined according to percentages of sand, silt, and clay in the fraction of the soil that is less than 2 millimeters in diameter. "Loam," for example, is soil that is 7 to 27 percent clay, 28 to 50 percent silt, and less than 52 percent sand. If the content of particles coarser than sand is 15 percent or more, an appropriate modifier is added, for example, "gravelly." Textural terms are defined in the Glossary.

Classification of the soils is determined according to the Unified soil classification system (ASTM, 2001) and the system adopted by the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO, 2000).

The Unified system classifies soils according to properties that affect their use as construction material. Soils are classified according to particle-size distribution of the fraction less than 3 inches in diameter and according to plasticity index, liquid limit, and organic matter content. Sandy and gravelly soils are identified as GW, GP, GM, GC, SW, SP, SM, and SC; silty and clayey soils as ML, CL, OL, MH, CH, and OH; and highly organic soils as PT. Soils exhibiting engineering properties of two groups can have a dual classification, for example, CL-ML.

The AASHTO system classifies soils according to those properties that affect roadway construction and maintenance. In this system, the fraction of a mineral soil that is less than 3 inches in diameter is classified in one of seven groups from A-1 through A-7 on the basis of particle-size distribution, liquid limit, and plasticity index. Soils in group A-1 are coarse grained and low in content of fines (silt and clay). At the other extreme, soils in group A-7 are fine grained. Highly organic soils are classified in group A-8 on the basis of visual inspection.

Rock fragments larger than 10 inches in diameter and 3 to 10 inches in diameter are indicated as a percentage of the total soil on a dry-weight basis. The percentages

are estimates determined mainly by converting volume percentage in the field to weight percentage.

Percentage (of soil particles) passing designated sieves is the percentage of the soil fraction less than 3 inches in diameter based on an ovendry weight. The sieves, numbers 4, 10, 40, and 200 (USA Standard Series), have openings of 4.76, 2.00, 0.420, and 0.074 millimeters, respectively. Estimates are based on laboratory tests of soils sampled in the survey area and in nearby areas and on estimates made in the field.

Liquid limit and plasticity index (Atterberg limits) indicate the plasticity characteristics of a soil. The estimates are based on test data from the survey area or from nearby areas and on field examination.

The estimates of particle-size distribution, liquid limit, and plasticity index are generally rounded to the nearest 5 percent. Thus, if the ranges of gradation and Atterberg limits extend a marginal amount (1 or 2 percentage points) across classification boundaries, the classification in the marginal zone is generally omitted in the table.

Physical Properties

Table 17 shows estimates of some physical characteristics and features that affect soil behavior. These estimates are given for the layers of each soil in the survey area. The estimates are based on field observations and on test data for these and similar soils.

Depth to the upper and lower boundaries of each layer is indicated.

Particle size is the effective diameter of a soil particle as measured by sedimentation, sieving, or micrometric methods. Particle sizes are expressed as classes with specific effective diameter class limits. The broad classes are sand, silt, and clay, ranging from the larger to the smaller.

Sand as a soil separate consists of mineral soil particles that are 0.05 millimeter to 2 millimeters in diameter. In table 17, the estimated sand content of each soil layer is given as a percentage, by weight, of the soil material that is less than 2 millimeters in diameter.

Silt as a soil separate consists of mineral soil particles that are 0.002 to 0.05 millimeter in diameter. In table 17, the estimated silt content of each soil layer is given as a percentage, by weight, of the soil material that is less than 2 millimeters in diameter.

Clay as a soil separate consists of mineral soil particles that are less than 0.002 millimeter in diameter. In table 17, the estimated clay content of each soil layer is given as a percentage, by weight, of the soil material that is less than 2 millimeters in diameter.

The content of sand, silt, and clay affects the physical behavior of a soil. Particle size is important for engineering and agronomic interpretations, for determination of soil hydrologic qualities, and for soil classification.

The amount and kind of clay affect the fertility and physical condition of the soil and the ability of the soil to adsorb cations and to retain moisture. They influence shrinkswell potential, permeability, plasticity, the ease of soil dispersion, and other soil properties. The amount and kind of clay in a soil also affect tillage and earthmoving operations.

Moist bulk density is the weight of soil (ovendry) per unit volume. Volume is measured when the soil is at field moisture capacity, that is, the moisture content at ¹/₃- or ¹/₁₀-bar (33kPa or 10kPa) moisture tension. Weight is determined after the soil is dried at 105 degrees C. In the table, the estimated moist bulk density of each soil horizon is expressed in grams per cubic centimeter of soil material that is less than 2 millimeters in diameter. Bulk density data are used to compute shrink-swell potential,

available water capacity, total pore space, and other soil properties. The moist bulk density of a soil indicates the pore space available for water and roots. Depending on soil texture, a bulk density of more than 1.4 can restrict water storage and root penetration. Moist bulk density is influenced by texture, kind of clay, content of organic matter, and soil structure.

Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat) refers to the ease with which pores in a saturated soil transmit water. The estimates in the table are expressed in terms of micrometers per second. They are based on soil characteristics observed in the field, particularly structure, porosity, and texture. Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat) is considered in the design of soil drainage systems and septic tank absorption fields.

Available water capacity refers to the quantity of water that the soil is capable of storing for use by plants. The capacity for water storage is given in inches of water per inch of soil for each soil layer. The capacity varies, depending on soil properties that affect retention of water. The most important properties are the content of organic matter, soil texture, bulk density, and soil structure. Available water capacity is an important factor in the choice of plants or crops to be grown and in the design and management of irrigation systems. Available water capacity is not an estimate of the quantity of water actually available to plants at any given time.

Linear extensibility refers to the change in length of an unconfined clod as moisture content is decreased from a moist to a dry state. It is an expression of the volume change between the water content of the clod at ¹/₃- or ¹/₁₀-bar tension (33kPa or 10kPa tension) and oven dryness. The volume change is reported in the table as percent change for the whole soil. Volume change is influenced by the amount and type of clay minerals in the soil.

Linear extensibility is used to determine the shrink-swell potential of soils. The shrink-swell potential is low if the soil has a linear extensibility of less than 3 percent; moderate if 3 to 6 percent; high if 6 to 9

percent; and very high if more than 9 percent. If the linear extensibility is more than 3, shrinking and swelling can cause damage to buildings, roads, and other structures and to plant roots. Special design commonly is needed.

Organic matter is the plant and animal residue in the soil at various stages of decomposition. In table 17, the estimated content of organic matter is expressed as a percentage, by weight, of the soil material that is less than 2 millimeters in diameter.

The content of organic matter in a soil can be maintained by returning crop residue to the soil. Organic matter has a positive effect on available water capacity, water infiltration, soil organism activity, and tilth. It is a source of nitrogen and other nutrients for crops and soil organisms.

Erosion factors are shown in table 17 as the K factor (Kw and Kf) and the T factor. Erosion factor K indicates the susceptibility of a soil to sheet and rill erosion by water. Factor K is one of six factors used in the Universal Soil Loss Equation (USLE) and the Revised Universal Soil Loss Equation (RUSLE) to predict the average annual rate of soil loss by sheet and rill erosion in tons per acre per year. The estimates are based primarily on percentage of silt, sand, and organic matter and on soil structure and permeability. Values of K range from 0.02 to 0.69. Other factors being equal, the higher the value, the more susceptible the soil is to sheet and rill erosion by water.

Erosion factor Kw indicates the erodibility of the whole soil. The estimates are modified by the presence of rock fragments.

Erosion factor Kf indicates the erodibility of the fine-earth fraction, or the material less than 2 millimeters in size.

Erosion factor T is an estimate of the maximum average annual rate of soil erosion by wind or water that can occur without affecting crop productivity over a sustained period. The rate is in tons per acre per year.

Wind erodibility groups are made up of soils that have similar properties affecting their susceptibility to wind erosion in cultivated areas. The soils assigned to group 1

are the most susceptible to wind erosion, and those assigned to group 8 are the least susceptible. The groups are as follows:

- 1. Coarse sands, sands, fine sands, and very fine sands.
- 2. Loamy coarse sands, loamy sands, loamy fine sands, loamy very fine sands, ash material, and sapric soil material.
- 3. Coarse sandy loams, sandy loams, fine sandy loams, and very fine sandy loams.
 - 4L. Calcareous loams, silt loams, clay loams, and silty clay loams.
- 4. Clays, silty clays, noncalcareous clay loams, and silty clay loams that are more than 35 percent clay.
- 5. Noncalcareous loams and silt loams that are less than 20 percent clay and sandy clay loams, sandy clays, and hemic soil material.
- 6. Noncalcareous loams and silt loams that are more than 20 percent clay and noncalcareous clay loams that are less than 35 percent clay.
- 7. Silts, noncalcareous silty clay loams that are less than 35 percent clay, and fibric soil material.
- 8. Soils that are not subject to wind erosion because of rock fragments on the surface or because of surface wetness.

Wind erodibility index is a numerical value indicating the susceptibility of soil to wind erosion, or the tons per acre per year that can be expected to be lost to wind erosion. There is a close correlation between wind erosion and the texture of the surface layer, the size and durability of surface clods, rock fragments, organic matter, and a calcareous reaction. Soil moisture and frozen soil layers also influence wind erosion.

Chemical Properties

Table 18 shows estimates of some chemical characteristics and features that affect soil behavior. These estimates are given for the layers of each soil in the survey area. The estimates are based on field observations and on test data for these and similar soils.

Depth to the upper and lower boundaries of each layer is indicated.

Cation-exchange capacity is the total amount of extractable bases that can be held by the soil, expressed in terms of milliequivalents per 100 grams of soil at neutrality (pH 7.0) or at some other stated pH value. Soils having a low cation-exchange capacity hold fewer cations and may require more frequent applications of fertilizer than soils having a high cation-exchange capacity. The ability to retain cations reduces the hazard of ground-water pollution.

Effective cation-exchange capacity refers to the sum of extractable bases plus aluminum expressed in terms of milliequivalents per 100 grams of soil. It is determined for soils that have pH of less than 5.5.

Soil reaction is a measure of acidity or alkalinity. The pH of each soil horizon is based on many field tests. For many soils, values have been verified by laboratory analyses. Soil reaction is important in selecting crops and other plants, in evaluating soil amendments for fertility and stabilization, and in determining the risk of corrosion.

Calcium carbonate equivalent is the percent of carbonates, by weight, in the fraction of the soil less than 2 millimeters in size. The availability of plant nutrients is influenced by the amount of carbonates in the soil. Incorporating nitrogen fertilizer into calcareous soils helps to prevent nitrite accumulation and ammonium-N volatilization.

Gypsum is expressed as a percent, by weight, of hydrated calcium sulfates in the fraction of the soil less than 20 millimeters in size. Gypsum is partially soluble in water. Soils that have a high content of gypsum may collapse if the gypsum is removed by percolating water.

Salinity is a measure of soluble salts in the soil at saturation. It is expressed as the electrical conductivity of the saturation extract, in millimhos per centimeter at 25 degrees C. Estimates are based on field and laboratory measurements at representative sites of nonirrigated soils. The salinity of irrigated soils is affected by the quality of the irrigation water and by the frequency of water application. Hence, the salinity of soils in individual fields can differ greatly from the value given in the table. Salinity affects the suitability of a soil for crop production, the stability of soil if used as construction material, and the potential of the soil to corrode metal and concrete.

Sodium adsorption ratio (SAR) is a measure of the amount of sodium (Na) relative to calcium (Ca) and magnesium (Mg) in the water extract from saturated soil paste. It is the ratio of the Na concentration divided by the square root of one-half of the Ca + Mg concentration. Soils that have SAR values of 13 or more may be characterized by an increased dispersion of organic matter and clay particles, reduced permeability and aeration, and a general degradation of soil structure.

Water Features

Table 19 gives estimates of various water features. The estimates are used in land use planning that involves engineering considerations.

Hydrologic soil groups are based on estimates of runoff potential. Soils are assigned to one of four groups according to the rate of water infiltration when the soils are not protected by vegetation, are thoroughly wet, and receive precipitation from long-duration storms.

The four hydrologic soil groups are:

Group A. Soils having a high infiltration rate (low runoff potential) when thoroughly wet. These consist mainly of deep, well drained to excessively drained sands or gravelly sands. These soils have a high rate of water transmission.

Group B. Soils having a moderate infiltration rate when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of moderately deep or deep, moderately well drained or well drained soils that have moderately fine texture to moderately coarse texture. These soils have a moderate rate of water transmission.

Group C. Soils having a slow infiltration rate when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of soils having a layer that impedes the downward movement of water or soils of moderately fine texture or fine texture. These soils have a slow rate of water transmission.

Group D. Soils having a very slow infiltration rate (high runoff potential) when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of clays that have a high shrink-swell potential, soils that have a high water table, soils that have a claypan or clay layer at or near the surface, and soils that are shallow over nearly impervious material. These soils have a very slow rate of water transmission.

If a soil is assigned to a dual hydrologic group (A/D, B/D, or C/D), the first letter is for drained areas and the second is for undrained areas.

The *months* in the table indicate the portion of the year in which the feature is most likely to be a concern.

Water table refers to a saturated zone in the soil. Table 19 indicates, by month, depth to the top (upper limit) and base (lower limit) of the saturated zone in most years. Estimates of the upper and lower limits are based mainly on observations of the water table at selected sites and on evidence of a saturated zone, namely grayish colors or mottles (redoximorphic features) in the soil. A saturated zone that lasts for less than a month is not considered a water table.

Ponding is standing water in a closed depression. Unless a drainage system is installed, the water is removed only by percolation, transpiration, or evaporation. Table 19 indicates *surface water depth* and the *duration* and *frequency* of ponding. Duration

is expressed as *very brief* if less than 2 days, *brief* if 2 to 7 days, *long* if 7 to 30 days, and *very long* if more than 30 days. Frequency is expressed as none, rare, occasional, and frequent. *None* means that ponding is not probable; *rare* that it is unlikely but possible under unusual weather conditions (the chance of ponding is nearly 0 percent to 5 percent in any year); *occasional* that it occurs, on the average, once or less in 2 years (the chance of ponding is 5 to 50 percent in any year); and *frequent* that it occurs, on the average, more than once in 2 years (the chance of ponding is more than 50 percent in any year).

Flooding is the temporary inundation of an area caused by overflowing streams, by runoff from adjacent slopes, or by tides. Water standing for short periods after rainfall or snowmelt is not considered flooding, and water standing in swamps and marshes is considered ponding rather than flooding.

Duration and frequency are estimated. Duration is expressed as extremely brief if 0.1 hour to 4 hours, very brief if 4 hours to 2 days, brief if 2 to 7 days, long if 7 to 30 days, and very long if more than 30 days. Frequency is expressed as none, very rare, rare, occasional, frequent, and very frequent. None means that flooding is not probable; very rare that it is very unlikely but possible under extremely unusual weather conditions (the chance of flooding is less than 1 percent in any year); rare that it is unlikely but possible under unusual weather conditions (the chance of flooding is 1 to 5 percent in any year); occasional that it occurs infrequently under normal weather conditions (the chance of flooding is 5 to 50 percent in any year); frequent that it is likely to occur often under normal weather conditions (the chance of flooding is more than 50 percent in all months in any year); and very frequent that it is likely to occur very often under normal weather conditions (the chance of flooding is more than 50 percent in all months of any year).

The information is based on evidence in the soil profile, namely thin strata of gravel, sand, silt, or clay deposited by floodwater; irregular decrease in organic matter content with increasing depth; and little or no horizon development.

Also considered are local information about the extent and levels of flooding and the relation of each soil on the landscape to historic floods. Information on the extent of flooding based on soil data is less specific than that provided by detailed engineering surveys that delineate flood-prone areas at specific flood frequency levels.

Soil Features

Table 20 gives estimates of various soil features. The estimates are used in land use planning that involves engineering considerations.

A restrictive layer is a nearly continuous layer that has one or more physical, chemical, or thermal properties that significantly impede the movement of water and air through the soil or that restrict roots or otherwise provide an unfavorable root environment. Examples are bedrock, cemented layers, dense layers, and frozen layers. The table indicates the hardness and thickness of the restrictive layer, both of which significantly affect the ease of excavation. *Depth to top* is the vertical distance from the soil surface to the upper boundary of the restrictive layer.

Subsidence is the settlement of organic soils or of saturated mineral soils of very low density. Subsidence generally results from either desiccation and shrinkage or oxidation of organic material, or both, following drainage. Subsidence takes place gradually, usually over a period of several years. The table shows the expected initial subsidence, which usually is a result of drainage, and total subsidence, which results from a combination of factors.

Potential for frost action is the likelihood of upward or lateral expansion of the soil caused by the formation of segregated ice lenses (frost heave) and the subsequent

collapse of the soil and loss of strength on thawing. Frost action occurs when moisture moves into the freezing zone of the soil. Temperature, texture, density, permeability, content of organic matter, and depth to the water table are the most important factors considered in evaluating the potential for frost action. It is assumed that the soil is not insulated by vegetation or snow and is not artificially drained. Silty and highly structured, clayey soils that have a high water table in winter are the most susceptible to frost action. Well drained, very gravelly, or very sandy soils are the least susceptible. Frost heave and low soil strength during thawing cause damage to pavements and other rigid structures.

Risk of corrosion pertains to potential soil-induced electrochemical or chemical action that corrodes or weakens uncoated steel or concrete. The rate of corrosion of uncoated steel is related to such factors as soil moisture, particle-size distribution, acidity, and electrical conductivity of the soil. The rate of corrosion of concrete is based mainly on the sulfate and sodium content, texture, moisture content, and acidity of the soil. Special site examination and design may be needed if the combination of factors results in a severe hazard of corrosion. The steel or concrete in installations that intersect soil boundaries or soil layers is more susceptible to corrosion than the steel or concrete in installations that are entirely within one kind of soil or within one soil layer.

For uncoated steel, the risk of corrosion, expressed as *low, moderate,* or *high,* is based on soil drainage class, total acidity, electrical resistivity near field capacity, and electrical conductivity of the saturation extract.

For concrete, the risk of corrosion also is expressed as *low, moderate,* or *high*. It is based on soil texture, acidity, and amount of sulfates in the saturation extract.

Hydric Soils

In this section, hydric soils are defined and described. Table 21 lists the soil map units in the survey area that have a hydric soil component as well as defining and describing the hydric soil component.

The three essential characteristics of wetlands are hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soils, and wetland hydrology (Cowardin and others, 1979; U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1987; National Research Council, 1995; Tiner, 1985). Criteria for each of the characteristics must be met for areas to be identified as wetlands. Undrained hydric soils that have natural vegetation should support a dominant population of ecological wetland plant species. Hydric soils that have been converted to other uses should be capable of being restored to wetlands.

Hydric soils are defined by the National Technical Committee for Hydric Soils (NTCHS) as soils that formed under conditions of saturation, flooding, or ponding long enough during the growing season to develop anaerobic conditions in the upper part (Federal Register, 1994). These soils are either saturated or inundated long enough during the growing season to support the growth and reproduction of hydrophytic vegetation.

The NTCHS definition identifies general soil properties that are associated with wetness. In order to determine whether a specific soil is a hydric soil or nonhydric soil, however, more specific information, such as information about the depth and duration of the water table, is needed. Thus, criteria that identify those estimated soil properties unique to hydric soils have been established (Federal Register, 1995). These criteria are used to identify a phase of a soil series that normally is associated with wetlands. The criteria used are selected estimated soil properties that are described in "Soil Taxonomy" (Soil Survey Staff, 1999) and "Keys to Soil Taxonomy" (Soil Survey Staff, 1998) and in the "Soil Survey Manual" (Soil Survey Division Staff, 1993).

If soils are wet enough for a long enough period to be considered hydric, they should exhibit certain properties that can be easily observed in the field. These visible properties are indicators of hydric soils. The indicators used to make onsite determinations of hydric soils in this survey area are specified in "Field Indicators of Hydric Soils in the United States" (Hurt and others, 1998).

Hydric soils are identified by examining and describing the soil to a depth of about 20 inches. This depth may be greater if determination of an appropriate indicator so requires. It is always recommended that soils be excavated and described to the depth necessary for an understanding of the redoximorphic processes. Then, using the completed soil descriptions, soil scientists can compare the soil features required by each indicator and specify which indicators have been matched with the conditions observed in the soil. The soil can be identified as a hydric soil if at least one of the approved indicators is present.

Map units that are made up of hydric soils may have small areas, or inclusions, of nonhydric soils in the higher positions on the landform; and map units made up of nonhydric soils may have inclusions of hydric soils in the lower positions on the landform. Onsite investigation is recommended to determine whether hydric soils occur and the location of the included hydric soils.

Classification of the Soils

The system of soil classification used by the National Cooperative Soil Survey has six categories (Soil Survey Staff, 1998 and 1999). Beginning with the broadest, these categories are the order, suborder, great group, subgroup, family, and series. Classification is based on soil properties observed in the field or inferred from those observations or from laboratory measurements. Table 22 shows the classification of the soils in the survey area. The categories are defined in the following paragraphs.

ORDER. Twelve soil orders are recognized. The differences among orders reflect the dominant soil-forming processes and the degree of soil formation. Each order is identified by a word ending in *sol*. An example is Spodosol.

SUBORDER. Each order is divided into suborders primarily on the basis of properties that influence soil genesis and are important to plant growth or properties that reflect the most important variables within the orders. The last syllable in the name of a suborder indicates the order. An example is Orthod (*Orth*, meaning common, plus *od*, from Spodosol).

GREAT GROUP. Each suborder is divided into great groups on the basis of close similarities in kind, arrangement, and degree of development of pedogenic horizons; soil moisture and temperature regimes; type of saturation; and base status. Each great group is identified by the name of a suborder and by a prefix that indicates a property of the soil. An example is Haplorthod (*Hapl*, meaning minimal horizonation, plus *Orth*, meaning common, plus *od*, from Spodosol).

SUBGROUP. Each great group has a typic subgroup. Other subgroups are intergrades or extragrades. The typic subgroup is the central concept of the great group; it is not necessarily the most extensive. Intergrades are transitions to other orders, suborders, or great groups. Extragrades have some properties that are not representative of the great group but do not indicate transitions to any other taxonomic class. Each subgroup is identified by one or more adjectives preceding the name of the great group. The adjective *Typic* identifies the subgroup that typifies the great group. An example is Typic Haplorthod.

FAMILY. Families are established within a subgroup on the basis of physical and chemical properties and other characteristics that affect management. Generally, the properties are those of horizons below plow depth where there is much biological activity. Among the properties and characteristics considered are particle-size class, mineralogy class, cation-exchange activity class, soil temperature regime, soil depth, and reaction class. A family name consists of the name of a subgroup preceded by terms that indicate soil properties. An example is coarse-loamy, mixed, frigid Typic Haplorthod.

SERIES. The series consists of soils within a family that have horizons similar in color, texture, structure, reaction, consistence, mineral and chemical composition, and arrangement in the profile. An example is the Elliottsville series.

Soil Series and Their Morphology

In this section, each soil series recognized in the survey area is described. Characteristics of the soil and the material in which it formed are identified for each series. A pedon, a small three-dimensional area of soil, that is typical of the series in

the survey area is described. The detailed description of each soil horizon follows standards in the "Soil Survey Manual" (Soil Survey Division Staff, 1993). Many of the technical terms used in the descriptions are defined in "Soil Taxonomy" (Soil Survey Staff, 1999) and in "Keys to Soil Taxonomy" (Soil Survey Staff, 1998). Unless otherwise indicated, colors in the descriptions are for moist soil. Following the pedon description is the range of important characteristics of the soils in the series.

Abram Series

The Abram series consists of very shallow, excessively drained soils. These soils formed in a thin mantle of coarse-loamy supraglacial meltout till. Slopes range from 8 to 70 percent (fig. 7).



Figure 7.—A profile of the Abram soil series that is less than 10 inches to granite bedrock.

Abram soils are adjacent to Hermon and Hogback soils and Rock outcrop. Hermon soils are very deep and somewhat excessively drained. Hogback soils are shallow to bedrock and somewhat excessively drained.

Typical pedon of Abram fine sandy loam in an area of Hogback-Abram complex, 4 to 25 percent slopes, in Bradstreet Township (T4 R7); 7.8 miles west of U.S. Route 201 on the Spencer Lake Road #9501, 0.8 mile north on #9524, and 0.3 mile west on #9524.1, 250 feet SW of logging road #9524.1, in Somerset County; USGS Spencer Lake 15 minute topographic quadrangle; lat. 45 degrees 29 minutes 50 seconds N. and long. 70 degrees 15 minutes 15 seconds W., NAD 27:

- Oa—0 to 1 inch; black (10YR 2/1) sapric material; moderate fine and medium granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine and medium roots; extremely acid; abrupt broken boundary.
- E—1 to 2 inches; brown (7.5YR 5/2) fine sandy loam; weak fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine and medium roots; 5 percent gravel and 5 percent cobbles; very strongly acid; abrupt wavy boundary.
- Bs—2 to 3 inches; dark brown (7.5YR 4/4) fine sandy loam; weak fine granular structure; very friable; common very fine and fine and medium roots; 5 percent gravel and 5 percent cobbles; strongly acid; abrupt smooth boundary.
- R-3 inches; granite bedrock.

The thickness of the solum and depth to bedrock range from 1 to 10 inches. Rock fragments range from 5 to 30 percent throughout the mineral soil. Reaction ranges from extremely acid to strongly acid throughout.

The Oa horizon is neutral or has hue of 2.5YR to 10YR, value of 2, and chroma of 0 to 2.

The E horizon has hue of 7.5YR or 10YR, value of 5 or 6, and chroma of 2. Texture is sandy loam, fine sandy loam, or very fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The Bs horizon has hue of 7.5YR or 10YR, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 4 to 6. The Bhs horizon, where present, has hue of 5YR, with value and chroma of 2 or 3. Texture is fine sandy loam, loam, or silt loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The bedrock is mostly granite, phyllite, schist or gneiss.

Adams series

The Adams series consists of very deep, somewhat excessively drained soils. These soils formed in sandy glaciofluvial deposits on outwash plains. Slopes range from 0 to 60 percent (fig. 8).

Adams soils are adjacent to Colton, Croghan, Masardis, and Roundabout soils. Colton soils are very deep, excessively drained, and gravelly. Croghan soils are very deep and moderately well drained. Masardis soils are very deep, somewhat excessively drained, and gravelly. Roundabout soils are very deep, poorly drained coarse silty glaciolacustrine deposits.

Typical pedon of Adams sand in an area of Colton-Adams association, 5 to 15 percent slopes, in Bradstreet Township (T4 R7); 6.3 miles west of U.S. Route 201 on the Spencer Lake Road #9501, on a high bank 50 feet south of the road, in Somerset County; USGS Pierce Pond 15 minute topographic quadrangle; lat. 45 degrees 29 minutes 38 seconds N. and long. 70 degrees 12 minutes 53 seconds W., NAD 27:

- Oa—0 to 3 inches; black (10YR 2/1) sapric material; weak fine and medium granular structure; very friable; common very fine and fine and medium roots; extremely acid; abrupt smooth boundary.
- E—3 to 7 inches; pinkish gray (7.5YR 6/2) sand; single grain; friable; common very fine and fine and medium and few coarse roots; 5 percent gravel; extremely acid; abrupt wavy boundary.



Figure 8.—A profile of the Adams soil series, showing the lack of rock fragments and the bright colors in the upper part.

- Bhs—7 to 8 inches; dark reddish brown (5YR 3/3) loamy sand; weak fine granular structure; very friable; few very fine and fine roots; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.
- Bs1—8 to 12 inches; dark brown (7.5YR 4/4) sand; weak very fine granular structure; very friable; few very fine and fine roots; 5 percent gravel; very strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.
- Bs2—12 to 17 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sand; single grain; loose; strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

- BC—17 to 27 inches; light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) sand; single grain; loose; strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.
- C—27 to 65 inches; light yellowish brown (2.5Y 6/4) sand; single grain; loose; 5 percent gravel; moderately acid.

The thickness of the solum ranges from 17 to 30 inches. Depth to bedrock is more than 60 inches. Rock fragments range from 0 to 5 percent throughout the mineral soil. Reaction ranges from extremely acid to moderately acid in the surface and subsurface, very strongly acid to slightly acid in the subsoil and is very strongly acid to moderately acid in the substratum.

The Oa horizon is neutral or has hue of 7.5YR or 10YR, value of 2, and chroma of 0 or 1.

The E horizon has hue of 7.5YR or 10YR, value of 5 to 7, and chroma of 1 or 2. Texture is sand, loamy fine sand, or loamy sand.

The Bh horizon, where present, has hue of 5YR or 7.5YR, value of 2 or 3, and chroma of 1 to 4. Texture is loamy sand.

The Bhs horizon has hue of 5YR or 7.5YR, with value and chroma of 3 or less. Texture is loamy sand.

The Bs horizon has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 4 to 8. Texture is sand, loamy fine sand, or loamy sand.

The BC horizon has hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 5, and chroma of 4. Texture is sand or fine sand.

The C horizon has hue of 2.5Y or 5Y, value of 5 or 6, and chroma of 3 or 4. Texture is fine sand or sand.

Becket series

The Becket series consists of very deep, well drained soils. These soils formed in coarse-loamy lodgement till on drumlinoid ridges. Slopes range from 5 to 60 percent.

Becket soils are adjacent to Colonel, Hermon, Hogback, Skerry, and Rawsonville soils. Colonel soils are very deep and somewhat poorly drained. Hermon soils are very deep, somewhat excessively drained, and loose in the substratum. Hogback soils are shallow to bedrock and somewhat excessively drained. Skerry soils are very deep and moderately well drained. Rawsonville soils are moderately deep to bedrock and well drained.

Typical pedon of Becket fine sandy loam in an area of Becket-Skerry- Rawsonville association, 5 to 15 percent slopes, in Richardsontown Township (T4 R1); 1.0 mile west on Maine Route 16 from the Lincoln Plantation and Adamstown Township townline, 5.4 miles south on logging road then 2.2 miles east to a gate, 0.2 mile southeast beyond the gate and 0.5 mile northeast, in a borrow area 100 feet north of the road, in Oxford County; USGS Oquossoc 15 minute topographic quadrangle; lat. 44 degrees 50 minutes 53 seconds N. and long. 70 degrees 53 minutes 55 seconds W., NAD 27:

- Oa—0 to 3 inches; black (5YR 2/1) sapric material; weak fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine and medium roots; extremely acid; abrupt smooth boundary.
- E—3 to 6 inches; gray (5YR 6/1) fine sandy loam; weak fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine and medium roots; 5 percent gravel; very strongly acid; abrupt wavy boundary.
- Bhs—6 to 7 inches; very dusky red (2.5YR 2/2) fine sandy loam; weak fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine and medium roots; 5 percent gravel; very strongly acid; abrupt wavy boundary.
- Bs1—7 to 11 inches; brown (7.5YR 4/4) fine sandy loam; weak fine granular

structure; very friable; common very fine and fine and medium roots; 5 percent gravel; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

- Bs2—11 to 17 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) fine sandy loam; weak fine granular structure; very friable; common very fine and fine and medium roots; 5 percent gravel and 5 percent cobbles; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.
- BC—17 to 26 inches; light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) gravelly fine sandy loam; weak fine and medium granular structure; friable; few very fine and fine and medium roots; 10 percent gravel and 5 percent cobbles; very strongly acid; abrupt wavy boundary.
- Cd—26 to 65 inches; olive (5Y 5/4) gravelly sandy loam; weak thin platy structure; firm; with 30 percent light yellowish brown (2.5Y 6/4) friable loamy sand lenses; 10 percent gravel, 5 percent cobbles, and 5 percent stones; very strongly acid.

The thickness of the solum ranges from 22 to 30 inches. Depth to bedrock is more than 60 inches. Rock fragment ranges from 5 to 15 percent in the subsurface and subsoil and from 10 to 20 percent in the substratum. Reaction is extremely acid or very strongly acid in the solum and very strongly acid in the substratum.

The Oa horizon is neutral or has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 2 or 3, and chroma of 0 to 2.

The E horizon has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 6 or 7, and chroma of 1 or 2. Texture is fine sandy loam or sandy loam.

The Bhs horizon has hue of 2.5YR or 5YR, with value of 3, and chroma of 2. The Bh horizon, where present, has hue of 2.5YR, value of 3 or 4, and chroma of 4. Texture is fine sandy loam or sandy loam.

The Bs horizon has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 4 to 6, and chroma of 4 to 8. Texture is fine sandy loam or sandy loam.

The BC horizon has hue of 10YR to 5Y, value of 5, and chroma of 3 to 6. Texture is fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The Cd horizon has hue of 2.5Y or 5Y, value of 5 or 6, and chroma of 3 to 6. Structure is weak or moderate, medium or thick platy. Consistence is firm. The matrix is fine sandy loam or sandy loam with more than 20 percent loose, loamy sand lenses in the fine-earth fraction.

Bemis series

The Bemis series consists of very deep, poorly drained soils. These soils formed in coarse-loamy lodgement till on smooth concave positions in valleys at higher elevations. Slopes range from 5 to 10 percent.

Bemis soils are adjacent to Surplus soils. Surplus soils are very deep, moderately well drained and somewhat poorly drained.

Typical pedon of Bemis gravelly loam in an area of Surplus-Bemis association, 5 to 15 percent slopes, in Oxbow Township (T4 R5); 1.15 miles northwest of the Cupsuptic River Bridge on the southwest side of the road, 50 feet from the road, in Oxford County; USGS Cupsuptic 15 minute topographic quadrangle; lat. 45 degrees 13 minutes 25 seconds N. and long. 70 degrees 53 minutes 30 seconds W., NAD 27:

- Oa—0 to 4 inches; black (5YR 2/1) muck (sapric material); weak fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine and medium and coarse roots; very strongly acid; abrupt wavy boundary.
- Bg—4 to 11 inches; dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) gravelly loam; weak fine granular structure; friable; few fine and medium roots; 15 percent gravel and 5 percent cobbles; common medium prominent yellowish red (5YR 4/6) masses of iron accumulation and common medium faint grayish brown (2.5Y 5/2) iron depletions; very strongly acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

- Cd1—11 to 20 inches; olive brown (2.5Y 4/4) gravelly loam; massive; firm; 15 percent gravel and 5 percent cobbles; common medium faint dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) masses of iron accumulation and common medium prominent light gray (5Y 6/1) iron depletions; strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.
- Cd2—20 to 65 inches; olive brown (2.5Y 4/4) gravelly loam; massive; firm; 25 percent gravel and 5 percent cobbles; moderately acid.

The thickness of the solum ranges from 7 to 20 inches. Depth to bedrock is more than 60 inches. Rock fragment content ranges from 5 to 35 percent in the subsoil and from 5 to 30 percent in the substratum. Soil reaction is extremely acid to strongly acid in the surface and solum, and very strongly acid to moderately acid in the substratum.

The Oa horizon has hue of 2.5YR to 5YR, value of 2, and chroma of 1 or 2.

The Bg horizon has hue of 10YR to 2.5Y, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 1 or 2. Texture is loam or fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The Cd horizon has hue of 2.5Y or 5Y, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 3 or 4. Texture is loam or silt loam in the fine-earth fraction. It is massive. Consistence is firm or very firm.

Berkshire series

The Berkshire series consists of very deep, well drained soils. These soils formed in coarse-loamy supraglacial meltout till on the upper sideslopes of hills, ridges, and till plains. Slopes range from 8 to 45 percent.

Berkshire soils are adjacent to Hogback, Marlow, Monadnock, and Rawsonville soils. Hogback soils are shallow to bedrock and somewhat excessively drained. Marlow soils are very deep, well drained, and have a firm substratum. Monadnock soils are very deep, well drained, and have a sandy substratum. Rawsonville soils are moderately deep to bedrock and are well drained.

Typical pedon of Berkshire very fine sandy loam in an area of Monadnock-Berkshire-Rawsonville association, 5 to 16 percent slopes, in Jim Pond Township (T1 R5); 2.5 miles northeast of Maine Route 27 on the King and Bartlett Road, then 1.1 miles north-northwest on a logging road, in a road cut on the north side of the road, in Somerset County; USGS Spencer Lake 15 minute topographic quadrangle; lat. 45 degrees 16 minutes 05 seconds N. and long. 70 degrees 29 minutes 35 seconds W., NAD 27:

- Oa—0 to 2 inches; dark reddish brown (5YR 2/2) sapric material; weak fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine roots; slightly acid; abrupt broken boundary.
- E—2 to 6 inches; light gray (5YR 6/1) very fine sandy loam; weak fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine and common medium and coarse roots; 5 percent gravel; extremely acid; abrupt broken boundary.
- Bs1—6 to 10 inches; brown (7.5YR 4/4) fine sandy loam; weak fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine and common medium and coarse roots; 10 percent gravel; strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.
- Bs2—10 to 17 inches; dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) fine sandy loam; weak fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine and common medium roots; 10 percent gravel; moderately acid; clear wavy boundary.
- BC—17 to 30 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) gravelly fine sandy loam; weak fine and medium granular structure; very friable; few very fine and fine roots; 10 percent gravel and 5 percent cobbles; strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.
- C—30 to 65 inches; olive brown (2.5Y 4/4) gravelly sandy loam; massive; friable; few very fine and fine roots; 10 percent gravel and 10 percent cobbles; moderately acid.

The thickness of the solum ranges from 20 to 34 inches. Depth to bedrock is more than 60 inches. Rock fragment content ranges from 5 to 20 percent in the subsurface, and from 10 to 35 percent in the subsoil and substratum. The soil ranges from extremely acid to moderately acid throughout.

The Oa horizon is neutral or has a hue of 5YR or &.%YR, value of 2, and chroma of 0 and 2.

The E horizon has a hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 5 or 6, and chroma of 1 or 2. Texture is very fine sandy loam, loam, or fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The Bhs horizon, where present, has hue of 5YR, with value and chroma of 2 or 3. The Bh horizon, where present, has hue of 5YR, value of 3 or 4, and chroma of 4. Texture is fine sandy loam or loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The Bs horizon has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 4 to 8. Texture is fine sandy loam or loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The BC horizon has hue of 10YR to 2.5Y, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 3 or 4. Texture is fine sandy loam or sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The C horizon has a hue of 10YR to 5Y, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 3 or 4. Texture is sandy loam or fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

Bucksport series

The Bucksport series consists of very deep, very poorly drained soils. These soils formed in organic material derived mainly from herbaceous and woody plants. Slopes range from 0 to 1 percent.

Bucksport soils are adjacent to Wonsqueak soils. Wonsqueak soils are very deep, very poorly drained soils formed in organic material over loamy mineral material.

Typical pedon of Bucksport muck in an area of Wonsqueak and Bucksport soils, 0 to 1 percent slopes, in Spring Lake Township (T3 R4); 1.5 miles north of the Long Falls Dam Road on a logging road on the east side of the Dead River, the site is 200 feet west of the road, in Somerset County; USGS Oquossoc 15 minute topographic quadrangle; lat. 44 degrees 50 minutes 35 seconds N. and long. 70 degrees 54 minutes 30 seconds W., NAD 27:

- Oa1—0 to 10 inches; black (5YR 2/1) muck (sapric material); about 30 percent fiber, 5 percent rubbed; massive; nonsticky; brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) sodium pyrophosphate test; extremely acid; clear smooth boundary.
- Oa2—10 to 26 inches; black (5YR 2/1) muck (sapric material); about 40 percent fiber, 10 percent rubbed; massive; nonsticky; brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) sodium pyrophosphate test; extremely acid; clear smooth boundary.
- Oa3—26 to 40 inches; black (5YR 2/1) muck (sapric material); about 40 percent fiber, 5 percent rubbed; massive; slightly sticky; yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) sodium pyrophosphate test; very strongly acid; clear smooth boundary.
- Oa4—40 to 65 inches; black (5YR 2/1) muck (sapric material); about 25 percent fiber, 5 percent rubbed; massive; slightly sticky; yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) sodium pyrophosphate test; very strongly acid.

The thickness of the organic material is greater than 51 inches and ranges to over 12 feet. Depth to bedrock is more than 60 inches.

The surface tier is neutral or has hue of 2.5YR to 10YR, value of 2 to 4, and chroma of 0 to 2. It is typically muck (sapric material), but may be mucky peat (hemic material) or peat (fibric material) with or without muck (sapric material). Soil reaction is extremely acid to strongly acid.

The subsurface and bottom tiers have hue of 2.5YR to 10YR, value of 2 to 4, and chroma of 1 to 3. They are typically muck (sapric material), but may have thin layers of peat (fibric material) or mucky peat (hemic material). The subsurface tier is extremely acid to moderately acid and the bottom tier is very strongly acid to slightly acid.

Burnham series

The Burnham series consists of very deep, very poorly drained soils. These soils formed in coarse-loamy lodgement till in depressions on till plains. Slopes range from 1 to 2 percent.

Burnham soils are adjacent to Chesuncook, Elliottsville, Monarda, Monson, and Telos soils. Chesuncook soils are very deep and moderately well drained. Elliottsville soils are moderately deep to bedrock and well drained. Monarda soils are very deep and poorly drained. Monson soils are shallow to bedrock and somewhat excessively drained. Telos soils are very deep and somewhat poorly drained.

Typical pedon of Burnham muck in an area of Monarda-Burnham association, 1 to 8 percent slopes, in Squaretown Township (T2 R5); 4.4 miles east of the junction of the Greenville Junction—Lake Moxie Road and 1.2 miles south, in Somerset County; USGS The Forks 15 minute topographic quadrangle; lat. 45 degrees 22 minutes 30 seconds N. and long. 69 degrees 48 minutes 45 seconds W., NAD 27:

- Oi—0 to 2 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) broken face and olive (5Y 5/4) rubbed peat (fibric material); 100 percent rubbed sphagnum fibers; massive; very friable; common very fine and fine, and few medium roots; very strongly acid; abrupt wavy boundary.
- Oa—2 to 10 inches; very dark brown (10YR 2/2) muck (sapric material) weak very fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine and few medium roots; strongly acid; abrupt wavy boundary.
- Bg1—10 to 14 inches; dark gray (5Y 4/1) very channery loam; weak thin platy structure; friable; common very fine and fine roots; common fine prominent yellowish red (5YR 4/6) masses of iron accumulation; 35 percent channers; neutral; clear smooth boundary.
- Bg2—14 to 25 inches; olive gray (5Y 4/2) channery loam; weak very coarse prismatic structure; friable; few very fine and fine roots; one inch wide greenish gray (5GY 5/1) faces of prisms; many coarse distinct olive (5Y 5/4) masses of iron accumulation; 15 percent channers; neutral; clear smooth boundary.
- Cd—25 to 65 inches; olive (5Y 5/3) channery silt loam; moderate very coarse prismatic structure; firm; few very fine roots along faces of prisms to 28 inches below the soil surface; two inch wide gray (5Y 5/1) faces of prisms; few coarse distinct gray (5Y 5/1) iron depletions and common medium distinct yellowish red (5Y 4/6) masses of iron accumulation; 15 percent channers; slightly alkaline.

The thickness of the solum ranges from 13 to 25 inches. Depth to bedrock is more than 60 inches. Rock fragments range from 5 to 35 percent of the mineral solum and 5 to 20 percent of the substratum. Reaction ranges from neutral or slightly alkaline in the mineral solum and is slightly alkaline in the substratum.

The Oa horizon has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 2 or 3, and chroma of 1 or 2. The Bg horizon has hue of 5Y, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 1 or 2. Texture is loam or silt loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The Cd horizon is neutral or has hue of 5Y, value of 5, and chroma of 0 to 3. Texture is silt loam or loam in the fine-earth fraction. Structure is moderate coarse or very coarse prismatic, moderate thin to thick platy or is massive. Consistence is firm or very firm.

Cabot Series

The Cabot series consists of very deep, poorly drained soils. These soils formed in coarse-loamy lodgement till in slight depressions on drumlinoid ridges. Slopes range from 0 to 15 percent.

Cabot soils are adjacent to Howland, Peacham, Plaisted, and Wonsqueak soils. Howland soils are very deep and moderately well drained. Peacham soils are very deep and very poorly drained. Plaisted soils are very deep and well drained. Wonsqueak soils are very deep, very poorly drained organic soils.

Typical pedon of Cabot gravelly silt loam in an area of Cabot gravelly silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, in the town of Stewartstown, Coos County, New Hampshire; 3,000 feet west of the junction of Old County Road and Creampoke Road and 250 feet north of Creampoke Road, in a pasture; USGS Lovering Mt. 7.5 minute topographic quadrangle; lat. 44 degrees 58 minutes 36 seconds N. and long. 71 degrees 24 minutes 24 seconds W., NAD 83.

- Ap—0 to 9 inches; very dark gray (10YR 3/1) gravelly silt loam, dark gray (10YR 4/1) dry; weak fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and few fine roots; 10 percent gravel, 7 percent cobbles, and 2 percent stones; slightly acid; abrupt smooth boundary.
- Bg—9 to 14 inches; olive gray (5Y 4/2) gravelly loam; weak medium and coarse granular structure; friable; few very fine roots; 15 percent gravel and 3 percent cobbles; common medium faint olive gray (5Y 5/2) and common medium faint dark grayish brown (2.5Y 4/2) iron depletions; slightly acid; abrupt wavy boundary.
- Cdg1—14 to 20 inches; olive gray (5Y 4/2) gravelly silt loam; strong medium platy structure; firm, brittle; 15 percent gravel; common medium faint dark gray (5Y 4/1) iron depletions and few fine distinct light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) masses of iron accumulation; neutral; clear wavy boundary.
- Cdg2—20 to 32 inches; olive gray (5Y 4/2) gravelly silt loam; weak medium and coarse platy structure; firm, brittle; 15 percent gravel and 1 percent cobbles; common medium faint dark gray (5Y 4/1) iron depletions, few medium faint olive (5Y 4/3) and few fine distinct light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) masses of iron accumulation; neutral; abrupt wavy boundary.
- Cdg3—32 to 65 inches; olive gray (5Y 4/2) gravelly silt loam; massive; firm; 15 percent gravel and 1 percent cobbles; common medium faint gray (5Y 5/1) iron depletions, common fine distinct olive brown (2.5Y 4/4) and common fine distinct olive (5Y 4/4) masses of iron accumulation; slightly acid.

The thickness of the solum ranges from 14 to 22 inches. Depth to bedrock is more than 60 inches. Rock fragments range from 5 to 35 percent throughout the mineral soil. Reaction is strongly acid to neutral above the dense glacial till, and is moderately acid to neutral in the dense glacial till.

The O horizon, where present, is neutral or has hue of 5YR to 2.5Y, value of 2 to 4, and chroma of 0 to 2.

The Ap horizon, or A horizon where present, has hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 2 to 4, and chroma of 1 to 3. Texture is silt loam, very fine sandy loam, or loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The Bg horizon has hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 2. Texture is silt loam, loam, or very fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The Cdg horizon has hue of 5Y, value of 3 or 4, and chroma of 2. Texture is silt loam or very fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction. Structure is weak to strong, thin to thick platy or it is massive. Consistence is firm.

The Cd horizon, where present, is like the Cdg horizon but has hue of 10YR to 5Y, value of 3 to 6, and chroma of 1 to 4.

Charles series

The Charles series consists of very deep, poorly drained soils. These soils formed in coarse-silty alluvium on the lower part of floodplains. Slopes range from 0 to 1 percent.

The Charles soils in this survey area are taxadjuncts because the subsoil is more acid than is defined as the range for the series. This difference, however, does not significantly affect the use, management, or interpretations of the soils.

Charles soils are adjacent to Cornish, Roundabout, and Wonsqueak soils. Cornish soils are very deep and somewhat poorly drained. Roundabout soils are very deep, poorly drained coarse silty glaciolacustrine deposits. Wonsqueak soils are very deep and very poorly drained soils formed in organic material over loamy mineral material.

Typical pedon of Charles silt loam in an area of Charles-Cornish-Wonsqueak complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes, in Lincoln Plantation; 700 feet west of the cemetery behind the fire station on Maine Route 16, in Oxford County; USGS Errol 15 minute topographic quadrangle; lat. 44 degrees 55 minutes 55 seconds N. and long. 71 degrees 02 minutes 05 seconds W., NAD 27:

- A—0 to 3 inches; dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silt loam; pale brown (10YR 6/3) dry: weak fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine roots; very strongly acid; abrupt wavy boundary.
- Cg1—3 to 12 inches; dark grayish brown (2.5Y 4/2) silt loam; massive; very friable; few fine roots; common medium faint brown (10YR 4/3) masses of iron accumulation and common coarse faint very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) iron depletions; extremely acid; clear wavy boundary.
- Cg2—12 to 17 inches; grayish brown (2.5Y 5/2) silt loam; massive; friable; few fine roots; many fine prominent yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) masses of iron accumulation and few fine faint light olive gray (5Y 6/2) iron depletions; very strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.
- Cg3—17 to 41 inches; olive gray (5Y 5/2) silt loam; massive; friable; few fine roots; common fine prominent light olive brown (2.5Y 5/6) masses of iron accumulation and few medium faint dark grayish brown (2.5Y 4/2) and few faint light brownish gray (2.5Y 6/2) iron depletions; very strongly acid; abrupt wavy boundary.
- Cg4—41 to 65 inches; olive gray (5Y 4/2) sand; single grain; loose; common fine faint grayish brown (2.5Y 5/2) iron depletions; very strongly acid.

Depth to bedrock is more than 60 inches. A few fine pebbles occur in some pedons. The soil ranges from extremely acid to slightly acid throughout.

The A horizon has hue of 10YR, value of 3 or 4, and chroma of 2. Texture is silt loam or very fine sandy loam.

The C horizon has hue of 2.5Y to 5GY, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 1 to 3. At least one subhorizon between a depth of 10 and 30 inches has a hue of 2.5Y, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 2. Texture is silt loam, very fine sandy loam, or loamy very fine sand, and below 40 inches, there are strata of silt loam to fine gravel.

Chesuncook series

The Chesuncook series consists of very deep, moderately well drained soils. These soils formed in coarse-loamy lodgement till on the upper side slopes of drumlinoid ridges (fig. 9). Slope ranges from 5 to 30 percent.

Chesuncook soils are adjacent to Burnham, Elliottsville, Monarda, Monson, and Telos soils. Burnham soils are very deep and very poorly drained. Elliottsville soils are moderately deep to bedrock and well drained. Monarda soils are very deep and poorly drained. Monson soils are shallow to bedrock and somewhat excessively drained. Telos soils are very deep and somewhat poorly drained.

Typical pedon of Chesuncook silt loam in an area of Telos-Chesuncook association, 3 to 15 percent slopes, in Oxbow Township (T4 R5); 2.1 miles east-southeast on the Oxbow Road from Lynx Brook crossing, the site is in a road bank on the south side of the logging road, in Oxford County; USGS Cupsuptic 15 minute topographic quadrangle; lat. 45 degrees 11 minutes 05 seconds N. and long. 70 degrees 55 minutes 05 seconds W., NAD 27:



Figure 9.—A profile of the Chesuncook soil series, showing the angular rock fragments and the platy structure in the lower part below 20 inches. Chesuncook is the official Maine State Soil.

- Oa—0 to 3 inches; dark reddish brown (5YR 2/2) sapric material; weak fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine and medium and coarse roots; extremely acid; abrupt wavy boundary.
- E—3 to 5 inches; gray (5YR 6/1) silt loam; weak fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine, fine, medium and coarse roots; 5 percent gravel; extremely acid; abrupt broken boundary.
- Bh—5 to 6 inches; dark reddish brown (5YR 3/4) silt loam; weak fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine and medium and coarse roots; 5 percent gravel; extremely acid; abrupt broken boundary.

- Bs1—6 to 12 inches; dark brown (7.5YR 4/4) gravelly silt loam; weak fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine and medium and coarse roots; 10 percent gravel and 5 percent cobbles; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.
- Bs2—12 to 20 inches; dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silt loam; weak fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine and medium and coarse roots; 10 percent gravel; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.
- BC—20 to 28 inches; olive brown (2.5Y 4/4) gravelly silt loam; weak very fine and fine subangular blocky structure; friable; few very fine and fine roots; few fine distinct light brownish gray (2.5Y 6/2) iron depletions; 20 percent gravel and 5 percent cobbles; very strongly acid; clear smooth boundary.
- Cd—28 to 65 inches; light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) gravelly silt loam; weak thick platy structure; very firm; common, coarse distinct dark brown (7.5YR 4/4) masses of iron accumulation and common, coarse prominent gray (10YR 6/1) iron depletions; 15 percent gravel and 10 percent cobbles; strongly acid.

The thickness of the solum ranges from 20 to 30 inches. Depth to bedrock is more than 60 inches. Rock fragment content ranges from 5 to 20 percent in the E and B horizons, 10 to 25 percent in the BC horizon, and 10 to 30 percent in the Cd horizon. Reaction is extremely acid to moderately acid in the solum and strongly acid or moderately acid in the substratum.

The Oa horizon has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 2, and chroma of 1 or 2. The E horizon has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 6 or 7, and chroma of 1 or 2. Texture is silt loam, loam, or fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The Bhs horizon, where present, has hue of 2.5YR or 5YR with value and chroma of 2 or 3. The Bh horizon has hue of 2.5YR to 7.5YR, value of 2 to 4, and chroma of 2 to 6. Texture is silt loam, loam, or fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The Bs horizon has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 4 to 8. Texture is silt loam, loam, or fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The BC horizon has hue of 2.5Y or 5Y, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 4. Texture is silt loam or fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The Cd horizon has hue of 2.5Y or 5Y, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 2 to 4. Texture is silt loam in the fine-earth fraction. Structure is weak thick or very thick platy or is moderate or strong very coarse prismatic which in some pedons, parts to weak or moderate, thin to thick platy or to moderate or strong medium or coarse angular blocky. Consistence is firm or very firm.

Colonel series

The Colonel series consists of very deep, somewhat poorly drained soils. These soils formed in coarse-loamy lodgement till on side slopes and slight depressions on drumlinoid ridges. Slopes range from 1 to 15 percent.

Colonel soils are adjacent to Becket, Dixfield, Hogback, Marlow, Mahoosuc, Pillsbury, Rawsonville, and Skerry soils. Becket soils are very deep and well drained. Dixfield soils are very deep and moderately well drained. Hogback soils are shallow to bedrock and somewhat excessively drained. Marlow soils are very deep and well drained. Mahoosuc soils are very deep and somewhat excessively drained. Pillsbury soils are very deep and poorly drained. Rawsonville soils are moderately deep and well drained. Skerry soils are very deep and moderately well drained.

Typical pedon of Colonel fine sandy loam in an area of Dixfield-Colonel-Mar low association, 3 to 15 percent slopes, in Parlin Pond Township (T3 R7); 1.5 miles east on road #9415 from U. S. Route 201, 0.7 mile south on road #9415.1, 125 feet east of the road, in Somerset County; USGS Long Pond 15 minute topographic quadrangle; lat. 45 degrees 31 minutes 30 seconds N. and long. 70 degrees 04 minutes 20 seconds W., NAD 27:

Oa—0 to 3 inches; very dusky red (2.5YR 2/2) sapric material; weak fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine and medium roots; 5 percent gravel; very strongly acid; abrupt smooth boundary.

- E—3 to 5 inches; grayish brown (10YR 5/2) fine sandy loam; weak fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine, fine, and common medium roots; 10 percent gravel; very strongly acid; abrupt wavy boundary.
- Bs1—5 to 11 inches; brown (7.5YR 4/4) fine sandy loam; weak fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine and common medium and coarse roots; 5 percent gravel and 5 percent cobbles; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.
- Bs2—11 to 13 inches; dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) fine sandy loam; weak medium platy structure; friable; common very fine, fine and medium roots; common fine distinct light brownish gray (2.5Y 6/2) iron depletions and common fine distinct dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) masses of iron accumulation; 5 percent gravel and 5 percent cobbles; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.
- BC—13 to 18 inches; olive brown (2.5Y 4/4) gravelly sandy loam; moderate medium platy structure; friable; few very fine and fine roots; common medium distinct grayish brown (2.5Y 5/2) iron depletions and common fine distinct dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) masses of iron accumulation; 10 percent gravel and 5 percent cobbles; strongly acid; abrupt wavy boundary.
- Cd—18 to 65 inches; light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) gravelly sandy loam; moderate very coarse prismatic structure parting to strong medium and thick platy; very firm; common medium distinct dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) masses of iron accumulation and common fine distinct light brownish gray (2.5Y 6/2) iron depletions; 15 percent gravel; strongly acid.

The thickness of the solum ranges from 12 to 24 inches. Depth to bedrock is more than 60 inches. Rock fragments range from 5 to 25 percent throughout the soil. Reaction ranges from extremely acid to slightly acid in the solum and from strongly acid to slightly acid in the substratum.

The Oa horizon has hue of 2.5YR to 10YR, value of 2, and chroma of 1 or 2.

The E horizon has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 5 or 6, and chroma of 2. Texture is fine sandy loam, sandy loam, or loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The Bhs horizon, where present, has hue of 2.5YR or 5YR, with value and chroma of 2 or 3. The Bh horizon, where present, has hue of 2.5YR to 7.5YR, value of 3 or 4 and chroma of 4. They are fine sandy loam, sandy loam, or loam in the fine-earth fraction

The Bs horizon has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 4 to 6. Texture is fine sandy loam, sandy loam, or loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The BC horizon has hue of 2.5Y or 5Y, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 4 to 6. Texture is sandy loam or fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The Cd horizon has hue of 2.5Y or 5Y, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 2 to 4. Texture is sandy loam or fine sandy loam. Structure is weak or moderate, medium or thick platy, or moderate coarse prismatic which may part to weak to strong, medium or thick platy, or is massive. Consistence is firm or very firm.

Colton series

The Colton series consists of very deep, excessively drained soils. These soils formed in sandy-skeletal glaciofluvial deposits on outwash plains, kames, eskers and kame terraces (fig. 10). Slopes range from 5 to 30 percent.

Colton soils are adjacent to Adams, Croghan, and Hermon soils. Adams soils are very deep, somewhat excessively drained and sandy. Croghan soils are very deep, moderately well drained and sandy. Hermon soils are very deep, somewhat excessively drained and formed in glacial till.



Figure 10.—A cross-section view of an esker composed of Colton soils. These eskers are composed of rounded rock fragments and stratified soil materials. These units are a valuable source of material for road construction.

Typical pedon of Colton gravelly sandy loam in an area of Colton-Hermon association, 15 to 30 percent slopes, in Andover North Surplus; 0.2 mile north on Maine Route 5 from the Andover town line, west on a logging road, 0.2 mile across Black Brook to a fork in the road, southwest on the left fork 0.1 mile, in the road bank on the north side of the road, in Oxford County; USGS Old Speck Mtn. 15 minute topographic quadrangle; lat. 44 degrees 41 minutes 45 seconds N. and long. 70 degrees 45 minutes 02 seconds W., NAD 27:

- Oa—0 to 3 inches; very dark brown (10YR 2/2) sapric material; weak fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine, fine and medium roots; extremely acid; abrupt wavy boundary.
- E—3 to 5 inches; brown (7.5YR 4/2) sandy loam; weak fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine and medium roots; 10 percent gravel; extremely acid; abrupt wavy boundary.
- Bhs—5 to 6 inches; very dusky red (2.5YR 2/2) gravelly sandy loam; weak fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine and medium roots; 15 percent gravel; very strongly acid; abrupt wavy boundary.
- Bs—6 to 13 inches; reddish brown (5YR 4/4) very gravelly loamy sand; weak fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine and common medium and coarse roots; 45 percent gravel; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.
- BC—13 to 28 inches; dark brown (7.5YR 4/4) very gravelly coarse sand; single grain; loose; few very fine and fine and medium roots; 50 percent gravel and 5 percent cobbles; strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.
- C—28 to 65 inches; dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) extremely gravelly coarse sand; single grain; loose; 55 percent gravel and 10 percent cobbles; strongly acid.

The thickness of the solum ranges from 18 to 29 inches. Depth to bedrock is more than 60 inches. Rock fragments, mainly gravel and cobbles, range from 10 to 55 percent in the surface mineral layer, from 15 to 55 percent in the subsoil, and from 35 to 65 percent in the substratum. Reaction ranges from extremely acid to strongly acid in the solum and from very strongly acid to moderately acid in the substratum.

The Oa horizon is neutral or has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 2, and chroma of 0 to 2.

The A horizon, where present, has hue of 10YR, value of 3 or 4, and chroma of 2 to 4. Texture is fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The E horizon has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 4 to 7, and chroma of 1 or 2. Texture is sandy loam, fine sandy loam, or loamy sand in the fine-earth fraction.

The Bhs horizon has hue of 2.5YR or 5YR, with value and chroma of 2 or 3. The Bh horizon, where present, has hue of 2.5YR, value of 2 or 3, and chroma of 4. Texture is sandy loam or fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The Bs horizon has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 3 to 8. Texture is loamy sand or sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The BC horizon has hue of 7.5YR to 2.5Y, value of 4, and chroma of 2 to 6. Texture ranges from loamy sand to coarse sand in the fine-earth fraction.

The C horizon has hue of 10YR to 5Y, value of 3 to 6, and chroma of 2 to 4. Texture is sand or coarse sand in the fine-earth fraction.

Cornish series

The Cornish series consists of very deep, somewhat poorly drained soils. These soils formed in coarse-silty alluvium in slight depressions and nearly level areas on floodplains. Slopes range from 0 to 2 percent.

Cornish soils are adjacent to Charles, Roundabout, and Wonsqueak soils. Charles soils are very deep and poorly drained. Roundabout soils are very deep, poorly drained coarse silty glaciolacustrine deposits. Wonsqueak soils are very deep and very poorly drained soils formed in organic material over loamy mineral material.

Typical pedon of Cornish silt loam in an area of Charles-Cornish-Wonsqueak complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes, in Lincoln Plantation; 1,000 feet west of the cemetery behind the fire station on Maine Route 16, in Oxford County; USGS Errol 15 minute topographic quadrangle; lat. 44 degrees 55 minutes 57 seconds N. and long. 71 degrees 02 minutes 15 seconds W., NAD 27:

- A— to 7 inches; dark brown (10YR 3/3) silt loam, light gray (10YR 7/2) dry; weak fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine roots; very strongly acid; clear smooth boundary.
- Bw—7 to 26 inches; olive brown (2.5Y 4/4) silt loam; weak fine granular structure; very friable; common very fine and fine roots; common medium distinct grayish brown (10YR 5/2) iron depletions and common medium prominent yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) masses of iron accumulation; very strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.
- BC—26 to 48 inches; light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) silt loam; weak medium granular structure; very friable; few very fine and coarse roots; few coarse distinct grayish brown (10YR 5/2) iron depletions and few coarse distinct dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) masses of iron accumulation; very strongly acid; abrupt wavy boundary.
- C—48 to 65 inches; olive brown (2.5Y 4/3) loamy fine sand; massive; very friable; common coarse faint grayish brown (10YR 5/2) iron depletions; very strongly acid.

The thickness of the solum ranges from 20 to 48 inches. Depth to bedrock is more than 60 inches. A few pebbles are present in some pedons. The soil ranges from very strongly acid to slightly acid throughout.

The A horizon has hue of 10YR, value of 3, and chroma of 2 or 3. Dry value is 6 or 7. Texture is silt loam.

The Bw horizon has hue of 2.5Y, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 4. Texture is silt loam.

The BC horizon has hue of 2.5Y, value of 5 and chroma of 4. Texture is silt loam or very fine sandy loam.

The C horizon has hue of 2.5Y, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 2 or 3. Texture is loamy fine sand. Below 40 inches there are strata ranging from silt loam to fine gravel.

Croghan series

The Croghan series consists of very deep, moderately well drained soils. These soils are on outwash plains and formed in sandy glaciofluvial deposits derived from granite and gneiss. Slopes range from 1 to 8 percent.

Croghan soils are adjacent to Adams, Colton, and Roundabout soils. Adams soils are very deep and somewhat excessively drained. Colton soils are very deep, excessively drained, and gravelly. Roundabout soils are very deep, poorly drained coarse silty glaciolacustrine deposits.

Typical pedon of Croghan sand in an area of Adams-Croghan association, 1 to 8 percent slopes, in Flagstaff Township (T4 R4); 0.4 mile east from Maine Route 27 across the bridge at Eustis on the Flagstaff Road to a fork in the road, east 0.4 mile from the fork to the first road to the east, 0.1 mile to a second fork and then 0.7 mile to the Eustis and Flagstaff townline, 1.1 miles east from the townline, in a wooded area 50 feet southeast of the logging road, in Somerset County; USGS Stratton 15 minute topographic quadrangle; lat. 45 degrees 12 minutes 35 seconds N. and long. 70 degrees 25 minutes 10 seconds W., NAD 27:

- A—0 to 1 inch; dark reddish brown (5YR 2/2) sand, gray (5YR 6/1) dry; weak fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine, fine, medium and coarse roots; extremely acid; abrupt wavy boundary.
- E—1 to 5 inches; gray (5YR 6/1) fine sand; weak fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine and medium and coarse roots; extremely acid; abrupt wavy boundary.
- Bhs—5 to 6 inches; dark reddish brown (5YR 3/3) loamy fine sand; weak fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine and medium and coarse roots; very strongly acid; abrupt broken boundary.
- Bs—6 to 17 inches; brown (7.5YR 4/4) loamy sand; weak fine granular structure; very friable; common fine and medium and many coarse roots; strongly acid; abrupt wavy boundary.
- BC—17 to 33 inches; dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sand; massive; friable; few fine roots; common medium distinct grayish brown (10YR 5/2) iron depletions and few fine distinct dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) masses of iron accumulation; moderately acid; gradual wavy boundary.
- C—33 to 65 inches; olive (5Y 4/3) sand; single grain; loose; moderately acid.

The thickness of the solum ranges from 26 to 50 inches. Depth to bedrock is more than 60 inches. Rock fragments range from 0 to 5 percent in the A horizon and from 0 to 10 percent in the B and C horizons. Reaction ranges from extremely acid to moderately acid in the solum and strongly acid to moderately acid in the substratum.

The A horizon has hue of 5YR, with value and chroma of 2. It is sand.

The Oa horizon, where present, has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 2, and chroma of 1 or 2.

The E horizon has hue of 5YR or 7.5YR, value of 5 or 6, and chroma of 1 or 2. Texture is loamy fine sand to sand.

The Bhs horizon has hue of 2.5YR or 5YR, value of 3, and chroma of 2 or 3. The Bh horizon, where present, has hue of 5YR, value of 3, and chroma of 4. Texture is loamy fine sand or loamy sand.

The Bs horizon has hue of 7.5YR or 10YR, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 4 to 6. Texture is loamy sand to sand.

The BC horizon has hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 2 to 4. Texture is sand.

The C horizon has hue of 2.5Y or 5Y, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 3 or 4. Texture is sand.

Danforth series

The Danforth series consists of very deep well drained soils. These soils formed in loamy-skeletal supraglacial meltout till on the side slopes of hills and ridges on till plains. Slopes range from 3 to 30 percent.

Danforth soils are adjacent to Elliottsville, Masardis, and Peacham soils. Elliottsville soils are moderately deep to bedrock and well drained. Masardis soils are very deep and somewhat excessively drained. Peacham soils are very deep and very poorly drained.

Typical pedon of Danforth channery silt loam in an area of Danforth-Elliottsville association, 3 to 15 percent slopes, in Spencer Township (T3 R5); 0.4 mile west of Lost Pond on the south side of a logging road, in Somerset County; USGS Spencer Lake 15 minute topographic quadrangle; lat. 45 degrees 21 minutes 15 seconds N. and long. 70 degrees 18 minutes 00 seconds W., NAD 27:

- Oa—0 to 5 inches; dark reddish brown (5YR 2/2) sapric material; moderate fine and medium granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine and common medium and coarse roots; extremely acid; abrupt wavy boundary.
- E—5 to 9 inches; pinkish gray (7.5YR 7/2) channery silt loam, weak fine granular structure; friable; common very fine and few fine and medium and coarse roots; 25 percent channers and 5 percent flagstones; extremely acid; abrupt broken boundary.
- Bh—9 to 12 inches; dark reddish brown (2.5YR 3/4) channery very fine sandy loam; moderate very fine granular structure; very friable; common very fine and fine and few medium and coarse roots; 20 percent channers and 5 percent flagstones; extremely acid; abrupt broken boundary.
- Bs1—12 to 17 inches; yellowish red (5YR 4/6) channery fine sandy loam; moderate fine and medium granular structure; very friable; common very fine and fine and few medium and coarse roots; 20 percent channers and 10 percent flagstones; extremely acid; clear wavy boundary.
- Bs2—17 to 22 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) very channery sandy loam; weak fine granular structure; very friable; common very fine and few fine and medium roots; 25 percent channers and 20 percent flagstones; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.
- BC—22 to 32 inches; light yellowish brown (2.5Y 6/4) and pale olive (5Y 6/4) very channery fine sandy loam; massive; friable; few very fine roots; 25 percent channers and 10 percent flagstones; strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.
- C—32 to 65 inches; olive (5Y 5/3) and grayish brown (2.5Y 5/2) very channery sandy loam; massive; very friable; few very fine roots to about 48 inches; 25 percent channers, 20 percent flagstones, and 10 percent stones; strongly acid.

The thickness of the solum ranges from 16 to 35 inches. Depth to bedrock is more than 60 inches. Rock fragments range from 15 to 65 percent throughout the particle size control section. Reaction ranges from extremely acid to strongly acid in the solum and from very strongly acid to strongly acid in the C horizon.

The Oa horizon has hue of 5YR or 7.5YR, value of 2, and chroma of 1 or 2. The E horizon has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 5 to 7, and chroma of 1 or 2. Texture is silt loam, very fine sandy loam, or loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The Bh horizon has hue of 2.5YR or 5YR, with value and chroma of 3 or 4. The Bhs horizon, where present, has hue of 2.5YR or 5YR, with value and chroma of 2 or 3. Texture is very fine sandy loam, fine sandy loam, or silt loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The Bs horizon has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 4 to 8. Texture is fine sandy loam, sandy loam, or silt loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The BC horizon has hue of 2.5Y or 5Y, value and chroma of 4 to 6. Texture is fine sandy loam or sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The C horizon has hue of 2.5Y or 5Y, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 2 to 4. Texture is fine sandy loam, sandy loam, or loamy sand in the fine-earth fraction.

Dixfield series

The Dixfield series consists of very deep, moderately well drained soils. These soils formed in coarse-loamy lodgment till on the side slopes of drumlinoid ridges. Slopes range from 3 to 25 percent.

Dixfield soils are adjacent to Colonel, Hogback, Marlow, Pillsbury, and Rawsonville soils. Colonel soils are very deep and somewhat poorly drained. Hogback soils are shallow to bedrock and somewhat excessively drained. Marlow soils are very deep and well drained. Pillsbury soils are very deep and poorly drained. Rawsonville soils are moderately deep to bedrock and well drained.

Typical pedon of Dixfield fine sandy loam in an area of Colonel-Pillsbury-Dixfield association, 1 to 8 percent slopes, in Parlin Pond Township (T3 R7), 1.5 miles east on road #9415 from U. S. Route 201, 0.4 mile south on road #9415.1, in a road cut on the east side of the road, in Somerset County; USGS Long Pond 15 minute topographic quadrangle; lat. 45 degrees 31 minutes 37 seconds N. and long. 70 degrees 04 minutes 35 seconds W., NAD 27:

- Oa—0 to 2 inches; black, (10YR 2/1) sapric material; weak fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine and medium and coarse roots; extremely acid; abrupt wavy boundary.
- E—2 to 3 inches; brown (7.5YR 5/2) gravelly fine sandy loam; weak thin platy structure; very friable; many very fine and fine and medium roots; 15 percent gravel; extremely acid; abrupt broken boundary.
- Bhs—3 to 4 inches; dark reddish brown (5YR 3/3) fine sandy loam; weak fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine and medium roots; 5 percent gravel; extremely acid; abrupt wavy boundary.
- Bh—4 to 6 inches; dark brown (7.5YR 3/4) fine sandy loam; weak fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine and medium and coarse roots; 5 percent gravel; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.
- Bs—6 to 17 inches; dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) fine sandy loam; weak fine granular structure; very friable; common very fine and fine and medium and coarse roots; 10 percent gravel; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.
- BC—17 to 22 inches; light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) fine sandy loam; moderate coarse prismatic structure parting to moderate medium platy; friable; few very fine, fine and medium roots; common fine distinct light olive gray (5Y 6/2) iron depletions; 10 percent gravel; strongly acid; abrupt smooth boundary.
- Cd—22 to 65 inches; olive (5Y 5/3) gravelly fine sandy loam; moderate coarse prismatic structure parting to moderate thick platy; firm; common fine faint light olive gray (5Y 6/2) iron depletions and common fine prominent light olive brown (2.5Y 5/6) masses of iron accumulation; 15 percent gravel; strongly acid.

The thickness of the solum ranges from 18 to 36 inches. Depth to bedrock is more than 60 inches. Rock fragments range from 5 to 30 percent throughout the mineral soil. Reaction ranges from extremely acid to strongly acid in the solum and is strongly acid to slightly acid in the substratum.

The Oa horizon has hue of 2.5YR to 10YR, value of 2 or 3, and chroma of 1 or 2. The E horizon has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 5 to 7, and chroma of 1 or 2. Texture is fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The Bhs horizon has hue of 2.5YR or 5YR, value and chroma of 2 or 3. Texture is fine sandy loam or loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The Bh horizon has hue of 5YR or 7.5YR, value of 3 to 5, and chroma of 4 to 6. Texture is fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The Bs horizon has hue of 7.5YR or 10YR, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 4 to 6. Texture is fine sandy loam or sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The BC horizon has hue of 2.5Y or 5Y, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 3 or 4. Texture is fine sandy loam or sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The Cd horizon has hue of 2.5Y or 5Y, value of 4 to 6, and chroma of 2 to 4. Texture is fine sandy loam or sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction. It has moderate or strong, coarse or very coarse prismatic structure which may part to moderate or strong, thick or very thick platy or it has weak thin or medium platy or the horizon is massive. Consistence is firm or very firm.

Elliottsville series

The Elliottsville series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils. These soils formed in coarse-loamy supraglacial meltout till on the crests and side slopes of glacial till ridges. Slopes range from 4 to 50 percent.

Elliottsville soils are adjacent to Burnham, Chesuncook, Danforth, Monson, Ricker and Telos soils. Burnham soils are very deep and very poorly drained. Chesuncook soils are very deep and moderately well drained. Danforth soils are very deep and well drained. Monson soils are shallow to bedrock and somewhat excessively drained. Ricker soils are thin organic soils over bedrock and well drained. Telos soils are very deep and somewhat poorly drained.

Typical pedon of Elliottsville silt loam in an area of Elliottsville-Monson complex, 5 to 15 percent slopes, in Sandwich Academy Grant (T2 R1); 1.1 miles west of the Misery Stream Bridge on Maine Route 15, 0.8 mile southwest of Maine Route 15 on a logging road, about 100 feet north of the Misery Gore township line, in Somerset County; USGS Brassua Lake 15 minute topographic quadrangle; lat. 45 degrees 35 minutes 37 seconds N. and long. 69 degrees 55 minutes 12 seconds W., NAD 27:

- Oa—0 to 1 inch; dark reddish brown (5YR 2/2) sapric material; moderate fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine and common medium and few coarse roots; extremely acid; abrupt wavy boundary.
- E—1 to 2 inches; pinkish gray (7.5YR 7/2) silt loam; weak fine granular structure; friable; common very fine and fine and few medium and coarse roots; 10 percent channers; extremely acid; abrupt wavy boundary.
- Bh—2 to 4 inches; dark reddish brown (5YR 3/4) silt loam; weak very fine and fine granular structure; very friable; common very fine and fine and medium and few coarse roots; 10 percent channers; extremely acid; abrupt wavy boundary.
- Bs—4 to 11 inches; strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) flaggy loam; weak fine granular structure; very friable; common very fine and fine and few medium and coarse roots; 15 percent channers and 10 percent flagstones; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.
- BC—11 to 17 inches; light olive brown (2.5Y 5/6) channery loam; weak fine and medium granular structure; friable; few very fine and fine and medium and coarse roots; 10 percent channers and 5 percent flagstones; strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.
- C—17 to 26 inches; olive (5Y 5/4) channery loam; weak medium platy structure; friable; few very fine roots; 10 percent channers and 5 percent flagstones; moderately acid; abrupt irregular boundary.
- R-26 inches; slate.

The thickness of the solum ranges from 14 to 29 inches. Depth to bedrock ranges from 20 to 40 inches. Rock fragments range from 5 to 35 percent of the mineral soil. Reaction ranges from extremely acid to strongly acid in the solum and from strongly acid to moderately acid in the C horizon.

The Oa horizon has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 2 or 3, and chroma of 1 or 2.

The E horizon has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 5 to 7, and chroma of 1 or 2. Texture is silt loam, loam, or very fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The Bh horizon has hue of 2.5YR or 5YR, value of 3 or 4, and chroma of 4. The Bhs horizon, where present, has hue of 2.5YR or 5YR, with value and chroma of 2 or 3. Texture is silt loam or loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The Bs horizon has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 4 to 8. Texture is silt loam or loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The BC horizon has hue of 2.5Y or 5Y, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 4 to 6. Texture is silt loam or loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The C horizon has hue of 2.5Y or 5Y, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 4. Texture is silt loam or loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The bedrock is mostly slate, metasandstone, phyllite or schist.

Enchanted series

The Enchanted series consists of deep, well drained soils. These soils formed in loamy-skeletal supraglacial meltout till on the crests and side slopes of mountains and ridges. Slopes range from 15 to 60 percent.

Enchanted soils are adjacent to Mahoosuc, Ricker, Saddleback, Sisk, and Surplus soils. Mahoosuc soils are deep and very deep, somewhat excessively drained and fragmental. Ricker soils are thin organic soils over bedrock and well drained. Saddleback soils are shallow to bedrock and well drained. Sisk soils are very deep and well drained. Surplus soils are very deep, moderately well drained and somewhat poorly drained.

Typical pedon of Enchanted channery very fine sandy loam in an area of Enchanted-Mahoosuc association, 30 to 80 percent slopes, in Johnson Mountain Township (T2 R6); on a southeast aspect of Coburn Mountain, 2.3 miles west of U.S. Route 201 to the foot of Coburn Mountain and 0.7 mile westerly on the northern most ski trail, on the north side of the trail in a cut bank, in Somerset County; USGS Pierce Pond 15 minute topographic quadrangle; lat. 45 degrees 28 minutes 15 seconds N. and long. 70 degrees 07 minutes 00 seconds W., NAD 27:

- Oe—0 to 2 inches; dark reddish brown (5YR 2/2) hemic material; massive; friable; many very fine roots; extremely acid; clear wavy boundary.
- Oa—2 to 6 inches; very dusky red (2.5YR 2/2) sapric material; weak fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine and common medium and coarse roots; extremely acid; abrupt wavy boundary.
- E—6 to 9 inches; pinkish gray (7.5YR 6/2) channery very fine sandy loam; weak fine granular structure; very friable; common very fine and fine and few medium and coarse roots; 20 percent channers and 10 percent flagstones; extremely acid; abrupt wavy boundary.
- Bhs—9 to 10 inches; very dusky red (2.5YR 2/2) channery very fine sandy loam; moderate very fine and fine granular structure; very friable; common very fine, fine and medium and few coarse roots; weakly smeary; 15 percent channers and 5 percent flagstones; very strongly acid; abrupt wavy boundary.
- Bh—10 to 14 inches; dark reddish brown (2.5YR 3/4) channery fine sandy loam; moderate very fine granular structure; very friable; common very fine and fine and medium and few coarse roots; weakly smeary; 15 percent channers and 5 percent flagstones; very strongly acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

Bs1—14 to 21 inches; yellowish red (5YR 4/6) channery fine sandy loam; weak very fine granular structure; very friable; common very fine and fine and few medium and coarse roots; 15 percent channers and 10 percent flagstones; strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

- Bs2—21 to 31 inches; dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) very gravelly fine sandy loam; weak fine granular structure; friable; common very fine and few fine and medium and coarse roots; 25 percent angular gravel and 10 percent angular cobbles; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.
- BC—31 to 42 inches; olive brown (2.5Y 4/4) very cobbly sandy loam; massive; friable; few roots; 25 percent angular gravel and 15 percent angular cobbles; strongly acid; abrupt wavy boundary.
- C—42 to 52 inches; dark grayish brown (2.5Y 4/2) extremely cobbly loamy sand; single grain; loose; 20 percent angular gravel, 30 percent angular cobbles, and 15 percent stones; very strongly acid; abrupt irregular boundary.
- R—52 inches; metasandstone.

The thickness of the solum ranges from 20 to 45 inches. Depth to bedrock ranges from 40 to 60 inches. Rock fragments range from 20 to 50 percent of the mineral solum and over 35 percent of the substratum. Reaction ranges from extremely acid to strongly acid.

The Oe and Oa horizons have hue of 2.5YR or 5YR, value of 2, and chroma of 1 or 2.

The E horizon has hue of 5YR or 7.5YR, value of 6, and chroma of 1 or 2. Texture is silt loam, loam, very fine sandy loam, or fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The Bhs horizon has hue of 2.5YR or 5YR with value and chroma of 2 or 3. Texture is very fine sandy loam or fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The Bh horizon has hue of 2.5YR or 5YR, value of 3, and chroma of 4. Texture is fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The Bs horizon has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 4, and chroma of 4 to 6. Texture is fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The BC horizon has hue of 2.5Y, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 4. Texture is fine sandy loam or sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The C horizon has hue of 2.5Y, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 2 to 4. Texture is sandy loam or loamy sand and below 40 inches from the mineral surface it ranges to coarse sand in the fine-earth fraction.

The bedrock is mostly metasandstone, phyllite, granite, schist or gneiss.

Hermon series

The Hermon series consists of very deep, somewhat excessively drained soils. These soils formed in sandy-skeletal supraglacial meltout till on the crests and side slopes of hills and ridges. Slopes range from 5 to 60 percent.

Hermon soils are adjacent to Abram, Becket, Colton, Skerry, and Rawsonville soils and Rock outcrop. Abram soils are very shallow to bedrock and excessively drained. Becket soils are very deep, well drained and have a firm substratum. Colton soils are very deep, excessively drained gravels. Skerry soils are very deep and moderately well drained. Rawsonville soils are moderately deep to bedrock and well drained.

Typical pedon of Hermon sandy loam in an area of Skerry-Hermon association, 5 to 15 percent slopes, in Hobbstown Township (T4 R6); 13.0 miles west on Spencer Lake Road #9501 from U.S. Route 201, 1.6 miles north on road #9531, in a road cut 100 feet east of the road, in Somerset County; USGS Spencer Lake 15 minute topographic quadrangle; lat. 45 degrees 27 minutes 55 seconds N. and long. 70 degrees 19 minutes 28 seconds W., NAD 27:

- Oa—0 to 1 inch; black (10YR 2/1) sapric material; weak fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine and medium roots; extremely acid; abrupt wavy boundary.
- E—1 to 3 inches; gray (5YR 6/1) sandy loam; weak fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine and medium and common coarse roots; 5 percent gravel; extremely acid; abrupt wavy boundary.
- Bs1—3 to 10 inches; yellowish red (5YR 4/8) very gravelly sandy loam; weak fine granular structure; friable; many very fine and fine and medium and coarse roots; 30 percent gravel and 5 percent cobbles; strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.
- Bs2—10 to 26 inches; dark brown (7.5YR 4/4) very gravelly loamy sand; weak fine granular structure; friable; common very fine and fine and medium roots; 40 percent gravel and 10 percent cobbles; strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.
- C—26 to 65 inches; olive brown (2.5Y 4/4) very gravelly coarse sand; single grain; loose; 30 percent gravel, 10 percent cobbles, and 20 percent stones; moderately acid.

The thickness of the solum ranges from 14 to 34 inches. Depth to bedrock is more than 60 inches. Rock fragments range from 5 to 50 percent in the upper 10 inches of the mineral soil and from 15 to 70 percent below, with the weighted average of the particle size control section ranging from 35 to 65 percent. Reaction ranges from extremely acid to strongly acid in the surface and subsurface layers, from extremely acid to moderately acid in the subsoil and is strongly acid or moderately acid in the substratum.

The Oa horizon is neutral or has hue of 2.5YR to 10YR, value of 2, and chroma of 0 to 2.

The E horizon has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 5 to 7, and chroma of 1 or 2. Texture is sandy loam or fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The Bhs horizon, where present, has hue of 2.5YR to 7.5YR, with value and chroma of 2 or 3. The Bh horizon, where present, has hue of 2.5YR or 5YR, value of 3 or 4, and chroma of 4 to 6. Texture is sandy loam or fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The Bs horizon has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 4 to 8. Texture is sandy loam, fine sandy loam, or loamy sand in the fine-earth fraction.

The BC horizon, where present, has hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 4 to 6. Texture is sandy loam, loamy sand, or loamy coarse sand in the fine-earth fraction.

The C horizon has hue of 2.5Y or 5Y, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 2 to 4. Texture is coarse sand, sand, loamy coarse sand, or loamy sand in the fine-earth fraction.

Hogback series

The Hogback series consists of shallow, somewhat excessively drained soils. These soils formed in coarse-loamy supraglacial meltout till on the crests and side slopes of hills and ridges. Slopes range from 4 to 60 percent.

Hogback soils are adjacent to Abram, Becket, Berkshire, Dixfield, Marlow, Monadnock, Skerry, and Rawsonville soils. Abram soils are very shallow to bedrock and excessively drained. Becket, Berkshire and Marlow soils are very deep and well drained. Dixfield and Skerry soils are very deep and moderately well drained. Colonel soils are very deep and somewhat poorly drained. Monadnock soils are very deep, well drained and have a sandy substratum. Rawsonville soils are moderately deep to bedrock and well drained.

Typical pedon of Hogback very fine sandy loam in an area of Hogback-Rawsonville complex, 4 to 25 percent slopes, in Parmachenee Township (T5 R5); 1.7 miles North on Rump Pond Road, 200 feet West of the road in Oxford County; USGS Cupsuptic

15 minute topographic quadrangle; lat. 45 degrees 10 minutes 42 seconds N. and long. 71 degrees 0 minutes 9 seconds W., NAD 27:

- Oa—0 to 2 inches; black (5YR 2/1) sapric material; weak fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine and medium and coarse roots; extremely acid; abrupt wavy boundary.
- E—2 to 5 inches; brown (7.5YR 4/2) very fine sandy loam; weak fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine and medium and coarse roots; 10 percent channers; extremely acid; abrupt wavy boundary.
- Bhs—5 to 6 inches; dark reddish brown (5YR 2/2) very fine sandy loam; weak fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine and medium and coarse roots; 10 percent gravel; extremely acid; abrupt wavy boundary.
- Bs—6 to 16 inches; dark brown (7.5YR 4/4) gravelly very fine sandy loam; weak fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine and medium roots; 15 percent gravel, extremely acid; clear wavy boundary.
- BC—16 to 19 inches; olive brown (2.5Y 4/4) very fine sandy loam; weak fine granular structure; very friable; common very fine and fine roots; 5 percent gravel; very strongly acid; abrupt irregular boundary.
- R-19 inches; hard bedrock.

The thickness of the solum and depth to bedrock range from 10 to 20 inches. Rock fragments range from 5 to 25 percent throughout the mineral soil. Reaction ranges from extremely acid to moderately acid throughout.

The Oa horizon is neutral or has hue of 2.5YR to 10YR, value of 2, and chroma of 0 to 2.

The A horizon, where present, has hue of 7.5YR or 10YR, value of 2 or 3, and chroma of 1 or 2. Texture is fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The E horizon has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 4 to 6, and chroma of 1 or 2. Texture is fine sandy loam, very fine sandy loam, or sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The Bhs horizon has hue of 2.5YR or 5YR with value and chroma of 2 or 3. The Bh horizon, where present, has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 3, and chroma of 4. Texture is very fine sandy loam, fine sandy loam, or sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The Bs horizon has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 3 to 5, and chroma of 4 to 6. Texture is very fine sandy loam, fine sandy loam, or sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The BC horizon, where present, has hue of 2.5Y, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 4. Texture is very fine sandy loam or fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The bedrock is mostly granite, schist, gneiss or phyllite.

Howland series

The Howland series consists of very deep, moderately well drained soils. These soils formed in loamy lodgement till on the side slopes of drumlinoid ridges. Slopes range from 0 to 60 percent.

Howland soils are adjacent to Plaisted, Cabot, and Tunbridge soils. Plaisted soils are very deep and well drained. Cabot soils are very deep and poorly drained. Tunbridge soils are moderately deep to bedrock and well drained.

Typical pedon of Howland silt loam in an area of Tunbridge-Plaisted-Lyman complex, 8 to 15 percent slopes, in the town of Pittsburg, Coos County, New Hampshire; 3,100 feet east of the Route 3 bridge over Perry Stream and 475 feet north of Route 3; USGS Lake Francis 7.5 minute topographic quadrangle; lat. 45 degrees 5 minutes 23 seconds N. and long. 71 degrees 19 minutes 49 seconds, W., NAD 83:

- Oe—0 to 1 inch; black (N2.5/0) hemic material; moderate very fine and fine granular structure; friable; common very fine and fine and medium roots; very strongly acid; abrupt smooth boundary.
- A—1 to 3 inches; dark brown (10YR 3/3) silt loam, yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) dry; weak fine granular structure; friable; common very fine and fine and medium roots; 10 percent gravel and 4 percent cobbles; strongly acid; clear smooth boundary.
- Bs1—3 to 8 inches; dark brown (7.5YR 3/4) gravelly silt loam; weak fine granular structure; friable; common very fine and fine and medium roots; 10 percent gravel and 5 percent cobbles; moderately acid; clear smooth boundary.
- Bs2—8 to 14 inches; dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) gravelly silt loam; weak fine granular structure; friable; common very fine and fine roots; 15 percent gravel and 5 percent cobbles; slightly acid; abrupt smooth boundary.
- BC1—14 to 23 inches; olive (5Y 4/3) gravelly silt loam; weak fine and medium platy structure; friable; few very fine and fine roots; 15 percent gravel and 5 percent cobbles; slightly acid; abrupt smooth boundary.
- BC2—23 to 24 inches; olive (5Y 4/3) gravelly silt loam; weak fine and medium platy structure; friable; few very fine and fine roots; 15 percent gravel and 5 percent cobbles; few fine faint olive (5Y 4/4) masses of iron accumulation; slightly acid; abrupt smooth boundary.
- Cd1—24 to 58 inches; olive gray (5Y 4/2) gravelly silt loam; moderate fine and medium platy structure; firm; 25 percent gravel and 5 percent cobbles; few medium prominent dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4), few fine distinct olive brown (2.5Y 4/4), and few medium prominent dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) masses of iron accumulation; moderately acid; abrupt smooth boundary.
- Cd2—58 to 65 inches; olive (5Y 4/3) very gravelly very fine sandy loam; moderate medium and thick platy structure; firm; 25 percent gravel and 10 percent cobbles; common coarse prominent dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/6), common medium prominent dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6), few medium prominent grayish brown (2.5Y 5/6) masses of iron accumulation; moderately acid.

The thickness of the solum ranges from 20 to 33 inches. Depth to bedrock is more than 60 inches. Rock fragments range from 5 percent to 35 percent throughout the mineral soil. Reaction is extremely acid to slightly acid in the solum and very strongly acid to slightly acid in the substratum.

The O horizon is neutral or has hue of 5YR to 2.5Y, value of 2 to 4, and chroma of 0 to 2

The A horizon has a hue of 10YR, value of 2 to 4, and chroma of 1 to 3. Texture is silt loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The E horizon where present, has hue of 10YR or 7.5YR, value of 5 or 6, and chroma of 1 or 2. Texture is silt loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The Bh horizon where present, has hue of 2.5YR or 5YR, value of 2 to 3, and chroma of 2 to 4. Some pedons have a Bhs horizon that has hue of 2.5YR or 5YR, with value and chroma of 2 or 3.

The Bs horizon has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 3 to 5, and chroma of 4 to 8. Texture is silt loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The BC horizon where present, has hue of 2.5Y or 5Y, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 3 or 4. Texture is silt loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The Cd horizon has hue of 2.5Y or 5Y, value of 4 to 6, and chroma of 2 or 3. It has weak to strong, medium or thick platy, or weak coarse and very coarse prismatic structure or it is massive. Texture is silt loam or loam in the fine-earth fraction, and consistence is firm or very firm.

Mahoosuc series

The Mahoosuc series consists of very deep somewhat excessively drained soils. These soils formed in thin organic material overlying fragmental colluvium or glacial till on side slopes of hills and mountains and valleys at the base of these areas. Slopes range from 8 to 80 percent.

Mahoosuc soils are adjacent to Colonel, Enchanted, Pillsbury, Ricker, and Saddleback soils. Colonel soils are very deep and somewhat poorly drained. Enchanted soils are deep and well drained. Pillsbury soils are very deep and poorly drained. Ricker soils are thin organic soils over bedrock and well drained. Saddleback soils are shallow to bedrock and well drained.

Typical pedon of Mahoosuc mucky peat in an area of Enchanted-Mahoosuc association, 30 to 80 percent slopes, in Massachusetts Gore Township (T3 R6); on the Maine-Quebec border between boundary monuments 438 and 439, in Franklin County; USGS Arnold Pond 15 minute topographic quadrangle; lat. 45 degrees 19 minutes 25 seconds N. and long. 70 degrees 48 minutes 20 seconds W., NAD 27:

- Oi—0 to 3 inches; dusky red (2.5YR 3/2) fibric material; consisting of needles and twigs; massive; very friable; many very fine roots; extremely acid; abrupt smooth boundary.
- Oe—3 to 8 inches; black (N 2/0) hemic material; moderate medium granular structure; very friable; many roots; 10 percent wood fragments; extremely acid; abrupt irregular boundary.
- C1—8 to 20 inches; fragmental materials consisting of cobbles, stones, gravel and boulders with little organic soil material in the voids; diffuse irregular boundary.
- C2—20 to 65 inches; fragmental materials consisting of stones, boulders and cobbles.

Depth to the fragmental material ranges from 5 to 12 inches. Depth to bedrock is more than 60 inches. Reaction is extremely acid.

The Oi horizon has hue of 2.5YR or 5YR, value of 2 or 3, and chroma of 2. The Oe horizon is neutral or has hue of 5YR, value of 2, and chroma of 0 or 1.

Marlow series

The Marlow series consists of very deep well drained soils. These soils formed in coarse-loamy lodgement till on the crests and side slopes of drumlinoid ridges. Slopes range from 5 to 45 percent (fig. 11).

Marlow soils are adjacent to Berkshire, Colonel, Dixfield, Hogback, and Rawsonville soils. Berkshire soils are very deep, well drained, and friable in the substratum. Colonel soils are very deep and somewhat poorly drained. Dixfield soils are very deep and moderately well drained. Hogback soils are shallow to bedrock and somewhat excessively drained. Rawsonville soils are moderately deep to bedrock and well drained.

Typical pedon of Marlow very fine sandy loam in an area of Dixfield-Colonel-Marlow association, 3 to 15 percent slopes, in Parmachenee Township (T5 R5); from Maine Route 16, travel to the west shore of Parmachenee Lake, travel up the west shore of the lake approximately 2.5 miles and turn northwest on the Rump Pond Road, 2.0 miles northwest, on the southwest side of the road in a road cut, in Oxford County; USGS Second Lake 15 minute topographic quadrangle; lat. 45 degrees 12 minutes 13 seconds N. and long. 71 degrees 00 minutes 44 seconds W., NAD 27:

Oa—0 to 3 inches; black (5YR 2/1) sapric material; weak fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine and medium and coarse roots; extremely acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

E—3 to 5 inches; pinkish gray (5YR 6/2) very fine sandy loam; weak fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine and medium and coarse roots; 5 percent gravel; extremely acid; abrupt broken boundary.

Bhs—5 to 6 inches; dark brown (7.5YR 3/2) very fine sandy loam; weak fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine and medium and coarse roots; 5 percent gravel; extremely acid; abrupt broken boundary.

Bs1—6 to 11 inches; dark brown (7.5YR 3/4) very fine sandy loam; weak fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine and medium and coarse roots; 5 percent gravel and 5 percent cobbles; extremely acid; clear wavy boundary.

Bs2—11 to 18 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) fine sandy loam; weak fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine and medium and coarse roots; 10 percent gravel; very strongly acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

BC—18 to 30 inches; olive brown (2.5Y 4/3) gravelly fine sandy loam; weak very fine and fine subangular blocky structure; friable; few very fine roots; 10 percent gravel and 10 percent cobbles; very strongly acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

Cd—30 to 65 inches; olive (5Y 5/3) fine sandy loam; moderate medium and thick platy structure; very firm; 10 percent gravel; thin lenses of olive gray (5Y 5/2) sand in less than 20 percent of the matrix; very strongly acid.

The thickness of the solum ranges from 19 to 40 inches. Depth to bedrock is more than 60 inches. Rock fragments range from 5 to 20

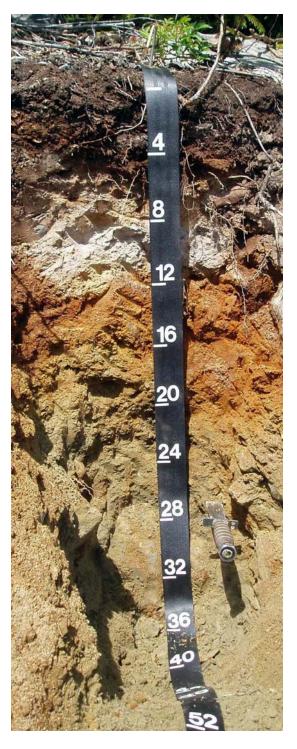


Figure 11.—A profile of the Marlow soil series, showing the bright colors in the upper part and very firm till at a depth of about 28 inches.

percent throughout the mineral soil. Reaction ranges from extremely acid to moderately acid throughout.

The Oa horizon is neutral or has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 2, and chroma of 0 or 1.

The E horizon has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 5 to 7, and chroma of 1 or 2. Texture is very fine sandy loam or fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The Bhs horizon has hue of 5YR or 7.5YR, value of 3, and chroma of 2 or 3. The Bh horizon, where present, has hue of 5YR, value of 4, and chroma of 3 or 4. Texture is very fine sandy loam or fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The Bs horizon has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 3 to 5, and chroma of 3 to 8. Texture is very fine sandy loam or fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The BC horizon has hue of 2.5Y or 5Y, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 3 or 4. Texture is fine sandy loam or sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The Cd horizon has hue of 2.5Y or 5Y, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 2 to 4. Texture is fine sandy loam or sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction. Structure is moderate, medium or thick platy. Consistence is very firm or firm.

Masardis series

The Masardis series consists of very deep, somewhat excessively drained soils. These soils formed in sandy glaciofluvial deposits on outwash plains, eskers, and kame terraces. Slopes range from 1 to 60 percent.

Masardis soils are adjacent to Adams, Danforth, Peacham, and Roundabout soils. Adams soils are very deep, somewhat excessively drained sands. Danforth soils are very deep, well drained loose till. Peacham soils are very deep, very poorly drained basal till. Roundabout soils are very deep, poorly drained coarse silty glaciolacustrine deposits.

Typical pedon of Masardis gravelly fine sandy loam in an area of Masardis-Adams association, 1 to 16 percent slopes in Brassua Township (T2 R2); 7.5 miles north on the Demo Road from Maine Routes 6 and 15 to a gravel pit on the east side of the road, through the pit and 3.3 miles east-southeast on a logging road, 1.0 mile west to another gravel pit, on the west bank of this gravel pit, in Somerset County; USGS Brassua Lake 15 minute topographic quadrangle; lat. 45 degrees 40 minutes 13 seconds N. and long. 69 degrees 55 minutes 47 seconds W., NAD 27:

- Oa—0 to 1 inch; black (5YR 2/1) sapric material; weak very fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine roots; very strongly acid; abrupt smooth boundary.
- E—1 to 4 inches; light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) gravelly fine sandy loam; weak very fine and fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine and medium roots; 15 percent gravel; very strongly acid; abrupt wavy boundary.
- Bhs—4 to 5 inches; dark reddish brown (5YR 3/3) sandy loam; weak very fine and fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine and medium roots; 10 percent gravel; very strongly acid; abrupt broken boundary.
- Bs1—5 to 7 inches; reddish brown (5YR 4/4) gravelly fine sandy loam; weak fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine and medium roots; 30 percent gravel; strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.
- Bs2—7 to 11 inches; dark brown (7.5YR 4/4) very gravelly sandy loam; weak fine granular structure; very friable; common very fine and fine and medium roots; 50 percent gravel; strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.
- BC—11 to 34 inches; very dark grayish brown (2.5Y 3/2) extremely gravelly sand; single grain; loose; few very fine and fine roots; 65 percent gravel and 5 percent cobbles; strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.
- C1—34 to 43 inches; dark olive gray (5Y 3/2) very gravelly sand; single grain; loose; 40 percent gravel and 5 percent cobbles; strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.
- C2—43 to 55 inches; dark olive gray (5Y 3/2) extremely gravelly coarse sand; single grain; loose; 70 percent gravel and 5 percent cobbles; strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.

C3—55 to 65 inches; dark olive gray (5Y 3/2) gravelly coarse sand; single grain; loose; 25 percent gravel and 5 percent cobbles; strongly acid.

The thickness of the solum ranges from 15 to 34 inches. Depth to bedrock is more than 60 inches. Rock fragments range from 35 to 60 percent in the upper part of the mineral solum and 35 to 75 percent in the lower part of the solum and in the substratum. Reaction ranges from extremely acid to moderately acid in the solum and is strongly acid or moderately acid in the substratum.

The Oa horizon has hue of 2.5YR or 5YR, value of 2, and chroma of 1 or 2.

The E horizon has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 5 to 7, and chroma of 1 or 2. Texture is fine sandy loam, very fine sandy loam, or loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The Bhs horizon has hue of 5YR, value of 3, and chroma of 2 or 3. The Bh horizon, where present, has hue of 2.5YR to 7.5YR, value of 2 or 3, and chroma of 4. Texture is sandy loam, fine sandy loam, or very fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The Bs horizon has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 4 to 6, and chroma of 4 to 8. Texture is fine sandy loam, sandy loam, or very fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The BC horizon has hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 3 to 5, and chroma of 2 to 4. Texture is sand, coarse sand, or loamy sand in the fine-earth fraction.

The C horizon has hue of 10YR or 5Y, value of 3 or 4, and chroma of 2 to 4. Texture is sand, coarse sand, or loamy sand in the fine-earth fraction.

Monadnock series

The Monadnock series consists of very deep well drained soils. These soils formed in coarse-loamy over sandy-skeletal supraglacial meltout till on the upper side slopes of hills and ridges of ground moraines. Slopes range from 8 to 45 percent.

Monadnock soils are adjacent to Berkshire, Hogback, and Rawsonville soils. Berkshire soils are very deep, well drained, and loamy. Hogback soils are shallow to bedrock and somewhat excessively drained. Rawsonville soils are moderately deep to bedrock and well drained.

Typical pedon of Monadnock fine sandy loam in an area of Monadnock-Berkshire-Rawsonville association, 10 to 45 percent slopes, in Carrying Place Town Township (T2 R3); on Long Falls Dam Road 0.5 mile north of the Appalachian Trail crossing, east on West Carry Pond Road, at 1.6 miles straight through the intersection, 0.3 mile past the intersection, in a road cut on the north side of the road, in Somerset County; USGS Little Bigelow Mtn. 15 minute topographic quadrangle; lat. 45 degrees 10 minutes 10 seconds N. and long. 70 degrees 07 minutes 40 seconds W., NAD 27:

- Oa—0 to 5 inches; black (N 2/0) sapric material; weak fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine and medium and coarse roots; extremely acid; abrupt wavy boundary.
- E—5 to 8 inches; pinkish gray (7.5YR 6/2) fine sandy loam; weak fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine roots and common medium and coarse roots; 5 percent gravel; extremely acid; abrupt wavy boundary.
- Bh—8 to 10 inches; dark reddish brown (2.5YR 3/4) fine sandy loam; weak fine granular structure; very friable; common very fine and fine roots; 5 percent gravel; extremely acid; abrupt wavy boundary.
- Bs1—10 to 14 inches; reddish brown (5YR 4/4) fine sandy loam; weak fine granular structure; very friable; common very fine and fine roots; 10 percent gravel; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.
- Bs2—14 to 19 inches; strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) gravelly fine sandy loam; weak fine granular structure; very friable; common very fine and fine roots; 15 percent gravel and 5 percent cobbles; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

BC—19 to 22 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) gravelly fine sandy loam; weak fine granular structure; very friable; few very fine and fine roots; 15 percent gravel and 5 percent cobbles; very strongly acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

2C—22 to 65 inches; olive brown (2.5Y 4/4) gravelly loamy sand; single grain; loose; few very fine roots; 40 percent gravel and 5 percent cobbles; very strongly acid.

The thickness of the solum ranges from 20 to 30 inches. Depth to bedrock is more than 60 inches. Rock fragment content ranges from 5 to 30 percent in the mineral solum and from 10 to 60 percent in the substratum. Reaction is extremely acid or very strongly acid throughout.

The O horizon is neutral or has hue of 2.5YR or 5YR, value of 2, and chroma of 0 to 2.

The E horizon has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 5 to 7, and chroma of 1 or 2. Texture is fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The Bh horizon has hue of 2.5YR or 5YR, value of 3, and chroma of 4. The Bhs horizon, where present, has hue of 2.5YR, value of 3 and chroma of 2. Texture is fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The Bs horizon has hue of 2.5YR to 10YR, value of 3 to 5, and chroma of 4 to 8. Texture is fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The BC horizon has hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 5 or 6, and chroma of 4 to 6. Texture is fine sandy loam, sandy loam, or loamy fine sand in the fine-earth fraction.

The 2C horizon has hue of 2.5Y or 5Y, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 2 to 4. Texture is loamy sand in the fine-earth fraction.

Monarda series

The Monarda series consists of very deep poorly drained soils. These soils formed in coarse-loamy lodgement till in depressions on till plains. Slopes range from 1 to 8 percent.

Monarda soils are adjacent to Burnham, Chesuncook, Monson, Ricker, and Telos soils. Burnham soils are very deep and very poorly drained. Chesuncook soils are very deep and moderately well drained. Monson soils are shallow to bedrock and somewhat excessively drained. Ricker soils are thin organic soils over bedrock and well drained. Telos soils are very deep and somewhat poorly drained.

Typical pedon of Monarda silt loam in an area of Telos-Monarda association, 1 to 8 percent slopes, in Brassua Township (T2 R2); 7.5 miles north on the Demo Road from Maine Routes 6 and 15 to a gravel pit on the east side of the road, through the pit and 2.5 miles east-southeast on a logging road, 200 feet west of the road, in Somerset County; USGS Brassua Lake 15 minute topographic quadrangle; lat. 45 degrees 40 minutes 35 seconds N. and long. 69 degrees 55 minutes 15 seconds W., NAD 27:

- Oe—0 to 3 inches; black (5YR 2/1) mucky peat (hemic material); weak medium granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine and medium and coarse roots; extremely acid; abrupt wavy boundary.
- Eg—3 to 6 inches; light gray (10YR 7/2) silt loam; weak thin platy structure; friable; many fine, medium and coarse roots; 5 percent gravel; extremely acid; clear wavy boundary.
- Bg1—6 to 11 inches; light brownish gray (2.5Y 6/2) silt loam; weak thin platy structure; friable; common fine and medium roots; many coarse faint pale olive (5Y 6/3) masses of iron accumulation; 10 percent gravel; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.
- Bg2—11 to 16 inches; light olive gray (5Y 6/2) silt loam; weak thin platy structure; firm; common fine and medium roots; many medium distinct light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) masses of iron accumulation; 10 percent gravel; strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

- BC—16 to 20 inches; olive (5Y 5/4) silt loam; massive; firm; few fine roots; many medium faint light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) masses of iron accumulation and common fine distinct gray (5Y 6/1) iron depletions; 10 percent gravel; moderately acid; abrupt smooth boundary.
- Cd—20 to 65 inches; olive (5Y 4/3) gravelly silt loam; strong very coarse prismatic structure; firm; olive gray (5Y 5/2) faces of prisms which are separated from interiors of prisms by a thin layer of brown (7.5YR 4/4) common fine distinct gray (5Y 6/1) iron depletions and common medium faint light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) masses of iron accumulation; 15 percent gravel; slightly acid.

The thickness of the solum ranges from 12 to 30 inches. Depth to bedrock is more than 60 inches. Rock fragments range from 5 to 70 percent in the Eg horizon, and from 10 to 30 percent below. Total rock fragment content is less than 35 percent in the particle size control section. Reaction ranges from extremely acid to strongly acid in the Eg horizon, from very strongly acid to moderately acid in the Bg and BC horizons, and from strongly acid to neutral in the Cd horizon.

The Oe horizon and Oa horizon, where present, have hue of 2.5YR to 10YR, value of 2 or 3, and chroma of 1 or 2.

The A horizon, where present, has hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 3 or 4, and chroma of 2 or 3. Texture is silt loam, loam, or fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The Eg horizon has hue of 7.5YR to 5Y, value of 5 to 7, and chroma of 1 or 2. Texture is silt loam, loam, or very fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The B horizon has hue of 10YR to 5Y, value of 4 to 6, and chroma of 1 to 4. Texture is silt loam or loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The BC horizon has hue of 2.5Y or 5Y, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 3 or 4. Texture is silt loam or loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The Cd horizon has hue of 2.5Y or 5Y, value of 4 to 6, and chroma of 2 to 4. Texture is silt loam or loam in the fine-earth fraction. Structure is strong very coarse prismatic or moderate thin to very thick platy. Consistence is firm or very firm.

Monson series

The Monson series consists of shallow, somewhat excessively drained soils. These soils formed in coarse-loamy supraglacial meltout till on the crests and upper side slopes of hills and ridges. Slope ranges from 4 to 60 percent.

Monson soils are adjacent to Burnham, Chesuncook, Elliottsville, Monarda, Ricker and Telos soils. Burnham soils are very deep and very poorly drained. Chesuncook soils are very deep and moderately well drained. Elliottsville soils are moderately deep to bedrock and well drained. Monarda soils are very deep and poorly drained. Ricker soils are thin organic soils over bedrock and well drained. Telos soils are very deep and somewhat poorly drained.

Typical pedon of Monson silt loam in an area of Elliottsville-Monson complex, 5 to 15 percent slopes, in Soldiertown Township (T2 R3); 3.1 miles north-northwest from the Demo Road on a logging road on the north side of the South Branch of Brassua Stream, 0.5 mile west on a logging road and 0.9 mile north on a logging road, 150 feet west of the road, in Somerset County; USGS Long Pond 15 minute topographic quadrangle; lat. 45 degrees 44 minutes 52 seconds N. and long. 70 degrees 01 minutes 05 seconds W., NAD 27:

- Oa1—0 to 3 inches; black, (5YR 2/2) sapric material; moderate fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine and medium and few coarse roots; extremely acid; abrupt wavy boundary.
- Oa2—3 to 6 inches; dark reddish brown (5YR 3/2) sapric material; moderate fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine and medium and few coarse roots; extremely acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

E—6 to 9 inches; pinkish gray (7.5YR 6/2) silt loam; weak very thin platy structure; friable; common very fine and fine and coarse roots; 5 percent gravel; very strongly acid; abrupt broken boundary.

- Bhs—9 to 11 inches; dark reddish brown (5YR 3/2) loam; 50 percent moderate very fine and 50 percent moderate fine granular structure; friable; common very fine and fine and medium roots; 10 percent gravel; very strongly acid; abrupt irregular boundary.
- Bs1—11 to 15 inches; dark brown (7.5YR 4/4) loam; 50 percent weak fine granular and 50 percent weak medium granular structure; friable; few very fine and fine and common medium roots; 10 percent gravel; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.
- Bs2—15 to 18 inches; brown (7.5YR 5/4) gravelly loam; weak fine granular structure; friable; few very fine and fine and common medium roots; 15 percent gravel; strongly acid; abrupt wavy boundary.
- BC—18 to 19 inches; light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) gravelly loam; weak fine granular structure; friable; few very fine and fine and common medium roots; 15 percent gravel; moderately acid; abrupt wavy boundary.
- R—19 inches; slate.

The thickness of the solum and depth to bedrock range from 10 to 20 inches. Rock fragments range from 5 to 25 percent throughout the mineral solum. Reaction ranges from extremely acid to moderately acid throughout.

The Oa horizon is neutral or has hue of 2.5YR to 10YR, value of 2 or 3, and chroma of 1 or 2.

The E horizon has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 5 to 7, and chroma of 1 or 2. Texture is silt loam or fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The Bhs horizon has hue of 5YR or 7.5YR, value of 3, and chroma of 2 or 3. The Bh horizon, where present, has hue of 2.5YR to 7.5YR, value of 3 or 4, and chroma of 4. Texture is loam, silt loam, or very fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The Bs horizon has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 4 to 8. Texture is loam, silt loam, or very fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The BC horizon has hue of 2.5Y or 5Y, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 3 or 4. Texture is loam or silt loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The bedrock is mostly slate, metasandstone, phyllite or schist.

Peacham series

The Peacham series consists of very deep, very poorly drained soils. These soils formed in organic material from 8 to 16 inches thick over coarse-loamy lodgement till in depressions on till plains. Slopes range from 0 to 5 percent.

Peacham soils are adjacent to Cabot, Danforth, Masardis, Pillsbury, and Wonsqueak soils. Cabot soils are very deep and poorly drained. Danforth soils are very deep and well drained. Masardis soils are very deep and somewhat excessively drained. Pillsbury soils are very deep and poorly drained. Wonsqueak soils are very deep, very poorly drained soils formed in organic material over loamy mineral material.

Typical pedon of Peacham muck in an area of Pillsbury-Peacham association, 1 to 8 percent slopes, in Lower Enchanted Township (T2 R5); 4.2 miles west of U.S. Route 201 on the Lower Enchanted Road, cross Gulf Stream and 1.6 miles south on the Driving Camp Road, 50 feet west of the road, in Somerset County; USGS Pierce Pond 15 minute topographic quadrangle; lat. 45 degrees 20 minutes 32 seconds N. and long. 70 degrees 05 minutes 45 seconds W., NAD 27:

Oa—0 to 9 inches; black (10YR 2/1) muck (sapric material); weak fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine and medium roots; 5 percent gravel; slightly acid; abrupt smooth boundary.

- A—9 to 10 inches; very dark gray (10YR 3/1) silt loam; weak fine granular structure; friable; common very fine and fine roots; few medium distinct dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) masses of iron accumulation; 5 percent gravel and 5 percent cobbles; slightly acid; clear wavy boundary.
- Bg—10 to 12 inches; olive gray (5Y 5/2) silt loam; massive; friable; few very fine and fine roots; few fine distinct olive brown (2.5Y 4/4) masses of iron accumulation and common fine faint dark gray (5Y 4/1) iron depletions; 5 percent gravel; slightly acid; clear smooth boundary.
- Cdg—12 to 65 inches; olive gray (5Y 5/2) fine sandy loam; massive; firm; common fine faint olive (5Y 4/3) and common medium prominent dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) masses of iron accumulation; 10 percent gravel; moderately acid.

The thickness of the solum ranges from 12 to 24 inches. Depth to bedrock is more than 60 inches. Rock fragments range from 5 to 25 percent throughout the mineral soil. Reaction is very strongly acid to neutral throughout.

The Oa horizon is neutral or has hue of 10YR, value of 2, and chroma of 0 to 2. The A horizon has hue of 10YR, value of 3, and chroma of 1 or 2. Texture is silt loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The Bg horizon has hue of 2.5Y or 5Y, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 1 or 2. Texture is silt loam, loam, or fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The Cdg horizon has hue of 2.5Y to 5Y, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 1 or 2. Texture is fine sandy loam or loam in the fine-earth fraction. Consistence is massive and firm.

Pillsbury series

The Pillsbury series consists of very deep poorly drained soils. These soils formed in coarse-loamy lodgement till in slight depressions on till plains. Slopes range from 1 to 12 percent.

Pillsbury soils are adjacent to Colonel, Dixfield, Mahoosuc, Peacham, and Skerry soils. Colonel soils are very deep and somewhat poorly drained. Dixfield soils are very deep and moderately well drained. Mahoosuc soils are very deep and somewhat excessively drained. Peacham soils are very deep and very poorly drained. Skerry soils are very deep and moderately well drained.

Typical pedon of Pillsbury fine sandy loam in an area of Colonel-Pillsbury-Skerry association, 1 to 8 percent slopes, in Richardsontown Township (T4 R1); 1.0 mile west on Maine Route 16 from the Lincoln Plantation and Adamstown Township townline, 5.4 miles south on a logging road then east 2.15 miles, in the road bank on the west side of the road, in Oxford County; USGS Oquossoc 15 minute topographic quadrangle; lat. 44 degrees 50 minutes 35 seconds N. and long. 70 degrees 54 minutes 30 seconds W., NAD 27:

- Oa—0 to 4 inches; black (5YR 2/1) muck (sapric material); weak fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine and medium roots; very strongly acid; abrupt wavy boundary.
- Bg—4 to 14 inches; gray (10YR 5/1) fine sandy loam; weak medium granular structure; friable; few very fine and fine roots; 10 percent gravel; few medium distinct brown (10YR 4/3) masses of iron accumulation throughout; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.
- BCg—14 to 21 inches; dark grayish brown (2.5Y 4/2) fine sandy loam; weak medium granular structure; friable; few fine roots; 10 percent gravel; common medium distinct dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) masses of iron accumulation throughout; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.
- Cd—21 to 65 inches; olive (5Y 5/3) gravelly loam; moderate coarse prismatic structure parting to weak thick platy; firm; 15 percent gravel; common medium faint light olive gray (5Y 6/2) iron depletions and many coarse prominent dark

yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) masses of iron accumulation throughout; very strongly acid.

The thickness of the solum ranges from 15 to 25 inches. Depth to bedrock is more than 60 inches. Rock fragment content ranges from 5 to 30 percent throughout the mineral soil. Reaction is very strongly acid or strongly acid throughout.

The Oa horizon is neutral or has hue of 2.5YR to 10YR, value of 2, and chroma of 0 to 2.

The Bg horizon is neutral or has hue of 10YR to 5Y, value of 5 or 6, and chroma of 0 to 2. Texture is fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The BC horizon has hue of 2.5YR or 5Y, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 2 to 4. Texture is fine sandy loam or sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The Cd horizon has hue of 5Y, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 3 or 4. Texture is loam, fine sandy loam, or sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction. Structure is moderate coarse prismatic parting to weak thick platy. Consistence is firm or very firm.

Plaisted series

The Plaisted series consists of very deep well drained soils. These soils formed in coarse-loamy lodgement till on the crests and side slopes of drumlinoid ridges. Slopes range from 0 to 60 percent.

Plaisted soils are adjacent to Howland, Cabot, and Tunbridge soils. Howland soils are very deep and moderately well drained. Cabot soils are very deep and poorly drained. Tunbridge soils are moderately deep to bedrock and well drained.

Typical pedon of Plaisted very fine sandy loam in an area of Plaisted-Howland association, 0 to 15 percent slopes, very stony, in the town of Pittsburg, in Coos County, New Hampshire; 8,980 feet from the intersection of U.S. Route 3 and Magalloway Mountain Road on Magalloway Mountain Road, 50 feet east of the road; USGS Magalloway Mt 7.5 minute topographic quadrangle; lat. 45 degrees 6 minutes 40 seconds N. and long. 71 degrees 12 minutes 44 seconds W., NAD 83:

- Oe—0 to 2 inches; hemic material.
- E—2 to 4 inches; light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) very fine sandy loam; weak fine granular structure; friable; common fine and medium roots; 5 percent rock fragments; very strongly acid; abrupt wavy boundary.
- Bs1—4 to 7 inches; reddish brown (5YR 4/4) silt loam; weak medium granular structure; friable common fine and medium roots; 3 percent rock fragments; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.
- Bs2—7 to 14 inches; dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) silt loam; weak fine and medium granular structure; friable; common fine and medium roots; 5 percent rock fragments; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.
- BC1—14 to 23 inches; light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) silt loam; weak medium granular structure; friable; few fine roots; 10 percent rock fragments; strongly acid; clear smooth boundary.
- BC2—23 to 29 inches; olive (5Y 5/3) very fine sandy loam; weak medium platy structure; friable; few fine roots; 10 percent rock fragments; moderately acid; clear smooth boundary.
- Cd1—29 to 31 inches; olive (5Y 5/3) very fine sandy loam; few medium prominent light olive brown (2.5Y 5/6) masses of iron accumulation; moderate medium platy structure; firm; few fine roots; 10 percent rock fragments; moderately acid; clear smooth boundary.
- Cd2—31 to 37 inches; olive (5Y 5/3) very fine sandy loam; moderate medium platy structure; firm; few fine roots; 10 percent rock fragments; moderately acid; clear smooth boundary.
- Cd3—37 to 65 inches; olive (5Y 4/3) very fine sandy loam; moderate thin and medium platy structure; firm; 10 percent rock fragments; strongly acid.

The thickness of the solum ranges from 12 to 35 inches. Depth to bedrock is more than 60 inches. Gravel content in the solum ranges from 5 to 20 percent and in the substratum ranges from 10 to 30 percent. Stones and cobbles range from 0 to 10 percent throughout the soil. Reaction in the uppermost part of solum ranges from extremely acid to slightly acid. Reaction in the rest of the solum ranges from extremely acid to neutral. Reaction in the substratum ranges from very strongly acid to slightly acid.

The O horizon has hue of 2.5YR to 10YR, value of 2 or 3, and chroma of 1 or 2. The E horizon has hue of 7.5YR to 5Y, value of 4 to 6, and chroma of 1 to 3. Texture is silt loam or very fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The Bs horizon has hue of 2.5YR to 10YR, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 4 to 6. The Bh horizon, where present, has hue of 2.5YR or 5YR, with value and chroma of 2 to 4. The Bhs horizon, where present, has hue of 2.5YR or 5YR, with value and chroma of 2 or 3. Texture is silt loam or loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The BC horizon has hue of 10YR to 5Y, value of 3 to 5, and chroma of 2 to 4. Texture is silt loam or very fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The Cd horizon has hue of 2.5Y to 5Y, value of 3 to 6, and chroma of 2 to 4. Structure is moderate medium platy or it is massive. Texture is silt loam or very fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction and consistence is firm.

Rawsonville series

The Rawsonville series consists of moderately deep well drained soils. These soils formed in coarse-loamy supraglacial meltout till on the crests and side slopes of ridges, hills, and till plains. Slopes range from 8 to 60 percent.

Rawsonville soils are adjacent to Becket, Berkshire, Colonel, Dixfield, Hermon, Hogback, Marlow, Monadnock, and Skerry soils. Becket, Berkshire, Marlow, and Monadnock soils are all very deep and well drained. Colonel soils are very deep and somewhat poorly drained. Dixfield and Skerry soils are very deep and moderately well drained. Hermon soils are very deep and somewhat excessively drained. Hogback soils are shallow to bedrock and somewhat excessively drained.

Typical pedon of Rawsonville fine sandy loam in an area of Hogback-Rawsonville complex, 20 to 60 percent slopes, in Township Number 6; 1.6 miles west from Maine Route 4 on the Number 6 Road, 2.3 miles northwest across the South Branch Bridge to a small borrow pit, then 0.3 mile south on a logging road, 90 yards northeast of the road on a skid trail and 40 feet north of the trail, in Franklin County; USGS Phillips 15 minute topographic quadrangle; lat. 44 degrees 49 minutes 25 seconds N. and long. 70 degrees 28 minutes 33 seconds W., NAD 27:

- Oa—0 to 3 inches; black (N 2/0); sapric material; weak fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine to coarse roots; extremely acid; abrupt wavy boundary.
- E—3 to 5 inches; pinkish gray (7.5YR 6/2) very fine sandy loam; weak fine and medium granular structure; very friable; common very fine to coarse roots; 5 percent gravel and 5 percent cobbles; extremely acid; abrupt broken boundary.
- Bhs—5 to 10 inches; dark reddish brown (5YR 3/3) fine sandy loam; weak fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine and common medium roots; 5 percent gravel; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.
- Bs—10 to 19 inches; brown (7.5YR 4/4) fine sandy loam; weak fine and medium granular structure; very friable; common very fine and fine and few medium and coarse roots; 5 percent gravel; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.
- C—19 to 35 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) cobbly fine sandy loam; moderate fine and medium granular structure; friable; few fine roots; 10 percent gravel and 20 percent cobbles; strongly acid; abrupt wavy boundary.
- R-35 inches; granite.

The thickness of the solum ranges from 20 to 35 inches. The depth to bedrock ranges from 20 to 40 inches. Rock fragments range from 5 to 30 percent throughout the mineral soil. Reaction ranges from extremely acid to strongly acid in the solum and is strongly acid in the substratum.

The Oa horizon is neutral or has hue of 2.5YR to 7.5YR, value of 2, and chroma of 0 or 1.

The E horizon has hue of 7.5YR, value of 4 to 6, and chroma of 1 or 2. Texture is very fine sandy loam or fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The Bhs horizon has hue of 5YR and value and chroma of 2 or 3. The Bh horizon, where present, has hue of 5YR, value of 3 or 4, and chroma of 4. Texture is fine sandy loam or very fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The Bs horizon has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 4 to 6. Texture is fine sandy loam or very fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The BC horizon, where present, has hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 4 to 6. Texture is fine sandy loam or very fine sandy loam.

The C horizon has hue of 10YR to 5Y, value of 5 or 6, and chroma of 3 to 6. Texture is fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The bedrock is mostly schist, phyllite, gneiss, or granite.

Ricker series

The Ricker series consists of very shallow and shallow, well drained soils. These soils formed in organic materials over a thin layer of supraglacial melt-out till over bedrock on the crests and side slopes of mountains and hills. Slopes range from 5 to 80 percent.

Ricker soils are adjacent to Elliottsville, Enchanted, Mahoosuc, Monarda, Monson, Saddleback, Sisk, Surplus soils and Rock outcrop. Elliottsville soils are moderately deep to bedrock and well drained. Enchanted soils are deep and well drained. Mahoosuc soils are very deep and somewhat excessively drained. Monarda soils are very deep and poorly drained. Monson soils are shallow to bedrock and somewhat excessively drained. Saddleback soils are shallow to bedrock and well drained. Sisk soils are very deep and well drained. Surplus soils are very deep, moderately well drained and somewhat poorly drained.

Typical pedon of Ricker peat in an area of Ricker-Rock outcrop complex, in Soldiertown Township (T2 R3); 14 miles north on the Pittston Farm Road from the Moose River Bridge in Rockwood, 0.65 mile west on a logging road, 1,500 feet southeast of the road, in Somerset County; USGS Seboomook Lake 15 minute topographic quadrangle; lat. 45 degrees 49 minutes 40 seconds N. and long. 69 degrees 55 minutes 30 seconds W., NAD 27:

- Oi—0 to 4 inches; dark reddish brown (2.5YR 2/4) broken face fibric material; dark reddish brown (2.5YR 2/4) crushed and rubbed; about 95 percent fiber, 85 percent rubbed; massive; loose; few very fine and fine roots; extremely acid; clear wavy boundary.
- Oa—4 to 13 inches; dark reddish brown (5YR 2/2) broken, crushed and rubbed sapric material; about 40 percent fiber, 10 percent rubbed; massive; friable; few very fine and fine and medium roots; extremely acid; abrupt wavy boundary.
- E—13 to 17 inches; grayish brown (10YR 5/2) very flaggy very fine sandy loam; massive; friable; common very fine and fine roots; 15 percent slate channers and 30 percent slate flagstones; extremely acid; abrupt irregular boundary.
- R-17 inches; slate.

The thickness of the solum and depth to bedrock range from 2 to 20 inches. Rock fragments range from 20 to 45 percent in the mineral soil. Reaction is extremely acid throughout.

The Oi horizon has hue of 2.5YR or 5YR, value of 2 or 3, and chroma of 3 or 4. The Oe horizon, where present, has hue of 2.5YR to 7.5YR, value of 2 or 3, and chroma of 2.

The Oa horizon has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 2 or 3, and chroma of 1 or 2. The E horizon has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 4 to 6, and chroma of 1 or 2. Texture is very fine sandy loam, silt loam, fine sandy loam or sandy loam in the fine earth fraction.

The bedrock is mostly slate or schist.

Roundabout series

The Roundabout series consists of very deep, poorly drained soils. These soils formed in coarse-silty glaciolacustrine deposits on lake plains and basins. Slopes range from 0 to 3 percent.

The Roundabout soils in this survey area are taxadjuncts because the subsoil is more acid than is defined as the range for the series. This difference, however, does not significantly affect the use, management or interpretations of the soils.

Roundabout soils are adjacent to Adams, Charles, Cornish, Croghan, and Masardis soils. Adams soils are very deep and somewhat excessively drained. Charles soils are very deep and poorly drained. Cornish soils are very deep and somewhat poorly drained. Croghan soils are very deep and moderately well drained. Masardis soils are very deep and somewhat excessively drained.

Typical pedon of Roundabout silt loam in an area of Roundabout-Croghan association, 0 to 8 percent slopes, in Lower Cupsuptic Township (T4 R3); 3.1 miles north of Maine Route 16 to the Lincoln Pond Road, 1.0 mile west and 600 feet south of the Lincoln Pond Road in a cutover in Oxford County; USGS Cupsuptic 15 minute topographic quadrangle; lat. 45 degrees 03 minutes 00 seconds N. and long. 70 degrees 52 minutes 05 seconds W., NAD 27:

- Oa—0 to 2 inches; dark brown (7.5YR 3/2) sapric material; weak fine granular structure, very friable; many very fine and fine and medium roots; extremely acid; abrupt smooth boundary.
- A—2 to 3 inches; brown (7.5YR 4/2) silt loam; light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) dry; weak fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine and medium roots; extremely acid; abrupt broken boundary.
- Eg—3 to 6 inches; light olive gray (5Y 6/2) silt loam; weak fine granular structure; friable; many very fine and fine and medium roots; common medium prominent light olive brown (2.5Y 5/6) masses of iron accumulations; extremely acid; clear wavy boundary.
- Bg1—6 to 11 inches; grayish brown (2.5Y 5/2) silt loam; weak medium subangular blocky structure; friable; few very fine and fine roots; common medium distinct olive brown (2.5Y 4/4) masses of iron accumulation; extremely acid; clear wavy boundary.
- Bg2—11 to 18 inches; light olive gray (5Y 6/2) silt loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; many medium and coarse prominent yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) masses of iron accumulation and few fine faint olive gray (5Y 5/2) iron depletions; extremely acid; clear wavy boundary.
- BC—18 to 48 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silt loam; moderate medium platy structure; firm; common medium distinct dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) masses of iron accumulation and common fine distinct light brownish gray (2.5Y 6/2) iron depletions; very strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.
- C—48 to 65 inches; light olive brown (2.5Y 5/3) silt loam; massive; firm; few fine faint yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) and few fine prominent black (10YR 2/1) masses of iron accumulation and few fine prominent greenish gray (5GY 5/1) iron depletions; very strongly acid.

The thickness of the solum ranges from 16 to 48 inches. Depth to bedrock is more than 60 inches. Reaction is extremely acid to moderately acid in the solum and very strongly acid to slightly acid in the substratum.

The Oa horizon has hue of 7.5YR or 5YR, value of 2 or 3, and chroma of 1 or 2.

The A horizon has hue of 7.5YR or 10YR, value of 4, and chroma of 1 or 2.

The Eg horizon has hue of 5Y, value of 6, and chroma of 2.

The Bg horizon has hue of 2.5Y or 5Y, value of 5 or 6, and chroma of 1 or 2. Texture is silt loam or very fine sandy loam.

The BC horizon has hue of 10YR to 5Y, value of 5 or 6, and chroma of 2 to 4. Texture is silt loam or very fine sandy loam.

The C horizon has hue of 10YR to 5Y, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 3 or 4. Texture is silt loam or very fine sandy loam.

Saddleback series

The Saddleback series consists of shallow, well drained soils. These soils formed in coarse-loamy supraglacial meltout till on the crests and side slopes of mountains and hills. Slopes range from 10 to 60 percent.

Saddleback soils are adjacent to Enchanted, Mahoosuc, Ricker, Sisk, and Surplus soils and Rock outcrop. Enchanted soils are deep, well drained and have more rock fragments. Mahoosuc soils are very deep and somewhat excessively drained. Ricker soils are thin organic soils over bedrock and well drained. Sisk soils are very deep and well drained. Surplus soils are very deep, moderately well drained and somewhat poorly drained.

Typical pedon of Saddleback fine sandy loam in an area of Saddleback-Ricker complex, 10 to 50 percent slopes, in Township E; 0.15 mile northwest of the Madrid town line on Maine Route 4, 5.0 miles west on a logging road to a point where the road starts to curve from west to west-southwest, 600 feet south of the road, in Franklin County; USGS Rangeley 15 minute topographic quadrangle; lat. 44 degrees 49 minutes 35 seconds N. and long. 70 degrees 35 minutes 15 seconds W., NAD 27:

- Oa—0 to 5 inches; very dusky red (2.5YR 2/2) sapric material; weak very fine and fine granular structure; very friable; common fine and many very fine roots; extremely acid; abrupt wavy boundary.
- E—5 to 6 inches; dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) fine sandy loam; weak very fine granular structure; very friable; common very fine and fine roots; 5 percent gravel; extremely acid; abrupt broken boundary.
- Bhs—6 to 8 inches; very dusky red (2.5YR 2/2) fine sandy loam; weak very fine granular structure; very friable; common very fine and fine roots; weakly smeary; 5 percent gravel; extremely acid; abrupt broken boundary.
- Bh—8 to 12 inches; dark reddish brown (2.5YR 3/4) fine sandy loam; weak very fine granular structure; very friable; common very fine and fine roots; 5 percent gravel; extremely acid; gradual wavy boundary.
- Bs—12 to 18 inches; reddish brown (2.5YR 4/4) fine sandy loam; weak very fine subangular blocky structure; very friable; few very fine and fine roots; 5 percent gravel and 5 percent cobbles; very strongly acid; abrupt wavy boundary.
- B'hs—18 to 19 inches; very dusky red (2.5YR 2/2) fine sandy loam; massive; very friable; few very fine roots; weakly smeary; 5 percent gravel; extremely acid; abrupt wavy boundary.
- R—19 inches; metasandstone.

The thickness of the solum and depth to bedrock range from 10 to 20 inches. Rock fragments range from 5 to 30 percent of the mineral soil. Reaction ranges from extremely acid to strongly acid throughout.

The Oa horizon has hue of 2.5YR to 7.5YR, value of 2 or 3, and chroma of 1 or 2. The E horizon has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 4 to 7, and chroma of 1 or 2. Texture is fine sandy loam, sandy loam, very fine sandy loam, silt loam, or loamy fine sand in the fine-earth fraction.

The Bhs horizon has hue of 10R to 7.5YR, with value and chroma of 2 or 3. The Bh horizon has hue of 2.5YR to 7.5YR, value of 3 or 4, and chroma of 4. Texture is fine sandy loam, very fine sandy loam, loam, and silt loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The Bs horizon has hue of 2.5YR to 10YR, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 4. Texture is fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The B'hs horizon has hue of 2.5YR to 10YR, with value and chroma of 2 or 3. Texture is fine sandy loam or very fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction. The bedrock is mostly metasandstone, phyllite, granite, schist, or gneiss.

Sisk series

The Sisk series consists of very deep well drained soils. These soils formed in coarse-loamy lodgement till on the side slopes of mountains and ridges. Slopes range from 12 to 45 percent.

Sisk soils are adjacent to Enchanted, Ricker, Saddleback, and Surplus soils and Rock outcrop. Enchanted soils are deep, well drained, and have more rock fragments. Ricker soils are thin organic soils over bedrock and well drained. Saddleback soils are shallow to bedrock and well drained. Surplus soils are very deep, moderately well drained and somewhat poorly drained.

Typical pedon of Sisk silt loam in an area of Surplus-Sisk association, 12 to 30 percent slopes, in Bowmantown Township (T4 R6); near the beginning of Gold Brook, 2.8 miles northeast of Abbie Pond and about 0.3 mile from the United States and Canadian border, in Oxford County; USGS Arnold Pond 15 minute topographic quadrangle; lat. 45 degrees 20 minutes 07 seconds N. and long. 70 degrees 57 minutes 15 seconds W., NAD 27:

- Oa—0 to 2 inches; very dusky red (2.5YR 2/2) sapric material; moderate fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine and common medium and coarse roots; extremely acid; abrupt wavy boundary.
- E—2 to 3 inches; weak red (2.5YR 5/2) silt loam; moderate very fine granular structure; very friable; moderate very fine and common fine and medium and few coarse roots; 10 percent gravel; extremely acid; abrupt broken boundary.
- Bhs—3 to 5 inches; dusky red (2.5YR 3/2) silt loam; weak very fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and common fine and medium and few coarse roots; weakly smeary; 10 percent gravel; extremely acid; abrupt wavy boundary.
- Bh—5 to 8 inches; reddish brown (5YR 4/4) silt loam; weak very fine granular structure, very friable; common very fine and fine and few coarse roots; 10 percent gravel; extremely acid; abrupt wavy boundary.
- Bs—8 to 16 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) loam; weak fine granular structure; friable; common very fine and few fine and medium roots; 10 percent gravel; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.
- BC—16 to 22 inches; light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) gravelly loam; weak very fine subangular blocky structure; friable; few very fine roots; 10 percent gravel and 5 percent cobbles; strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.
- Cd—22 to 65 inches; brown (10YR 5/3) gravelly fine sandy loam; weak medium and thick platy structure; firm; few fine reddish brown (5YR 4/4) oxide coatings on faces of peds; 10 percent gravel and 5 percent cobbles; strongly acid.

The thickness of the solum ranges from 20 to 36 inches. Depth to bedrock is more than 60 inches. Rock fragments range from 5 to 30 percent throughout the mineral soil. Reaction ranges from extremely acid to strongly acid throughout.

The Oa horizon has hue of 2.5YR to 10YR, value of 2 or 3, and chroma of 1 or 2. The E horizon has hue of 2.5YR to 10YR, value of 5 or 6, and chroma of 1 or 2. Texture is silt loam, very fine sandy loam, or fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The Bhs horizon has hue of 2.5YR or 5YR, with value and chroma of 2 or 3. The Bh horizon has hue of 2.5YR to 7.5YR, value of 2 to 4, and chroma of 4. Texture is silt loam, loam, very fine sandy loam, or fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The Bs horizon has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 4 to 6. Texture is loam, silt loam, very fine sandy loam, or fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The BC horizon has hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 4. Texture is loam, very fine sandy loam, or fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The Cd horizon has hue of 10YR to 5Y, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 3 or 4. Texture is fine sandy loam, sandy loam, or loam in the fine-earth fraction. Structure is weak or moderate, thin to thick platy. Consistence is firm or very firm.

Skerry series

The Skerry series consists of very deep, moderately well drained soils. These soils formed in coarse-loamy lodgement till on the side slopes of drumlinoid ridges and till plains. Slopes range from 3 to 25 percent.

Skerry soils are adjacent to Becket, Colonel, Hermon, Hogback, Pillsbury and Rawsonville soils. Becket soils are very deep and well drained. Colonel soils are very deep and somewhat poorly drained. Hermon soils are very deep and somewhat excessively drained. Hogback soils are shallow to bedrock and somewhat excessively drained. Pillsbury soils are very deep and poorly drained. Rawsonville soils are moderately deep to bedrock and well drained.

Typical pedon of Skerry fine sandy loam in an area of Colonel-Pillsbury-Skerry association, 1 to 8 percent slopes, in Richardsontown Township (T4 R1); 1.0 mile west on Maine Route 16 from the Lincoln Plantation and Adamstown Township townline, 5.4 miles south on a logging road, then 2.6 miles east, in a road bank on the west side of the road, in Oxford County; USGS Oquossoc 15 minute topographic quadrangle; lat. 44 degrees 50 minutes 15 seconds N. and long. 70 degrees 54 minutes 30 seconds W., NAD 27:

- Oa—0 to 1 inch; dark reddish brown (5YR 2/2) sapric material; weak fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine and common medium and coarse roots; extremely acid; abrupt wavy boundary.
- E—1 to 3 inches; gray (5YR 5/1) fine sandy loam; weak fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine and common medium and coarse roots; 5 percent gravel; extremely acid; abrupt broken boundary.
- Bhs—3 to 4 inches; dark reddish brown (5YR 3/3) fine sandy loam; weak fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine and common medium and coarse roots; 5 percent gravel; very strongly acid; abrupt broken boundary.
- Bs1—4 to 23 inches; strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) gravelly fine sandy loam; weak fine granular structure; very friable; common very fine, fine, medium and coarse roots; 10 percent gravel and 5 percent cobbles; strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.
- Bs2—23 to 30 inches; dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) gravelly sandy loam; massive; friable; common medium distinct light brownish gray (2.5Y 6/2) iron depletions and common medium distinct strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) masses of iron accumulation; 15 percent gravel and 5 percent cobbles; strongly acid; clear smooth boundary.
- Cd—30 to 65 inches; olive (5Y 4/4) gravelly sandy loam; massive; very firm; with more than 20 percent light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) single grain and loose, sand lenses; common medium prominent yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) masses of iron accumulation; 20 percent gravel; strongly acid.

The thickness of the solum ranges from 18 to 30 inches. Depth to bedrock is more than 60 inches. Rock fragments range from 5 to 20 percent throughout the mineral soil. Reaction ranges from extremely acid to strongly acid in the solum and is strongly acid in the substratum.

The Oa horizon is neutral or has hue of 2.5YR or 5YR, value of 2 and chroma of 0 to 2.

The E horizon has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 5 or 6, and chroma of 1 or 2. Texture is fine sandy loam or sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The Bhs horizon has hue of 2.5YR or 5YR, value of 3, and chroma of 2 or 3. The Bh horizon, where present, has hue of 2.5YR, value of 3 or 4, and chroma of 4. Texture is fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The Bs horizon has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 4 to 6. Texture is fine sandy loam or sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The BC horizon, where present, has hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 4 to 6, and chroma of 4 to 6. Texture is fine sandy loam or sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The Cd horizon has hue of 2.5Y or 5Y, value of 4 to 6, and chroma of 2 to 6. Texture is massive in the matrix and single grain in the sand lenses. Texture is very firm. The matrix is fine sandy loam or sandy loam with more than 20 percent loose, loamy sand lenses in the fine-earth fraction.

Surplus series

The Surplus series consists of very deep, somewhat poorly drained soils. These soils formed in coarse-loamy lodgement till on the side slopes of mountain valleys. Slopes range from 8 to 25 percent.

Surplus soils are adjacent to Bemis, Enchanted, Ricker, Saddleback, and Sisk soils. Bemis soils are very deep and poorly drained. Enchanted soils are deep, well drained and have more rock fragments. Ricker soils are thin organic soils over bedrock and well drained. Saddleback soils are shallow to bedrock and well drained. Sisk soils are very deep and well drained.

Typical pedon of Surplus sandy loam in an area of Surplus-Sisk association, 12 to 30 percent slopes, in Township D; about 1.5 miles southwest from the West Branch Swift River along the Byron-Township D town line and northwest about 0.5 mile, in Franklin County; USGS Rangeley 15 minute topographic quadrangle; lat. 44 degrees 45 minutes 17 seconds N. and long. 70 degrees 44 minutes 10 seconds W., NAD 27:

- Oa—0 to 7 inches; black (5YR 2/1) sapric material; weak fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and common fine and medium roots; extremely acid; abrupt wavy boundary.
- E—7 to 11 inches; brown (7.5YR 5/2) sandy loam; weak very fine granular structure; very friable; common very fine and fine roots; 5 percent gravel; extremely acid; abrupt wavy boundary.
- Bhs—11 to 13 inches; dark reddish brown (5YR 3/2) fine sandy loam; massive; very friable; few very fine and fine roots; weakly smeary; 5 percent gravel; sand grains coated; extremely acid; abrupt wavy boundary.
- Bh—13 to 20 inches; dark reddish brown (5YR 3/4) (75 percent) and yellowish red (5YR 4/6) (25 percent) fine sandy loam; massive; very friable; few very fine and fine roots; 5 percent gravel; extremely acid; clear wavy boundary.
- Bs—20 to 26 inches; dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) gravelly fine sandy loam; moderate thin platy structure; very friable; few very fine and fine roots; dark reddish brown (2.5YR 2/4) coatings on 10 percent of faces of peds; common medium distinct grayish brown (10YR 5/2) iron depletions; 15 percent gravel and 10 percent cobbles; very strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.
- BC—26 to 33 inches; brown (10YR 4/3) gravelly sandy loam; moderate medium platy structure; friable; 15 percent loamy sand lenses; dark reddish brown (2.5YR 2/4)

coatings on 10 percent of faces of peds; common medium faint grayish brown (10YR 5/2) iron depletions; 10 percent gravel and 5 percent cobbles; very strongly acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

Cd—33 to 65 inches; light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) sandy loam; moderate thick platy structure; firm; 10 percent gravel; dark red (2.5YR 3/6) and reddish brown (2.5YR 4/4) coatings on faces of peds and in old root channels; very thin to thick fine sandy loam and loamy sand lenses; strongly acid.

The thickness of the solum ranges from 16 to 35 inches. Depth to bedrock is more than 60 inches. Rock fragments range from 5 to 30 percent throughout the mineral soil. Reaction is extremely acid or very strongly acid in the solum and is very strongly acid or strongly acid in the substratum.

The Oa horizon has hue of 5YR, value of 2, and chroma of 1.

The E horizon has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 5 or 6, and chroma of 2. Texture is sandy loam, fine sandy loam, or very fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The Bhs horizon has hue of 2.5YR to 7.5YR, with value and chroma of 2 or 3. The Bh horizon has hue of 5YR or 7.5YR, value of 2 or 3, and chroma of 4. Texture is fine sandy loam, sandy loam, very fine sandy loam, or loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The Bs horizon has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 4, and chroma of 4 to 6. Texture is fine sandy loam, loam, or very fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The BC horizon has hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 3 or 4. Texture is sandy loam, fine sandy loam or very fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction

The Cd horizon has hue of 2.5Y or 5Y, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 3 or 4. Texture is sandy loam or fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction. Structure is weak or moderate, thin to thick platy. Consistence is firm or very firm.

Telos series

The Telos series consists of very deep, somewhat poorly drained soils. These soils formed in coarse-loamy lodgement till on the lower side slopes and flatter areas of drumlinoid ridges and till plains. Slopes range from 1 to 25 percent.

Telos soils are adjacent to Burnham, Chesuncook, Elliottsville, Monarda, and Monson soils. Burnham soils are very deep and very poorly drained. Chesuncook soils are very deep and moderately well drained. Elliottsville soils are moderately deep to bedrock and well drained. Monarda soils are very deep and poorly drained. Monson soils are shallow to bedrock and somewhat excessively drained.

Typical pedon of Telos silt loam in an area of Telos-Chesuncook association, 3 to 15 percent slopes, in Caratunk Plantation; 4.5 miles north of U.S. Route 201, on Carney Brook Road, and 50 feet east of road, in Somerset County; USGS Bingham 15 minute topographic quadrangle; lat. 45 degrees 11 minutes 40 seconds N. and long. 69 degrees 55 minutes 57 seconds W., NAD 27:

- Oa—0 to 2 inches; dark reddish brown (5YR 2/2) sapric material; weak fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine and common medium and coarse roots, extremely acid; abrupt wavy boundary.
- E—2 to 3 inches; gray (5YR 6/1) silt loam; weak fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine and common medium roots; 5 percent gravel; extremely acid; abrupt wavy boundary.
- Bhs—3 to 4 inches; dark reddish brown (5YR 3/3) silt loam; weak fine granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine and common medium roots; 5 percent gravel; extremely acid; clear wavy boundary.
- Bs1—4 to 9 inches; brown (7.5YR 4/4) silt loam; weak fine granular structure; very friable; common very fine and fine roots; 5 percent gravel; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

- Bs2—9 to 14 inches; dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silt loam; weak fine granular structure; very friable; common very fine and fine roots; 5 percent gravel and 5 percent cobbles; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.
- BC—14 to 18 inches; olive brown (2.5Y 4/4) silt loam; weak thick platy structure; friable; few very fine and fine roots; common medium prominent olive gray (5Y 5/2) iron depletions and common medium distinct dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) masses of iron accumulation; 5 percent gravel and 5 percent cobbles; very strongly acid; clear smooth boundary.
- Cd—18 to 65 inches; olive (5Y 4/3) gravelly silt loam; strong very coarse prismatic structure parting to weak medium and thick platy; firm; faint olive gray (5Y 5/2) faces of prisms; common medium distinct dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) masses of iron accumulation; 15 percent gravel and 5 percent cobbles; strongly acid.

The thickness of the solum ranges from 13 to 22 inches. Depth to bedrock is more than 60 inches. Rock fragments range from 5 to 35 percent in the E horizon and from 5 to 25 below. Reaction ranges from extremely acid to strongly acid in the solum and is strongly acid or moderately acid in the substratum.

The Oa horizon has hue of 2.5YR to 10YR, value of 2 or 3, and chroma of 1 or 2. The E horizon has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 5 to 7, and chroma of 1 or 2. Texture is silt loam, loam, very fine sandy loam, or fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The Bhs horizon has hue of 2.5YR or 5YR, with value and chroma of 2 or 3. The Bh horizon, where present, has hue of 2.5YR to 7.5YR, value of 2 to 4, and chroma of 3 or 4. Texture is silt loam, loam, very fine sandy loam, or fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The Bs horizon has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 4 to 6. Texture is silt loam, loam, very fine sandy loam, or fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The BC horizon has hue of 2.5Y or 5Y, value of 4 to 6, and chroma of 3 or 4. Texture is silt loam, loam, very fine sandy loam, or fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The Cd horizon has hue of 2.5Y or 5Y, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 2 to 4. Texture is silt loam or loam in the fine-earth fraction. Structure is strong very coarse prismatic which may part to weak to strong, thin to thick platy. Consistence is firm or very firm.

Tunbridge series

The Tunbridge series consists of moderately deep well drained soils. These soils formed in coarse-loamy supraglacial meltout till on the crests and side slopes of hills, ridges, and till plains. Slopes range from 0 to 60 percent.

Tunbridge soils are adjacent to Plaisted and Howland soils. Plaisted soils are very deep and well drained. Howland soils are very deep and moderately well drained.

Typical pedon of Tunbridge silt loam in an area of Tunbridge-Lyman-Marlow association, 15 to 35 pe5rcent slopes, very stony, in the town of Dummer, Coos County, New Hampshire; 13,500 feet south of the intersection of Millsfield-Dummer town line and Phillip's Brook Road on Phillip's Brook Road, west 2,500 feet off the road; USGS Dummer Ponds 7.5 minute topographic quadrangle; lat. 44 degrees 40 minutes 26 seconds N. and long. 71 degrees 19 minutes 14 seconds W., NAD 83:

- A—0 to 2 inches; very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) silt loam, very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) dry; weak fine granular structure; friable; many very fine and fine, common medium, and few coarse roots; 5 percent gravel; strongly acid; abrupt smooth boundary.
- Bh—2 to 5 inches; black (5YR 2.5/1) silt loam; weak fine granular structure; friable;

many very fine and fine, common medium, and few coarse roots; 3 percent cobbles and 2 percent stones; strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

- Bhs1—5 to 8 inches; dark brown (7.5YR 3/2) silt loam; weak fine granular structure; friable; many very fine and fine and common medium roots; 3 percent cobbles and 2 percent stones; strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.
- Bhs2—8 to 15 inches; dark brown (7.5YR3/2) silt loam; weak fine granular structure; friable; common fine and medium roots; 2 percent gravel, 5 percent cobbles and 5 percent stones; strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.
- BC—15 to 25 inches; dark brown (10YR 3/3) silt loam; weak fine granular structure; friable; common fine and medium roots; 2 percent gravel, 5 percent cobbles and 5 percent stones; strongly acid; clear smooth boundary.
- C—25 to 34 inches; olive brown (2.5Y 4/4) stony fine sandy loam; weak medium platy structure; friable; few fine roots; 5 percent gravel, 5 percent cobbles and 7 percent stones; strongly acid; abrupt irregular boundary.
- R—34 inches; unweathered bedrock.

The thickness of the solum ranges from 13 to 28 inches and the depth to bedrock ranges from 20 to 40 inches. Rock fragments range from 5 to 35 percent throughout the mineral soil. Reaction ranges from extremely acid to moderately acid in the solum, and from strongly acid to slightly acid in the substratum.

The O horizon where present, is neutral or has hue of 5YR to 2.5Y, value of 2 to 4, and chroma of 0 to 2.

The A horizon is neutral or has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 2 to 5, and chroma of 0 to 4. Texture is silt loam, very fine sandy loam, or fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The E horizon where present, has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 4 to 6, and chroma of 1 to 2. Texture is silt loam, very fine sandy loam, or fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The Bh horizon has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 2 or 3, and chroma of 1 or 2. Texture is silt loam, very fine sandy loam, or fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The Bhs horizon has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value and chroma of 3 or less. Texture is silt loam, very fine sandy loam, or fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The Bs horizon where present, has hue of 5YR to 2.5Y, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 4 to 8. Texture is silt loam, very fine sandy loam, or fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The BC horizon has hue of 7.5YR to 2.5Y, value of 3 to 5, and chroma of 3 to 8. Texture is silt loam, very fine sandy loam, or fine sandy loam in the fine-earth fraction.

The C horizon has hue of 10YR to 5Y, value of 4 or 5, and chroma of 2 to 6. Texture is fine sandy loam or silt loam in the fine-earth fraction. Structure is weak, medium platy, or weak, fine or medium subangular blocky structure, or it is massive. Consistence is friable.

The bedrock is mostly granite or gneiss.

Wonsqueak series

The Wonsqueak series consists of very deep, very poorly drained soils. These soils formed in organic material over loamy mineral material in swamps located in depressions on floodplains, till plains and outwash plains. Slopes range from 0 to 1 percent.

Wonsqueak soils are adjacent to Bucksport, Cabot, Charles, and Cornish soils. Bucksport soils are very deep and very poorly drained organic soils. Cabot soils are very deep, poorly drained lodgement till. Charles soils are very deep, poorly drained alluvial sediments. Cornish soils are very deep, somewhat poorly drained alluvial sediments. Peacham soils are very deep, very poorly drained lodgement till.

Typical pedon of Wonsqueak muck in an area of Bucksport-Wonsqueak soils, 0 to 1 percent slopes, in Langtown Township (T2 R3), 2.5 miles north of the Dallas and Langtown townline along Maine Route 16, 140 yards east on a gravel road and 100 feet north of the road, in Franklin County; USGS Kennebago 15 minute topographic quadrangle; lat. 45 degrees 04 minutes 05 seconds N, and long. 70 degrees 34 minutes 20 seconds W., NAD 27:

- Oa1—0 to 3 inches; very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) muck (sapric material); massive; nonsticky; about 30 percent sphagnum fibers, 10 percent rubbed; light gray (10YR 6/6) sodium pyrophosphate test; moderately acid; clear smooth boundary.
- Oa2—3 to 14 inches; black (5YR 2/1) muck (sapric material); massive; slightly sticky; about 25 percent fiber, 10 percent rubbed; 10 to 15 percent woody fragments (small cedar twigs); yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) sodium pyrophosphate test; moderately acid; clear smooth boundary.
- Oa3—14 to 25 inches; black (10YR 2/1) muck (sapric material); massive; slightly sticky; about 10 percent fiber, 5 percent rubbed; 10 to 15 percent woody fragments (small cedar twigs); yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) sodium pyrophosphate test; moderately acid; abrupt smooth boundary.
- Cg—25 to 65 inches; olive gray (5Y 4/2) fine sandy loam; massive; slightly sticky and nonplastic; moderately acid.

The thickness of the organic material and the depth to the mineral material range from 16 to 51 inches. Depth to bedrock is more than 60 inches. The organic material ranges from very strongly acid to slightly acid and the mineral material ranges from strongly acid to slightly acid.

The surface tier is neutral or has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 2 or 3, and chroma of 0 to 2. It is muck (sapric material).

The subsurface tier is neutral or has hue of 5YR to 10YR, value of 2 or 3, and chroma of 0 to 2. It is muck (sapric material).

The C horizon has hue of 10YR to 5GY, value of 4 to 6, and chroma of 1 to 4. Texture is fine sandy loam.

Formation of the Soils

This section relates the factors of soil formation to the soils in the Somerset County Area and Parts of Franklin and Oxford Counties, Maine.

Processes of Soil Formation

Robert V. Rourke, Senior Soil Scientist (retired), University of Maine, helped to prepare this section.

The soils of this region are the result of an interaction of five soil forming factors: climate, parent material, biologic activity, topography, and time. While each of these factors affects the reaction process differently, they combine to form the various unique soils that are in the landscape. In some instances, a single factor is predominant, while in other locations soils are the result of all factors influencing the results evenly. The result is a group of soils that are different, but frequently related.

Climate

Weathering processes and vegetation are influenced by climate. In this survey area temperature plays an important role because elevation results in colder air and soil temperatures which in turn influence vegetative growth, biologic activity, and ultimately the type of soil formation.

Precipitation patterns within the survey area contribute to erosion as well as leaching and biologic reactions. Water moving through the soil carries soluble salts and other basic cations weathered from parent materials either to greater depths, or out of the soil in interflow or runoff. As a result of leaching losses, the soils are slightly acid where leachate accumulates and range to extremely acid in soils that do not accumulate leachate.

Physical weathering as the result of alternate freeze and thaw periods, or wetting and drying, cause parent materials to fracture and aid in loosening dense layers. Physical weathering has been related to improved soil granulation and the development of soil structure.

The soils in the higher elevations of this soil survey are subject to colder temperature extremes and lower summer temperatures than are the soils at lower elevations. Most of the soils in the area are insulated by winter snows, which mitigate temperature extremes.

Parent Material

The parent materials of the soils in this survey are the result of Wisconsin Glaciation and more recent activity. The predominant soil is derived from till. Other smaller areas of soil have developed in glaciofluvial materials, glaciolucustrine deposits, organic materials, or alluvium.

Glaciofluvial deposits are stratified sandy, loamy, or gravelly deposits on terraces, eskers, or outwash plains that were transported and deposited by waters flowing from melting glaciers. The materials were sorted and deposited by the meltwater as its flow increased or decreased across the land.

Glaciolucustrine deposits were deposited in deeper and quieter bodies of water. Theses deposits consist of silt, clay, and fine sand with few stones or material larger than sand size.

Organic materials have been available for accumulation since the establishment of vegetation following glacial retreat. Deep organic deposits are usually in areas of wetness or where low air temperatures slow biologic decomposition. Either condition enhances organic accumulations.

Alluvium has been accumulated in recent flood plains during periods of elevated stream flow and inundation. These deposits are usually composed of sands and silts.

Biologic Activity

The addition of organic material to the soil aids in separation of soil from parent materials. Plants frequently provide the material that darkens the upper soil region. In wet and/or cold areas, it accumulates in thick layers on the soil surface.

The decomposition of organic material provides nutrients to living organisms. These nutrients cycle into plants and organisms where they are stored. When the living material dies it is acted upon by bacteria and fungi which release the nutrient material back to the soil.

Soil organisms mix the upper soil region and aerate and granulate this zone. Decomposition of organic matter is accomplished by earthworms, fungi, bacteria, and larger animals.

Plowing a soil mixes the upper layers to form a horizon in the soil referred to as the Ap. This zone is composed of all soil horizons that have been reached by depth of plowing. It may be friable or contain areas of traffic compaction. Where lime or fertilizer has been added, the soil chemistry of the mixed region has been altered.

Topography

Soils formed in the same parent material, but in different positions in the landscape may differ as the result of drainage or elevation. Soils receiving water from adjoining areas become wetter than similar materials on higher slope positions. These soils are often in depressions or on lower slope positions. As the seasonal or permanent water table rises, the soils become wetter and the soil morphology changes allowing the wetness features to be observed. Soils at higher elevation are colder than those on lower slopes.

Time

The degree of soil development expressed by soil horizon development frequently reflects the length of time that the material has been undisturbed. Soils in stable landscapes are often more developed than those in less stable environments.

Soils on flood plains often exhibit features showing the addition or loss of material as a result of deposition or erosion. The old surface may be buried or partially removed. Often the materials have not been in place for sufficient time for deep soil formation to happen.

Old, stable surfaces allow the development of enriched lower horizons that are not common in less stable materials. The enriched horizons are thicker and more strongly expressed than younger horizons.

Physiography and Geology

Rudy Chlanda, Geologist, Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) and D. Bruce Champeon, Geologist (retired), NRCS, helped to prepare this section.

Physiography

This survey area is located in the Central Highlands physiographic province of New England which is characterized by hills and many rugged mountains (Denny, 1982; Drake, Hanson and Caldwell, 1989). The Central highlands include the highest peaks in New England, and large areas of low mountains. The bedrock geology of the

central highlands is diversified. The highest peaks are commonly formed in hornfelsic rocks surrounding plutons emplaced during the Acadian orogeny (Hanson and Caldwell, 1989). Topography is mature and relief is moderate to high. The highest peak in the area is Old Speck Mountain in the town of Grafton.

The drainage system is well developed. Trellis drainage systems are well-developed in areas of low-grade regionally metamorphosed sandstones and pelites. Radial drainage has developed around the higher peaks (Hanson and Caldwell, 1989). The survey area encompasses portions of five watersheds: the Androscoggin, Dead, Kennebec, Penobscot, and Saco.

The area is dotted with hundreds of smaller lakes and ponds. Several of the larger water bodies were created by damming rivers to float logs and generate electricity. Major water bodies created by dams are the Richardson Lakes, Mooselookmeguntic Lake, Flagstaff Lake, Brassua Lake, and Seboomook Lake. The largest natural waterbody in Maine, Moosehead Lake, borders the east side of the survey area in Somerset County.

Geologic History and Bedrock Geology

The geologic history recorded in the bedrock in this area of Maine covers more than a billion years. Although geologic events prior to 650 million years B.P. are poorly understood, there is evidence in metamorphosed sedimentary and volcanic rocks in the Chain Lakes massif west of Jackman to indicate this history begins about 1.5 billion years B.P.

Over this period of time, a variety of geologic processes including mountainbuilding, deformation (folding and faulting), metamorphism, igneous activity, and erosion and sedimentation have acted to produce the complex bedrock geology (Hanson and Caldwell, 1989).

There are rocks in the study area which date from the Precambrian (~ 1.5 BYBP) through the Lower Paleozoic (~ 545 MYBP) and Middle Paleozoic (~ 360 MYBP) eras. Sandy, muddy, and limy sediments and limited areas of volcanic rocks were deposited in the ocean where over time they lithified into rocks such as sandstone, pelite, carbonate and metavolcanic rocks (Marvinney and Thompson, 2000).

These original sedimentary and volcanic rocks were subsequently folded, faulted, and subjected to extreme temperatures and pressures during three episodes of geologic plate movement, and mountain building. New rock types such as slate, phyllite, schist, gneiss quartzite, metasandstone, metaconglomerate, metavolvcanic rocks and calc-silicate rocks were formed from the protoliths during this complex recrystallization process known as metamorphism. The degree of metamorphism is highest near the Byron area and lowest northwest of Moosehead Lake (Osberg, Hussey, and Boone, 1985).

During the Cambrian Period (~ 540 MYBP), a subduction zone with an island arc of volcanic and sedimentary rocks was initiated in the lapetus Ocean. There is evidence in the study area that during the late Cambrian, this island arc collided with the Chain Lakes microplate in the first generally recognized orogenic event in Maine, the Penobscottian orogeny, (Boone, Boudette, and Moench, 1970; Marvinney and Thompson, 2000). Deformation (folding and faulting) and low-grade metamorphism associated with this event are recorded in Precambrian through Upper Cambrian and lowest Ordovician rocks in a relatively narrow belt in north central Maine.

Following this event came the Taconian orogeny of Middle Ordovician time (~ 450 million years ago). During this event, one or more island arc terranes collided with the eastern margin of North America (Drake, Sinha, Laird, and Guy, 1989; Marvinney and Thompson, 2000).

This collision caused further deformation and metamorphism of the pre-Middle Ordovician rocks of western Maine. Igneous activity took place near Jackman during this time with emplacement of the Attean and Skinner plutons and the Adamstown pluton west of Rangeley.

Deposition continued through the remainder of the Ordovician, through the Silurian, and into the early Devonian Periods. Sandy, silty and limy sediments predominated. Cyclical and/or graded beds of pelite and sandstone are common.

The last and most significant orogenic episode, the Acadian orogeny, occurred during early Devonian time when northeastern North America collided with the European African plate. The Acadian orogeny created much of the northern Appalachian Mountain chain and resulted in the intrusion of most of Maine's igneous plutons.

Of the thirteen igneous plutons located within the survey area, ten were emplaced during the Acadian orogeny (Osberg, Hussey, and Boone, 1985).

Surficial Geology

Over the 300 million years since the formation of bedrock in the survey area, the slow, persistent process of erosion has removed a significant amount of bedrock. Much of this erosion took place before the events of the Pleistocene Epoch, which began about 1.6 million years before present (B.P).

Continental ice sheets advanced and retreated over the survey area as many as four times during the Pleistocene Epoch. During these glacial periods, several meters of bedrock were removed from the surface. Evidence of glacial deposition remains only of the last major glaciation, known as the Wisconsin Stage. This glacier swept away much of the evidence of earlier glaciations, eroding both the bedrock and previously existing sediment cover (Caldwell and Hanson, 1983).

The Wisconsin Stage was initiated as the global climate cooled, and the Laurentide Ice Sheet began to form east of James Bay, Quebec, several hundred miles north of the survey area. By about 25,000 years B.P. the Laurentide Ice had spread slowly southward over New England toward the continental shelf and had buried the area's highest mountains. The ice remained for nearly 15,000 years (Borns, 1989; Caldwell and Hanson, 1983; Thompson and Borns, 1985; Weddle, Stone, Thompson, and Retelle, 1989).

As it advanced, the glacial ice ground up the rocks and soil beneath it and transported and deposited this newly eroded material under the ice as a dense blanket of lodgement till. This glacial till consists of an unsorted mixture of all sizes of rock fragments from clay-size to boulders. Chesuncook and Marlow soils are examples of soils that formed in this dense till.

As the ice sheet spread and thickened, great quantities of water were locked up in the glacial ice resulting in a worldwide lowering of sea level by about 300 to 350 feet. As the climate warmed, about 20,000 B.P, the rate of melting exceeded the rate of advance, resulting in a net northward retreat of the glacial margin. The ice margin had melted back to the present Maine coastline by about 12,000 B.P. and had probably melted away from the survey area by 3,500 B.P. (Thompson and Borns, 1985).

At this time, the Earth's crust was depressed by the weight of the ice sheet. The weight of the massive sheet of ice depressed the land surface probably hundreds of feet. The sea flooded southern Maine as the glacier retreated to the northwest.

The marine submergence extended far up the Kennebec and Penobscot valleys, reaching into the Wyman Dam area in the Kennebec River Valley and into the upper reaches of Sandy Stream west of Moscow (Thompson and Borns, 1985). Sediments deposited in proximity to this marine submergence are referred to as glaciomarine deposits. Roundabout soils are an example of soils formed in these deposits.

Even as the ice margin withdrew, internal flow within the glacier continued to transport its sediment load southward toward the edge of the ice sheet. Through a variety of processes, this dirty material was either released directly from the ice, forming a stony deposit called "ablation till," or washed out of the glacier in meltwater streams.

Examples of soils formed from glacial till are Hermon and Monadnock.

The clearest markers of glacial retreat are ridges of sediment called "end moraines", or simply moraines. These ridges were heaped up along the edge of the glacier during brief periods (as short as a single year or season) when the ice margin remained in a stationary position or readvanced slightly. Examples of soils formed in moraines are Danforth and Hermon.

Many glacial features that remain today were left behind during the final northward retreat of the ice sheet, when the rock debris was released from the melting ice. Large quantities of meltwater carried and deposited sand and gravel as several types of glacial landforms. Kames, kame terraces, deltas, and eskers were deposited in contact with the wasting ice. In some areas, sand and gravel was deposited in front of the ice as outwash plains.

Adams soils are examples of soils that formed in outwash plains, and Masardis soils formed in ice contact deposits.

When the quantity of meltwater decreased, some of the eroded material in the stagnating ice was not transported. Some remained on the surface as a cover of glacial till on some of the upland ridges and slopes. Hermon and Berkshire soils developed in this ablation till.

As the ice melted and its massive weight was removed, the land began to rebound and emerge from the sea.

Many lakes, ponds, and wetlands formed during the last stages of deglaciation. Some water bodies still exist, while lacustrine sediments and organic materials filled others. Bucksport and Wonsqueak soils are examples of soils formed on the surface layer of organic materials.

The process of erosion, sedimentation, and landscape alteration is still active. Alluvial soils, such as Charles and Cornish formed in recent river and stream bottom deposits.

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Glossary

- **ABC soil.** A soil having an A, a B, and a C horizon.
- **Ablation till.** Loose, permeable till deposited during the final downwasting of glacial ice. Lenses of crudely sorted sand and gravel are common.
- **AC soil.** A soil having only an A and a C horizon. Commonly, such soil formed in recent alluvium or on steep, rocky slopes.
- **Aeration, soil.** The exchange of air in soil with air from the atmosphere. The air in a well aerated soil is similar to that in the atmosphere; the air in a poorly aerated soil is considerably higher in carbon dioxide and lower in oxygen.
- **Aggregate**, **soil**. Many fine particles held in a single mass or cluster. Natural soil aggregates, such as granules, blocks, or prisms, are called peds. Clods are aggregates produced by tillage or logging.
- **Alluvial fan.** The fanlike deposit of a stream where it issues from a gorge upon a plain or of a tributary stream near or at its junction with its main stream.
- Alluvium. Material, such as sand, silt, or clay, deposited on land by streams.
- **Alpha,alpha-dipyridyl.** A dye that when dissolved in 1N ammonium acetate is used to detect the presence of reduced iron (Fe II) in the soil. A positive reaction indicates a type of redoximorphic feature.
- **Animal unit month (AUM).** The amount of forage required by one mature cow of approximately 1,000 pounds weight, with or without a calf, for 1 month.
- **Aquic conditions.** Current soil wetness characterized by saturation, reduction, and redoximorphic features.
- **Aspect.** The direction in which a slope faces.
- **Association**, **soil**. A group of soils or miscellaneous areas geographically associated in a characteristic repeating pattern and defined and delineated as a single map unit.
- Available water capacity (available moisture capacity). The capacity of soils to hold water available for use by most plants. It is commonly defined as the difference between the amount of soil water at field moisture capacity and the amount at wilting point. It is commonly expressed as inches of water per inch of soil. The capacity, in inches, in a 60-inch profile or to a limiting layer is expressed as:

Very low	0 to 3
Low	3 to 6
Moderate	6 to 9
High	9 to 12
Very high	more than 12

- **Backslope.** The position that forms the steepest and generally linear, middle portion of a hillslope. In profile, backslopes are commonly bounded by a convex shoulder above and a concave footslope below.
- **Basal area.** The area of a cross section of a tree, generally referring to the section at breast height and measured outside the bark. It is a measure of stand density, commonly expressed in square feet.
- **Basal till.** Compact glacial till deposited beneath the ice.

Base saturation. The degree to which material having cation-exchange properties is saturated with exchangeable bases (sum of Ca, Mg, Na, and K), expressed as a percentage of the total cation-exchange capacity.

- **Base slope.** A geomorphic component of hills consisting of the concave to linear (perpendicular to the contour) slope that, regardless of the lateral shape, forms an apron or wedge at the bottom of a hillside dominated by colluvium and slopewash sediments (for example, slope alluvium).
- **Bedding planes.** Fine strata, less than 5 millimeters thick, in unconsolidated alluvial, eolian, lacustrine, or marine sediment.
- **Bedding system.** A drainage system made by plowing, grading, or otherwise shaping the surface of a flat field. It consists of a series of low ridges separated by shallow, parallel dead furrows.
- **Bedrock.** The solid rock that underlies the soil and other unconsolidated material or that is exposed at the surface.
- **Bedrock-controlled topography.** A landscape where the configuration and relief of the landforms are determined or strongly influenced by the underlying bedrock.
- **Bench terrace.** A raised, level or nearly level strip of earth constructed on or nearly on a contour, supported by a barrier of rocks or similar material, and designed to make the soil suitable for tillage and to prevent accelerated erosion.
- **Bisequum.** Two sequences of soil horizons, each of which consists of an illuvial horizon and the overlying eluvial horizons.
- **Blowout.** A shallow depression from which all or most of the soil material has been removed by the wind. A blowout has a flat or irregular floor formed by a resistant layer or by an accumulation of pebbles or cobbles. In some blowouts the water table is exposed.
- **Bottom land.** The normal flood plain of a stream, subject to flooding.
- **Boulders.** Rock fragments larger than 2 feet (60 centimeters) in diameter.
- **Breast height.** An average height of 4.5 feet above the ground surface; the point on a tree where diameter measurements are ordinarily taken.
- **Brush management.** Use of mechanical, chemical, or biological methods to make conditions favorable for reseeding or to reduce or eliminate competition from woody vegetation and thus allow understory grasses and forbs to recover. Brush management increases forage production and thus reduces the hazard of erosion. It can improve the habitat for some species of wildlife.
- Canopy. The leafy crown of trees or shrubs. (See Crown.)
- **Capillary water.** Water held as a film around soil particles and in tiny spaces between particles. Surface tension is the adhesive force that holds capillary water in the soil
- **Catena.** A sequence, or "chain," of soils on a landscape that formed in similar kinds of parent material but have different characteristics as a result of differences in relief and drainage.
- **Cation.** An ion carrying a positive charge of electricity. The common soil cations are calcium, potassium, magnesium, sodium, and hydrogen.
- **Cation-exchange capacity.** The total amount of exchangeable cations that can be held by the soil, expressed in terms of milliequivalents per 100 grams of soil at neutrality (pH 7.0) or at some other stated pH value. The term, as applied to soils, is synonymous with base-exchange capacity but is more precise in meaning.
- **Channery soil material.** Soil material that has, by volume, 15 to 35 percent thin, flat fragments of sandstone, shale, slate, limestone, or schist as much as 6 inches (15 centimeters) along the longest axis. A single piece is called a channer.
- **Chemical treatment.** Control of unwanted vegetation through the use of chemicals. **Chiseling.** Tillage with an implement having one or more soil-penetrating points that shatter or loosen hard, compacted layers to a depth below normal plow depth.

- **Clay.** As a soil separate, the mineral soil particles less than 0.002 millimeter in diameter. As a soil textural class, soil material that is 40 percent or more clay, less than 45 percent sand, and less than 40 percent silt.
- **Clay depletions.** Low-chroma zones having a low content of iron, manganese, and clay because of the chemical reduction of iron and manganese and the removal of iron, manganese, and clay. A type of redoximorphic depletion.
- **Clay film.** A thin coating of oriented clay on the surface of a soil aggregate or lining pores or root channels. Synonyms: clay coating, clay skin.
- **Climax plant community.** The stabilized plant community on a particular site. The plant cover reproduces itself and does not change so long as the environment remains the same.
- Coarse textured soil. Sand or loamy sand.
- **Cobble (or cobblestone).** A rounded or partly rounded fragment of rock 3 to 10 inches (7.6 to 25 centimeters) in diameter.
- **Cobbly soil material.** Material that has 15 to 35 percent, by volume, rounded or partially rounded rock fragments 3 to 10 inches (7.6 to 25 centimeters) in diameter. Very cobbly soil material has 35 to 60 percent of these rock fragments, and extremely cobbly soil material has more than 60 percent.
- COLE (coefficient of linear extensibility). See Linear extensibility.
- **Colluvium.** Soil material or rock fragments, or both, moved by creep, slide, or local wash and deposited at the base of steep slopes.
- **Complex slope.** Irregular or variable slope. Planning or establishing terraces, diversions, and other water-control structures on a complex slope is difficult.
- **Complex, soil.** A map unit of two or more kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas in such an intricate pattern or so small in area that it is not practical to map them separately at the selected scale of mapping. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar in all areas.
- **Concretions.** Cemented bodies with crude internal symmetry organized around a point, a line, or a plane. They typically take the form of concentric layers visible to the naked eye. Calcium carbonate, iron oxide, and manganese oxide are common compounds making up concretions. If formed in place, concretions of iron oxide or manganese oxide are generally considered a type of redoximorphic concentration.
- **Conglomerate.** A coarse grained, clastic rock composed of rounded or subangular rock fragments more than 2 millimeters in diameter. It commonly has a matrix of sand and finer textured material. Conglomerate is the consolidated equivalent of gravel.
- Conservation cropping system. Growing crops in combination with needed cultural and management practices. In a good conservation cropping system, the soil-improving crops and practices more than offset the effects of the soil-depleting crops and practices. Cropping systems are needed on all tilled soils. Soil-improving practices in a conservation cropping system include the use of rotations that contain grasses and legumes and the return of crop residue to the soil. Other practices include the use of green manure crops of grasses and legumes, proper tillage, adequate fertilization, and weed and pest control.
- **Conservation tillage.** A tillage system that does not invert the soil and that leaves a protective amount of crop residue on the surface throughout the year.
- Consistence, soil. Refers to the degree of cohesion and adhesion of soil material and its resistance to deformation when ruptured. Consistence includes resistance of soil material to rupture and to penetration; plasticity, toughness, and stickiness of puddled soil material; and the manner in which the soil material behaves when subject to compression. Terms describing consistence are defined in the "Soil Survey Manual."

Contour stripcropping. Growing crops in strips that follow the contour. Strips of grass or close-growing crops are alternated with strips of clean-tilled crops or summer fallow.

- **Control section.** The part of the soil on which classification is based. The thickness varies among different kinds of soil, but for many it is that part of the soil profile between depths of 10 inches and 40 or 80 inches.
- **Corrosion.** Soil-induced electrochemical or chemical action that dissolves or weakens concrete or uncoated steel.
- **Cover crop.** A close-growing crop grown primarily to improve and protect the soil between periods of regular crop production, or a crop grown between trees and vines in orchards and vineyards.
- **Cropping system.** Growing crops according to a planned system of rotation and management practices.
- **Crop residue management.** Returning crop residue to the soil, which helps to maintain soil structure, organic matter content, and fertility and helps to control erosion.
- **Cross-slope farming.** Deliberately conducting farming operations on sloping farmland in such a way that tillage is across the general slope.
- **Crown.** The upper part of a tree or shrub, including the living branches and their foliage.
- Culmination of the mean annual increment (CMAI). The average annual increase per acre in the volume of a stand. Computed by dividing the total volume of the stand by its age. As the stand increases in age, the mean annual increment continues to increase until mortality begins to reduce the rate of increase. The point where the stand reaches its maximum annual rate of growth is called the culmination of the mean annual increment.
- **Cutbanks cave** (in tables). The walls of excavations tend to cave in or slough. **Deferred grazing.** Postponing grazing or resting grazing land for a prescribed period.
- **Delta.** A body of alluvium having a surface that is nearly flat and fan shaped; deposited at or near the mouth of a river or stream where it enters a body of relatively quiet water, generally a sea or lake.
- **Dense layer** (in tables). A very firm, massive layer that has a bulk density of more than 1.8 grams per cubic centimeter. Such a layer affects the ease of digging and can affect filling and compacting.
- **Densic.** The characteristic of having a firm or very firm, massive layer. Such a layer affects the ease of digging, can affect filling and compacting and can impede the downward movement of water and root penetration.
- **Depth, soil.** Generally, the thickness of the soil over bedrock. Very deep soils are more than 60 inches deep over bedrock; deep soils, 40 to 60 inches; moderately deep, 20 to 40 inches; shallow, 10 to 20 inches; and very shallow, less than 10 inches.
- **Diversion (or diversion terrace).** A ridge of earth, generally a terrace, built to protect downslope areas by diverting runoff from its natural course.
- **Divided-slope farming.** A form of field stripcropping in which crops are grown in a systematic arrangement of two strips, or bands, across the slope to reduce the hazard of water erosion. One strip is in a close-growing crop that provides protection from erosion, and the other strip is in a crop that provides less protection from erosion. This practice is used where slopes are not long enough to permit a full stripcropping pattern to be used.
- **Drainage class** (natural). Refers to the frequency and duration of wet periods under conditions similar to those under which the soil formed. Alterations of the water regime by human activities, either through drainage or irrigation, are not a consideration unless they have significantly changed the morphology of the soil. Seven classes of natural soil drainage are recognized— excessively drained,

- somewhat excessively drained, well drained, moderately well drained, somewhat poorly drained, poorly drained, and very poorly drained. These classes are defined in the "Soil Survey Manual."
- Drainage, surface. Runoff, or surface flow of water, from an area.
- **Draw.** A small stream valley that generally is more open and has broader bottom land than a ravine or gulch.
- **Drumlin.** A low, smooth, elongated oval hill, mound, or ridge of compact glacial till. The longer axis is parallel to the path of the glacier and commonly has a blunt nose pointing in the direction from which the ice approached.
- **Duff.** A generally firm organic layer on the surface of mineral soils. It consists of fallen plant material that is in the process of decomposition and includes everything from the litter on the surface to underlying pure humus.
- **Ecological site.** An area where climate, soil, and relief are sufficiently uniform to produce a distinct natural plant community. An ecological site is the product of all the environmental factors responsible for its development. It is typified by an association of species that differ from those on other ecological sites in kind and/ or proportion of species or in total production.
- **Eluviation.** The movement of material in true solution or colloidal suspension from one place to another within the soil. Soil horizons that have lost material through eluviation are eluvial; those that have received material are illuvial.
- **Endosaturation.** A type of saturation of the soil in which all horizons between the upper boundary of saturation and a depth of 2 meters are saturated.
- **Eolian soil material.** Earthy parent material accumulated through wind action; commonly refers to sandy material in dunes or to loess in blankets on the surface.
- **Ephemeral stream.** A stream, or reach of a stream, that flows only in direct response to precipitation. It receives no long-continued supply from melting snow or other source, and its channel is above the water table at all times.
- **Episaturation.** A type of saturation indicating a perched water table in a soil in which saturated layers are underlain by one or more unsaturated layers within 2 meters of the surface.
- **Erosion.** The wearing away of the land surface by water, wind, ice, or other geologic agents and by such processes as gravitational creep.
- **Erosion (geologic).** Erosion caused by geologic processes acting over long geologic periods and resulting in the wearing away of mountains and the building up of such landscape features as flood plains and coastal plains. Synonym: natural erosion.
- **Erosion (accelerated).** Erosion much more rapid than geologic erosion, mainly as a result of human or animal activities or of a catastrophe in nature, such as a fire, that exposes the surface.
- **Erosion pavement.** A layer of gravel or stones that remains on the surface after fine particles are removed by sheet or rill erosion.
- **Escarpment.** A relatively continuous and steep slope or cliff breaking the general continuity of more gently sloping land surfaces and resulting from erosion or faulting. Synonym: scarp.
- **Esker.** A narrow, winding ridge of stratified gravelly and sandy drift deposited by a stream flowing in a tunnel beneath a glacier.
- **Extrusive rock.** Igneous rock derived from deep-seated molten matter (magma) emplaced on the earth's surface.
- **Fallow.** Cropland left idle in order to restore productivity through accumulation of moisture. Summer fallow is common in regions of limited rainfall where cereal grain is grown. The soil is tilled for at least one growing season for weed control and decomposition of plant residue.

Fan terrace. A relict alluvial fan, no longer a site of active deposition, incised by younger and lower alluvial surfaces.

- **Fertility, soil.** The quality that enables a soil to provide plant nutrients, in adequate amounts and in proper balance, for the growth of specified plants when light, moisture, temperature, tilth, and other growth factors are favorable.
- **Fibric soil material (peat).** The least decomposed of all organic soil material. Peat contains a large amount of well preserved fiber that is readily identifiable according to botanical origin. Peat has the lowest bulk density and the highest water content at saturation of all organic soil material.
- **Field moisture capacity.** The moisture content of a soil, expressed as a percentage of the ovendry weight, after the gravitational, or free, water has drained away; the field moisture content 2 or 3 days after a soaking rain; also called *normal field capacity, normal moisture capacity,* or *capillary capacity.*
- **Fill slope.** A sloping surface consisting of excavated soil material from a road cut. It commonly is on the downhill side of the road.
- Fine-earth. Soil particles that are less than 2 millimeters in diameter.
- Fine textured soil. Sandy clay, silty clay, or clay.
- **Firebreak.** Area cleared of flammable material to stop or help control creeping or running fires. It also serves as a line from which to work and to facilitate the movement of firefighters and equipment. Designated roads also serve as firebreaks.
- **First bottom.** The normal flood plain of a stream, subject to frequent or occasional flooding.
- **Flaggy soil material.** Material that has, by volume, 15 to 35 percent flagstones. Very flaggy soil material has 35 to 60 percent flagstones, and extremely flaggy soil material has more than 60 percent flagstones.
- **Flagstone.** A thin fragment of sandstone, limestone, slate, shale, or (rarely) schist 6 to 15 inches (15 to 38 centimeters) long.
- **Flood plain.** A nearly level alluvial plain that borders a stream and is subject to flooding unless protected artificially.
- **Fluvial.** Of or pertaining to rivers; produced by river action, as a fluvial plain.
- **Foothill.** A steeply sloping upland that has relief of as much as 1,000 feet (300 meters) and fringes a mountain range or high-plateau escarpment.
- **Footslope.** The position that forms the inner, gently inclined surface at the base of a hillslope. In profile, footslopes are commonly concave. A footslope is a transition zone between upslope sites of erosion and transport (shoulders and backslopes) and downslope sites of deposition (toeslopes).
- **Forb.** Any herbaceous plant not a grass or a sedge.
- Forest cover. All trees and other woody plants (underbrush) covering the ground in a forest.
- **Forest type.** A stand of trees similar in composition and development because of given physical and biological factors by which it may be differentiated from other stands.
- **Fragipan.** A loamy, brittle subsurface horizon low in porosity and content of organic matter and low or moderate in clay but high in silt or very fine sand. A fragipan appears cemented and restricts roots. When dry, it is hard or very hard and has a higher bulk density than the horizon or horizons above. When moist, it tends to rupture suddenly under pressure rather than to deform slowly.
- **Genesis, soil.** The mode of origin of the soil. Refers especially to the processes or soil-forming factors responsible for the formation of the solum, or true soil, from the unconsolidated parent material.
- **Glacial drift.** Pulverized and other rock material transported by glacial ice and then deposited. Also, the sorted and unsorted material deposited by streams flowing from glaciers.

- **Glacial outwash.** Gravel, sand, and silt, commonly stratified, deposited by glacial meltwater.
- **Glacial till.** Unsorted, nonstratified glacial drift consisting of clay, silt, sand, and boulders transported and deposited by glacial ice.
- **Glaciofluvial deposits.** Material moved by glaciers and subsequently sorted and deposited by streams flowing from the melting ice. The deposits are stratified and occur as kames, eskers, deltas, and outwash plains.
- **Glaciolacustrine deposits.** Material ranging from fine clay to sand derived from glaciers and deposited in glacial lakes mainly by glacial meltwater. Many deposits are interbedded or laminated.
- **Gleyed soil.** Soil that formed under poor drainage, resulting in the reduction of iron and other elements in the profile and in gray colors.
- **Graded stripcropping.** Growing crops in strips that grade toward a protected waterway.
- **Grassed waterway.** A natural or constructed waterway, typically broad and shallow, seeded to grass as protection against erosion. Conducts surface water away from cropland.
- **Gravel.** Rounded or angular fragments of rock as much as 3 inches (2 millimeters to 7.6 centimeters) in diameter. An individual piece is a pebble.
- **Gravelly soil material.** Material that has 15 to 35 percent, by volume, rounded or angular rock fragments, not prominently flattened, as much as 3 inches (7.6 centimeters) in diameter.
- **Green manure crop** (agronomy). A soil-improving crop grown to be plowed under in an early stage of maturity or soon after maturity.
- **Ground water.** Water filling all the unblocked pores of the material below the water table
- **Gully.** A miniature valley with steep sides cut by running water and through which water ordinarily runs only after rainfall. The distinction between a gully and a rill is one of depth. A gully generally is an obstacle to farm machinery and is too deep to be obliterated by ordinary tillage; a rill is of lesser depth and can be smoothed over by ordinary tillage.
- **Hard bedrock.** Bedrock that cannot be excavated except by blasting or by the use of special equipment that is not commonly used in construction.
- **Hardpan.** A hardened or cemented soil horizon, or layer. The soil material is sandy, loamy, or clayey and is cemented by iron oxide, silica, calcium carbonate, or other substance.
- **Hard to reclaim** (in tables). Reclamation is difficult after the removal of soil for construction and other uses. Revegetation and erosion control are extremely difficult.
- Head out. To form a flower head.
- **Head slope.** A geomorphic component of hills consisting of a laterally concave area of a hillside, especially at the head of a drainageway. The overland waterflow is converging.
- **Hemic soil material (mucky peat).** Organic soil material intermediate in degree of decomposition between the less decomposed fibric material and the more decomposed sapric material.
- **High-residue crops.** Such crops as small grain and corn used for grain. If properly managed, residue from these crops can be used to control erosion until the next crop in the rotation is established. These crops return large amounts of organic matter to the soil.
- **Hill.** A natural elevation of the land surface, rising as much as 1,000 feet above surrounding lowlands, commonly of limited summit area and having a well defined outline; hillsides generally have slopes of more than 15 percent. The distinction between a hill and a mountain is arbitrary and is dependent on local usage.

Horizon, soil. A layer of soil, approximately parallel to the surface, having distinct characteristics produced by soil-forming processes. In the identification of soil horizons, an uppercase letter represents the major horizons. Numbers or lowercase letters that follow represent subdivisions of the major horizons. An explanation of the subdivisions is given in the "Soil Survey Manual." The major horizons of mineral soil are as follows:

- O horizon.—An organic layer of fresh and decaying plant residue.
- A horizon.—The mineral horizon at or near the surface in which an accumulation of humified organic matter is mixed with the mineral material. Also, a plowed surface horizon, most of which was originally part of a B horizon.
- *E horizon.*—The mineral horizon in which the main feature is loss of silicate clay, iron, aluminum, or some combination of these.
- B horizon.—The mineral horizon below an A horizon. The B horizon is in part a layer of transition from the overlying A to the underlying C horizon. The B horizon also has distinctive characteristics, such as (1) accumulation of clay, sesquioxides, humus, or a combination of these; (2) prismatic or blocky structure; (3) redder or browner colors than those in the A horizon; or (4) a combination of these.
- C horizon.—The mineral horizon or layer, excluding indurated bedrock, that is little affected by soil-forming processes and does not have the properties typical of the overlying soil material. The material of a C horizon may be either like or unlike that in which the solum formed. If the material is known to differ from that in the solum, an Arabic numeral, commonly a 2, precedes the letter C.
- Cr horizon.—Soft, consolidated bedrock beneath the soil.
- R layer.—Consolidated bedrock beneath the soil. The bedrock commonly underlies a C horizon, but it can be directly below an A or a B horizon.
- **Humus.** The well decomposed, more or less stable part of the organic matter in mineral soils.
- Hydrologic soil groups. Refers to soils grouped according to their runoff potential. The soil properties that influence this potential are those that affect the minimum rate of water infiltration on a bare soil during periods after prolonged wetting when the soil is not frozen. These properties are depth to a seasonal high water table, the infiltration rate and permeability after prolonged wetting, and depth to a very slowly permeable layer. The slope and the kind of plant cover are not considered but are separate factors in predicting runoff.
- **Igneous rock.** Rock formed by solidification from a molten or partially molten state. Major varieties include plutonic and volcanic rock. Examples are andesite, basalt, and granite.
- **Illuviation.** The movement of soil material from one horizon to another in the soil profile. Generally, material is removed from an upper horizon and deposited in a lower horizon.
- **Impervious soil.** A soil through which water, air, or roots penetrate slowly or not at all. No soil is absolutely impervious to air and water all the time.
- **Infiltration.** The downward entry of water into the immediate surface of soil or other material, as contrasted with percolation, which is movement of water through soil layers or material.
- **Infiltration capacity.** The maximum rate at which water can infiltrate into a soil under a given set of conditions.
- **Infiltration rate.** The rate at which water penetrates the surface of the soil at any given instant, usually expressed in inches per hour. The rate can be limited by the infiltration capacity of the soil or the rate at which water is applied at the surface.
- **Intake rate.** The average rate of water entering the soil under irrigation. Most soils have a fast initial rate; the rate decreases with application time. Therefore, intake rate for design purposes is not a constant but is a variable depending on the net

irrigation application. The rate of water intake, in inches per hour, is expressed as follows:

Less than 0.2	very low
0.2 to 0.4	low
0.4 to 0.75	moderately low
0.75 to 1.25	moderate
1.25 to 1.75	moderately high
1.75 to 2.5	high
More than 2.5	very high

Interfluve. An elevated area between two drainageways that sheds water to those drainageways.

Intermittent stream. A stream, or reach of a stream, that flows for prolonged periods only when it receives ground-water discharge or long, continued contributions from melting snow or other surface and shallow subsurface sources.

Iron depletions. Low-chroma zones having a low content of iron and manganese oxide because of chemical reduction and removal, but having a clay content similar to that of the adjacent matrix. A type of redoximorphic depletion.

Irrigation. Application of water to soils to assist in production of crops. Methods of irrigation are:

Basin.—Water is applied rapidly to nearly level plains surrounded by levees or dikes.

Border.—Water is applied at the upper end of a strip in which the lateral flow of water is controlled by small earth ridges called border dikes, or borders.

Controlled flooding.—Water is released at intervals from closely spaced field ditches and distributed uniformly over the field.

Corrugation.—Water is applied to small, closely spaced furrows or ditches in fields of close-growing crops or in orchards so that it flows in only one direction.

Drip (or trickle).—Water is applied slowly and under low pressure to the surface of the soil or into the soil through such applicators as emitters, porous tubing, or perforated pipe.

Furrow.—Water is applied in small ditches made by cultivation implements. Furrows are used for tree and row crops.

Sprinkler.—Water is sprayed over the soil surface through pipes or nozzles from a pressure system.

Subirrigation.—Water is applied in open ditches or tile lines until the water table is raised enough to wet the soil.

Wild flooding.—Water, released at high points, is allowed to flow onto an area without controlled distribution.

Kame. An irregular, short ridge or hill of stratified glacial drift.

Knoll. A small, low, rounded hill rising above adjacent landforms.

K_{sat}. Saturated hydraulic conductivity. (See Permeability.)

Lacustrine deposit. Material deposited in lake water and exposed when the water level is lowered or the elevation of the land is raised.

Landslide. The rapid downhill movement of a mass of soil and loose rock, generally when wet or saturated. The speed and distance of movement, as well as the amount of soil and rock material, vary greatly.

Large stones (in tables). Rock fragments 3 inches (7.6 centimeters) or more across. Large stones adversely affect the specified use of the soil.

Leaching. The removal of soluble material from soil or other material by percolating water.

Linear extensibility. Refers to the change in length of an unconfined clod as moisture content is decreased from a moist to a dry state. Linear extensibility is

used to determine the shrink-swell potential of soils. It is an expression of the volume change between the water content of the clod at $^{1}/_{3}$ - or $^{1}/_{10}$ -bar tension (33kPa or 10kPa tension) and oven dryness. Volume change is influenced by the amount and type of clay minerals in the soil. The volume change is the percent change for the whole soil. If it is expressed as a fraction, the resulting value is COLE, coefficient of linear extensibility.

- Liquid limit. The moisture content at which the soil passes from a plastic to a liquid state
- **Lithic.** The characteristic that describes a soil as being very shallow or shallow to bedrock.
- **Lodgment till.** A basal till commonly characterized by compact, fissile ("platy") structure and containing coarse fragments oriented with their long axes generally parallel to the direction of ice movement.
- **Loam.** Soil material that is 7 to 27 percent clay particles, 28 to 50 percent silt particles, and less than 52 percent sand particles.
- **Loess.** Fine grained material, dominantly of silt-sized particles, deposited by wind.
- **Low-residue crops.** Such crops as corn used for silage, peas, beans, and potatoes. Residue from these crops is not adequate to control erosion until the next crop in the rotation is established. These crops return little organic matter to the soil.
- Low strength. The soil is not strong enough to support loads.
- **Marl.** An earthy, unconsolidated deposit consisting chiefly of calcium carbonate mixed with clay in approximately equal amounts.
- **Masses.** Concentrations of substances in the soil matrix that do not have a clearly defined boundary with the surrounding soil material and cannot be removed as a discrete unit. Common compounds making up masses are calcium carbonate, gypsum or other soluble salts, iron oxide, and manganese oxide. Masses consisting of iron oxide or manganese oxide generally are considered a type of redoximorphic concentration.
- **Mechanical treatment.** Use of mechanical equipment for seeding, brush management, and other management practices.
- **Medium textured soil.** Very fine sandy loam, loam, silt loam, or silt.
- **Metamorphic rock.** Rock of any origin altered in mineralogical composition, chemical composition, or structure by heat, pressure, and movement. Nearly all such rocks are crystalline.
- **Mineral soil.** Soil that is mainly mineral material and low in organic material. Its bulk density is more than that of organic soil.
- **Minimum tillage.** Only the tillage essential to crop production and prevention of soil damage.
- **Miscellaneous area.** An area that has little or no natural soil and supports little or no vegetation.
- **Moderately coarse textured soil.** Coarse sandy loam, sandy loam, or fine sandy loam.
- Moderately fine textured soil. Clay loam, sandy clay loam, or silty clay loam.
- **Moraine.** An accumulation of earth, stones, and other debris deposited by a glacier. Some types are terminal, lateral, medial, and ground.
- **Morphology, soil.** The physical makeup of the soil, including the texture, structure, porosity, consistence, color, and other physical, mineral, and biological properties of the various horizons, and the thickness and arrangement of those horizons in the soil profile.
- Mottling, soil. Irregular spots of different colors that vary in number and size.

 Descriptive terms are as follows: abundance—few, common, and many; size—fine, medium, and coarse; and contrast—faint, distinct, and prominent. The size measurements are of the diameter along the greatest dimension. Fine indicates less than 5 millimeters (about 0.2 inch); medium, from 5 to 15 millimeters (about 0.2 to 0.6 inch); and coarse, more than 15 millimeters (about 0.6 inch).

- **Mountain.** A natural elevation of the land surface, rising more than 1,000 feet above surrounding lowlands, commonly of restricted summit area (relative to a plateau) and generally having steep sides. A mountain can occur as a single, isolated mass or in a group forming a chain or range.
- **Muck.** Dark, finely divided, well decomposed organic soil material. (See Sapric soil material.)
- **Mudstone.** Sedimentary rock formed by induration of silt and clay in approximately equal amounts.
- **Munsell notation.** A designation of color by degrees of three simple variables—hue, value, and chroma. For example, a notation of 10YR 6/4 is a color with hue of 10YR, value of 6, and chroma of 4.
- **Neutral soil.** A soil having a pH value of 6.6 to 7.3. (See Reaction, soil.)
- **Nodules.** Cemented bodies lacking visible internal structure. Calcium carbonate, iron oxide, and manganese oxide are common compounds making up nodules. If formed in place, nodules of iron oxide or manganese oxide are considered types of redoximorphic concentrations.
- **Nose slope.** A geomorphic component of hills consisting of the projecting end (laterally convex area) of a hillside. The overland waterflow is predominantly divergent.
- **Nutrient, plant.** Any element taken in by a plant essential to its growth. Plant nutrients are mainly nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, calcium, magnesium, sulfur, iron, manganese, copper, boron, and zinc obtained from the soil and carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen obtained from the air and water.
- **Organic matter.** Plant and animal residue in the soil in various stages of decomposition. The content of organic matter in the surface layer is described as follows:

Very low	less than 0.5 percent
Low	0.5 to 1.0 percent
Moderately low	1.0 to 2.0 percent
Moderate	2.0 to 4.0 percent
High	4.0 to 8.0 percent
Very high	more than 8.0 percent

- **Outwash plain.** A landform of mainly sandy or coarse textured material of glaciofluvial origin. An outwash plain is commonly smooth; where pitted, it generally is low in relief.
- **Paleoterrace.** An erosional remnant of a terrace that retains the surface form and alluvial deposits of its origin but was not emplaced by, and commonly does not grade to, a present-day stream or drainage network.
- **Pan.** A compact, dense layer in a soil that impedes the movement of water and the growth of roots. For example, *hardpan, fragipan, claypan, plowpan,* and *traffic pan*.
- Parent material. The unconsolidated organic and mineral material in which soil forms
- **Peat.** Unconsolidated material, largely undecomposed organic matter, that has accumulated under excess moisture. (See Fibric soil material.)
- **Ped.** An individual natural soil aggregate, such as a granule, a prism, or a block.
- **Pedisediment.** A thin layer of alluvial material that mantles an erosion surface and has been transported to its present position from higher lying areas of the erosion surface.
- **Pedon.** The smallest volume that can be called "a soil." A pedon is three dimensional and large enough to permit study of all horizons. Its area ranges from about 10 to 100 square feet (1 square meter to 10 square meters), depending on the variability of the soil.

Percolation. The movement of water through the soil.

Permafrost. Layers of soil, or even bedrock, occurring in arctic or subarctic regions, in which a temperature below freezing has existed continuously for a long time.

Permeability. The quality of the soil that enables water or air to move downward through the profile. The rate at which a saturated soil transmits water is accepted as a measure of this quality. In soil physics, the rate is referred to as "saturated hydraulic conductivity," which is defined in the "Soil Survey Manual." In line with conventional usage in the engineering profession and with traditional usage in published soil surveys, this rate of flow continues to be expressed as "permeability." Terms describing permeability, measured in inches per hour, are as follows:

Impermeable	less than 0.0015 inch
Very slow	0.0015 to 0.06 inch
Slow	0.06 to 0.2 inch
Moderately slow	0.2 to 0.6 inch
Moderate	0.6 inch to 2.0 inches
Moderately rapid	2.0 to 6.0 inches
Rapid	6.0 to 20 inches
Very rapid	. more than 20 inches

Phase, soil. A subdivision of a soil series based on features that affect its use and management, such as slope, stoniness, and flooding.

pH value. A numerical designation of acidity and alkalinity in soil. (See Reaction, soil.)

Piping (in tables). Formation of subsurface tunnels or pipelike cavities by water moving through the soil.

Plasticity index. The numerical difference between the liquid limit and the plastic limit; the range of moisture content within which the soil remains plastic.

Plastic limit. The moisture content at which a soil changes from semisolid to plastic.

Plateau. An extensive upland mass with relatively flat summit area that is considerably elevated (more than 100 meters) above adjacent lowlands and separated from them on one or more sides by escarpments.

Plowpan. A compacted layer formed in the soil directly below the plowed layer.

Ponding. Standing water on soils in closed depressions. Unless the soils are artificially drained, the water can be removed only by percolation or evapotranspiration.

Poorly graded. Refers to a coarse grained soil or soil material consisting mainly of particles of nearly the same size. Because there is little difference in size of the particles, density can be increased only slightly by compaction.

Potential native plant community. See Climax plant community.

Potential rooting depth (effective rooting depth). Depth to which roots could penetrate if the content of moisture in the soil were adequate. The soil has no properties restricting the penetration of roots to this depth.

Prescribed burning. Deliberately burning an area for specific management purposes, under the appropriate conditions of weather and soil moisture and at the proper time of day.

Productivity, soil. The capability of a soil for producing a specified plant or sequence of plants under specific management.

Profile, soil. A vertical section of the soil extending through all its horizons and into the parent material.

Proper grazing use. Grazing at an intensity that maintains enough cover to protect the soil and maintain or improve the quantity and quality of the desirable vegetation. This practice increases the vigor and reproduction capacity of the key

- plants and promotes the accumulation of litter and mulch necessary to conserve soil and water.
- **Rangeland.** Land on which the potential natural vegetation is predominantly grasses, grasslike plants, forbs, or shrubs suitable for grazing or browsing. It includes natural grasslands, savannas, many wetlands, some deserts, tundras, and areas that support certain forb and shrub communities.
- **Reaction, soil.** A measure of acidity or alkalinity of a soil, expressed in pH values. A soil that tests to pH 7.0 is described as precisely neutral in reaction because it is neither acid nor alkaline. The degrees of acidity or alkalinity, expressed as pH values, are:

Ultra acid	less than 3.5
Extremely acid	3.5 to 4.4
Very strongly acid	4.5 to 5.0
Strongly acid	5.1 to 5.5
Moderately acid	5.6 to 6.0
Slightly acid	6.1 to 6.5
Neutral	6.6 to 7.3
Slightly alkaline	7.4 to 7.8
Moderately alkaline	7.9 to 8.4
Strongly alkaline	8.5 to 9.0
Very strongly alkaline	9.1 and higher

- **Redoximorphic concentrations.** Nodules, concretions, soft masses, pore linings, and other features resulting from the accumulation of iron or manganese oxide. An indication of chemical reduction and oxidation resulting from saturation.
- **Redoximorphic depletions.** Low-chroma zones from which iron and manganese oxide or a combination of iron and manganese oxide and clay has been removed. These zones are indications of the chemical reduction of iron resulting from saturation.
- **Redoximorphic features.** Redoximorphic concentrations, redoximorphic depletions, reduced matrices, a positive reaction to alpha, alpha-dipyridyl, and other features indicating the chemical reduction and oxidation of iron and manganese compounds resulting from saturation.
- **Reduced matrix.** A soil matrix that has low chroma in situ because of chemically reduced iron (Fe II). The chemical reduction results from nearly continuous wetness. The matrix undergoes a change in hue or chroma within 30 minutes after exposure to air as the iron is oxidized (Fe III). A type of redoximorphic feature.
- **Regolith.** The unconsolidated mantle of weathered rock and soil material on the earth's surface; the loose earth material above the solid rock.
- **Relief.** The elevations or inequalities of a land surface, considered collectively. **Residuum (residual soil material).** Unconsolidated, weathered or partly weathered mineral material that accumulated as consolidated rock disintegrated in place.
- **Rill.** A steep-sided channel resulting from accelerated erosion. A rill generally is a few inches deep and not wide enough to be an obstacle to farm machinery.
- **Road cut.** A sloping surface produced by mechanical means during road construction. It is commonly on the uphill side of the road.
- **Rock fragments.** Rock or mineral fragments having a diameter of 2 millimeters or more; for example, pebbles, cobbles, stones, and boulders.
- **Root zone.** The part of the soil that can be penetrated by plant roots.
- **Runoff.** The precipitation discharged into stream channels from an area. The water that flows off the surface of the land without sinking into the soil is called surface runoff. Water that enters the soil before reaching surface streams is called ground-water runoff or seepage flow from ground water.

Sand. As a soil separate, individual rock or mineral fragments from 0.05 millimeter to 2.0 millimeters in diameter. Most sand grains consist of quartz. As a soil textural class, a soil that is 85 percent or more sand and not more than 10 percent clay.

- **Sandstone.** Sedimentary rock containing dominantly sand-sized particles.
- **Sapric soil material (muck).** The most highly decomposed of all organic soil material. Muck has the least amount of plant fiber, the highest bulk density, and the lowest water content at saturation of all organic soil material.
- **Saprolite.** Unconsolidated residual material underlying the soil and grading to hard bedrock below.
- **Saturation.** Wetness characterized by zero or positive pressure of the soil water. Under conditions of saturation, the water will flow from the soil matrix into an unlined auger hole.
- **Scarification.** The act of abrading, scratching, loosening, crushing, or modifying the surface to increase water absorption or to provide a more tillable soil.
- **Second bottom.** The first terrace above the normal flood plain (or first bottom) of a river
- **Sedimentary rock.** Rock made up of particles deposited from suspension in water. The chief kinds of sedimentary rock are conglomerate, formed from gravel; sandstone, formed from sand; shale, formed from clay; and limestone, formed from soft masses of calcium carbonate. There are many intermediate types. Some wind-deposited sand is consolidated into sandstone.
- **Sequum.** A sequence consisting of an illuvial horizon and the overlying eluvial horizon. (See Eluviation.)
- **Series, soil.** A group of soils that have profiles that are almost alike, except for differences in texture of the surface layer. All the soils of a series have horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement.
- **Shale.** Sedimentary rock formed by the hardening of a clay deposit.
- **Sheet erosion.** The removal of a fairly uniform layer of soil material from the land surface by the action of rainfall and surface runoff.
- **Shoulder.** The position that forms the uppermost inclined surface near the top of a hillslope. It is a transition from backslope to summit. The surface is dominantly convex in profile and erosional in origin.
- **Shrink-swell** (in tables). The shrinking of soil when dry and the swelling when wet. Shrinking and swelling can damage roads, dams, building foundations, and other structures. It can also damage plant roots.
- **Side slope.** A geomorphic component of hills consisting of a laterally planar area of a hillside. The overland waterflow is predominantly parallel.
- Silica. A combination of silicon and oxygen. The mineral form is called quartz.
- **Silica-sesquioxide ratio.** The ratio of the number of molecules of silica to the number of molecules of alumina and iron oxide. The more highly weathered soils or their clay fractions in warm-temperate, humid regions, and especially those in the tropics, generally have a low ratio.
- **Silt.** As a soil separate, individual mineral particles that range in diameter from the upper limit of clay (0.002 millimeter) to the lower limit of very fine sand (0.05 millimeter). As a soil textural class, soil that is 80 percent or more silt and less than 12 percent clay.
- **Siltstone.** Sedimentary rock made up of dominantly silt-sized particles.
- **Similar soils.** Soils that share limits of diagnostic criteria, behave and perform in a similar manner, and have similar conservation needs or management requirements for the major land uses in the survey area.
- **Site index.** A designation of the quality of a forest site based on the height of the dominant stand at an arbitrarily chosen age. For example, if the average height attained by dominant and codominant trees in a fully stocked stand at the age of 50 years is 75 feet, the site index is 75.

- **Slickensides.** Polished and grooved surfaces produced by one mass sliding past another. In soils, slickensides may occur at the bases of slip surfaces on the steeper slopes; on faces of blocks, prisms, and columns; and in swelling clayey soils, where there is marked change in moisture content.
- **Slick spot.** A small area of soil having a puddled, crusted, or smooth surface and an excess of exchangeable sodium. The soil generally is silty or clayey, is slippery when wet, and is low in productivity.
- **Slope.** The inclination of the land surface from the horizontal. Percentage of slope is the vertical distance divided by horizontal distance, then multiplied by 100. Thus, a slope of 20 percent is a drop of 20 feet in 100 feet of horizontal distance. In this survey, classes for simple slopes are as follows:

Nearly level	0 to 3 percent
Gently sloping	3 to 8 percent
Strongly sloping	8 to 15 percent
Moderately steep	15 to 25 percent
Steep	25 to 45 percent
Very steep	45 percent and higher

Classes for complex slopes are as follows:

Nearly level	0 to 3 percent
Undulating	3 to 8 percent
Rolling	8 to 15 percent
Hilly	15 to 25 percent
Steep	25 to 45 percent
Very steep	45 percent and higher

- **Sloughed till.** Water-saturated till that has flowed slowly downhill from its original place of deposit by glacial ice. It may rest on other till, on glacial outwash, or on a glaciolacustrine deposit.
- **Slow refill** (in tables). The slow filling of ponds, resulting from restricted permeability in the soil.
- **Soft bedrock.** Bedrock that can be excavated with trenching machines, backhoes, small rippers, and other equipment commonly used in construction.
- **Soil.** A natural, three-dimensional body at the earth's surface. It is capable of supporting plants and has properties resulting from the integrated effect of climate and living matter acting on earthy parent material, as conditioned by relief over periods of time.
- **Soil separates.** Mineral particles less than 2 millimeters in equivalent diameter and ranging between specified size limits. The names and sizes, in millimeters, of separates recognized in the United States are as follows:

Very coarse sand	2.0 to 1.0
Coarse sand	1.0 to 0.5
Medium sand	0.5 to 0.25
Fine sand	0.25 to 0.10
Very fine sand	0.10 to 0.05
Silt	0.05 to 0.002
Clay	less than 0.002

Solum. The upper part of a soil profile, above the C horizon, in which the processes of soil formation are active. The solum in soil consists of the A, E, and B horizons. Generally, the characteristics of the material in these horizons are unlike those of the material below the solum. The living roots and plant and animal activities are largely confined to the solum.

Stone line. A concentration of coarse fragments in a soil. Generally, it is indicative of an old weathered surface. In a cross section, the line may be one fragment or more thick. It generally overlies material that weathered in place and is overlain by recent sediment of variable thickness.

- **Stones.** Rock fragments 10 to 24 inches (25 to 60 centimeters) in diameter if rounded or 15 to 24 inches (38 to 60 centimeters) in length if flat.
- **Stony.** Refers to a soil containing stones in numbers that interfere with or prevent tillage.
- **Stripcropping.** Growing crops in a systematic arrangement of strips or bands that provide vegetative barriers to wind erosion and water erosion.
- Structure, soil. The arrangement of primary soil particles into compound particles or aggregates. The principal forms of soil structure are—platy (laminated), prismatic (vertical axis of aggregates longer than horizontal), columnar (prisms with rounded tops), blocky (angular or subangular), and granular. Structureless soils are either single grained (each grain by itself, as in dune sand) or massive (the particles adhering without any regular cleavage, as in many hardpans).
- **Stubble mulch.** Stubble or other crop residue left on the soil or partly worked into the soil. It protects the soil from wind erosion and water erosion after harvest, during preparation of a seedbed for the next crop, and during the early growing period of the new crop.
- **Subsoil.** Technically, the B horizon; roughly, the part of the solum below plow depth. **Subsoiling.** Tilling a soil below normal plow depth, ordinarily to shatter a hardpan or claypan.
- Substratum. The part of the soil below the solum.
- **Subsurface layer.** Any surface soil horizon (A, E, AB, or EB) below the surface layer. **Summer fallow.** The tillage of uncropped land during the summer to control weeds and allow storage of moisture in the soil for the growth of a later crop. A practice common in semiarid regions, where annual precipitation is not enough to produce a crop every year. Summer fallow is frequently practiced before planting winter grain.
- **Summit.** The topographically highest position of a hillslope. It has a nearly level (planar or only slightly convex) surface.
- **Supraglacial meltout till.** A general term for loose, relatively permeable, earthy material deposited during the downwasting of nearly static glacial ice, either contained within or accumulated on the surface of the glacier.
- **Surface layer.** The soil ordinarily moved in tillage, or its equivalent in uncultivated soil, ranging in depth from 4 to 10 inches (10 to 25 centimeters). Frequently designated as the "plow layer," or the "Ap horizon."
- **Surface soil.** The A, E, AB, and EB horizons, considered collectively. It includes all subdivisions of these horizons.
- **Talus.** Fragments of rock and other soil material accumulated by gravity at the foot of cliffs or steep slopes.
- **Taxadjuncts.** Soils that cannot be classified in a series recognized in the classification system. Such soils are named for a series they strongly resemble and are designated as taxadjuncts to that series because they differ in ways too small to be of consequence in interpreting their use and behavior. Soils are recognized as taxadjuncts only when one or more of their characteristics are slightly outside the range defined for the family of the series for which the soils are named
- **Terminal moraine.** A belt of thick glacial drift that generally marks the termination of important glacial advances.
- **Terrace.** An embankment, or ridge, constructed across sloping soils on the contour or at a slight angle to the contour. The terrace intercepts surface runoff so that water soaks into the soil or flows slowly to a prepared outlet. A terrace in a field

- generally is built so that the field can be farmed. A terrace intended mainly for drainage has a deep channel that is maintained in permanent sod.
- **Terrace** (geologic). An old alluvial plain, ordinarily flat or undulating, bordering a river, a lake, or the sea.
- **Texture, soil.** The relative proportions of sand, silt, and clay particles in a mass of soil. The basic textural classes, in order of increasing proportion of fine particles, are sand, loamy sand, sandy loam, loam, silt loam, silt, sandy clay loam, clay loam, silty clay loam, sandy clay, silty clay, and clay. The sand, loamy sand, and sandy loam classes may be further divided by specifying "coarse," "fine," or "very fine."
- **Thin layer** (in tables). Otherwise suitable soil material that is too thin for the specified use.
- **Till plain.** An extensive area of nearly level to undulating soils underlain by glacial till. **Tilth, soil.** The physical condition of the soil as related to tillage, seedbed preparation, seedling emergence, and root penetration.
- **Toeslope.** The position that forms the gently inclined surface at the base of a hillslope. Toeslopes in profile are commonly gentle and linear and are constructional surfaces forming the lower part of a hillslope continuum that grades to valley or closed-depression floors.
- **Topsoil.** The upper part of the soil, which is the most favorable material for plant growth. It is ordinarily rich in organic matter and is used to topdress roadbanks, lawns, and land affected by mining.
- **Trace elements.** Chemical elements, for example, zinc, cobalt, manganese, copper, and iron, in soils in extremely small amounts. They are essential to plant growth.
- **Upland.** Land at a higher elevation, in general, than the alluvial plain or stream terrace; land above the lowlands along streams.
- **Valley fill.** In glaciated regions, material deposited in stream valleys by glacial meltwater. In nonglaciated regions, alluvium deposited by heavily loaded streams.
- **Variegation.** Refers to patterns of contrasting colors assumed to be inherited from the parent material rather than to be the result of poor drainage.
- **Varve.** A sedimentary layer or a lamina or sequence of laminae deposited in a body of still water within a year. Specifically, a thin pair of graded glaciolacustrine layers seasonally deposited, usually by meltwater streams, in a glacial lake or other body of still water in front of a glacier.
- **Water bars.** Smooth, shallow ditches or depressional areas that are excavated at an angle across a sloping road. They are used to reduce the downward velocity of water and divert it off and away from the road surface. Water bars can easily be driven over if constructed properly.
- **Weathering.** All physical and chemical changes produced in rocks or other deposits at or near the earth's surface by atmospheric agents. These changes result in disintegration and decomposition of the material.
- **Well graded.** Refers to soil material consisting of coarse grained particles that are well distributed over a wide range in size or diameter. Such soil normally can be easily increased in density and bearing properties by compaction. Contrasts with poorly graded soil.
- Wilting point (or permanent wilting point). The moisture content of soil, on an ovendry basis, at which a plant (specifically a sunflower) wilts so much that it does not recover when placed in a humid, dark chamber.
- **Windthrow.** The uprooting and tipping over of trees by the wind.

Tables

Table 1.—Temperature and Precipitation
(Recorded in the period 1971-2000 at: JACKMAN, ME4086)

						 Precipitation					
Month	 Average	 Average daily	 Average			 Average number of growing degree	İ	will	more	Average Average number of days with 0.10 inch	total snowfall
		darry minimum 	 	temp. higher than	temp. lower	days* 	 			or more	
	 ^O F	 ^o f	 ^o f	 ^o f	 ^o f	 Units	 In	In	 In	 	 In
January	21.2	 -1.8	 9.7	 50	 -31	 1	2.84 2.84	1.63	4.01	 6	 26.0
February	25.2	0.0	1 12.6	, 51	 -28	 1	2.10	1.16	3.03) 5	1 19.9
March	35.1	1 10.9	23.0	 62	 -21	! ! 7	2.59	1.87	3.32	 7	 18.6
April	 46.9	25.2	 36.1	1 73	 4	 44	3.06	1.78	4.13	 7	 9.3
May	62.3	1 36.7	 49.5	I 85	 21	 303	3.33 3.33	1.79	4.72	 8	0.2
June	71.6	 47.1	 59.4	 88	 31	 579	3.97 3.97	2.69	5.07	 8	0.0
July	76.2	 52.2	 64.2	 91	 37	 748	4.19	2.48	5.79) 9	0.0
August	 74.7	 49.9	 62.3	1 89	 35	 690	3.81	2.29	5.08	 7	0.0
September	 65.6	 41.0	 53.3	 84	 26	1 399 	3.77 3.77	2.49	4.96	 8	I 0.0
October	52.7	31.2	 41.9	1 75	 16	 125	3.29 3.29	1.86	4.48	 7	 1.7
November	39.4	22.2	1 30.8	64	 -2	 22	3.37	2.02	4.51	 7	 10.1
December	I 26.5 	I 6.9 	I 16.7 	 51 	 -21 	 1 	2.97 2.97	1.93	3.87	I 7 	I 23.2
Yearly :	 	 -	 	 	 	 	 				 -
Average	 49.8	 26.8	 38.3	 	 	 			 	 	
Extreme	 97	 -44	 	 92	 -33 	 			 	 	
Total	 	 	 	 	 	 2,919 	 39.29 	34.72	43.86	l 86 	 109.1

Average number of days per year with at least 1 inch of snow on the ground: 124

^{*} A growing degree day is a unit of heat available for plant growth. It can be calculated by adding the maximum and minimum daily temperatures, dividing the sum by 2, and subtracting the temperature below which growth is minimal for the principal crops in the area (Threshold: 40.0 degrees F).

Table 2.—Freeze Dates In Spring and Fall (Recorded in the period 1971-2000 at: JACKMAN, ME4086)

	 		Temperature			
Probability	 24 ^O F or 1	.ower	 28	wer	 32 ⁰ F or 1 	.ower
Last freezing temperature in spring:	 		 		 	
1 year in 10 later than	May	9	May	29	 June	16
2 year in 10 later than	May	6	May	24	June	11
5 year in 10 later than	 April	29	May	15	I May	30
First freezing temperature in fall:	 		 		 	
1 yr in 10 earlier than	October	1	September	15	 September	4
2 yr in 10 earlier than	October	5	September	20	 September	9
5 yr in 10 earlier than	 October 	14	 September 	28	 September 	17

Table 3.—Growing Season (Recorded for the period 1971-2000 at: JACKMAN, ME4086)

	 Daily Minimum Temperature 					
Probability	 Higer than 24 ^O F 	 Higer than 28 ^O F 	 Higher than 32 ^O F 			
	 Days	 Days	Days			
9 years in 10	 148 -	 116	85			
8 years in 10	 154	 123	93			
5 years in 10	 167	 135	109			
2 years in 10	 180	 148	125			
1 year in 10	 187 	 154 	 133 			

Table 4.—Acreage and Proportionate Extent of the Soils

	Soil name	Acres	Doncont
ABE Abr	ı		Percent
	ram-Rock outcrop-Hermon association, 20 to 60 percent slopes	4,218	i 0.2
ACB Ada	ams-Croghan association, 1 to 8 percent slopes	6,903	-
BSC Bec	eket-Skerry association, 5 to 15 percent slopes	5,572	0.3
BSD Bec	eket-Skerry association, 10 to 30 percent slopes	8,556	
BSE Bec	eket-Hermon-Rawsonville association, 25 to 60 percent slopes	752	•
CAB Cab	oot-Howland association, 0 to 15 percent slopes	829	•
	arles-Cornish-Wonsqueak complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes esuncook-Elliottsville-Telos association, 2 to 15 percent slopes	15,692 5,588	-
	esuncook Elliottsville Telos association, 2 to 13 percent slopes	53,525	-
	esuncook-Telos association, 8 to 30 percent slopes	12,158	-
CNC Col	onel-Dixfield-Pillsbury association, 3 to 15 percent slopes	91,076	4.3
	Lonel-Pillsbury-Dixfield association, 1 to 8 percent slopes	84,439	4.0
	lonel-Pillsbury-Skerry association, 1 to 8 percent slopes	22,875	-
	onel-Skerry-Pillsbury association, 3 to 15 percent slopes	25,179	-
CTC Col	ton-Adams association, 5 to 15 percent slopes	13,946	-
CVC Col	ton-Hermon association, 5 to 15 percent slopes ton-Hermon association, 15 to 30 percent slopes	8,109 2,135	-
DEC Dan	aforth-Elliottsville association, 3 to 15 percent slopes	45,455	-
DED Dan	nforth-Elliottsville association, 15 to 30 percent slopes	10,098	•
DMC Dix	field-Colonel-Marlow association, 3 to 15 percent slopes	49,454	-
DTC Dix	field-Colonel-Rawsonville association, 3 to 15 percent slopes	81,834	3.9
EMC Ell	Liottsville-Monson complex, 5 to 15 percent slopes	66,586	-
EMD E11	liottsville-Monson complex, 10 to 30 percent slopes	48,324	-
EME Ell	liottsville-Monson complex, 25 to 60 percent slopes	5,954	-
ENE Enc	chanted-Mahoosuc association, 30 to 80 percent slopes	5,645 3,910	-
HSC Her	cmon-Skerry association, 5 to 15 percent slopes	32,449	-
HSD Her	mon-Skerry association, 12 to 30 percent slopes	5,271	•
HTC Her	mon-Rawsonville-Skerry association, 5 to 15 percent slopes	34,695	-
HTD Her	mon-Rawsonville-Skerry association, 12 to 30 percent slopes	19,453	0.9
HWB How	rland-Cabot association, 0 to 15 percent slopes	248	-
HYD How	vland-Plaisted association, 15 to 35 percent slopes	278	•
LAC Hog	gback-Abram complex, 4 to 25 percent slopes	15,323	-
LAE Hog	pback-Abram complex, 15 to 60 percent slopes pback-Rawsonville complex, 4 to 25 percent slopes	27,381 60,773	-
LTE Hog	pback Rawsonville complex, 4 to 25 percent slopes	48,989	•
MCC Mah	noosuc-Colonel-Pillsbury association, 1 to 16 percent slopes	867	-
MDD Mar	rlow-Dixfield association, 12 to 30 percent slopes	29,139	-
MED Mar	clow-Dixfield-Rawsonville association, 12 to 30 percent slopes	68,226	3.2
	sardis-Adams association, 1 to 16 percent slopes	22,612	1.1
	sardis-Adams association, 16 to 60 percent slopes	2,323	-
	clow-Hogback-Berkshire association, 25 to 45 percent slopes	12,167	-
	sardis-Danforth-Peacham association, 1 to 16 percent slopes	31,965 6,746	-
	nadnock Berkshire Rawsonville association, 3 to 10 percent slopes	9,614	-
•	narda-Burnham association, 1 to 8 percent slopes	63,990	-
	narda-Ricker association, 1 to 12 percent slopes	3,247	
MTB Mon	narda-Telos association, 1 to 8 percent slopes	135,809	6.4
	nson-Elliottsville-Ricker complex, 4 to 25 percent slopes	38,523	
	nson-Elliottsville-Ricker complex, 16 to 65 percent slopes	51,926	
	acham-Wonsqueak-Cabot association, 0 to 8 percent slopes	7	-
	llsbury-Peacham association, 1 to 8 percent slopes	28,588 19	
	aisted-Howland association, 15 to 35 percent slopes	4	•
	cker-Rock outcrop complex, 3 to 80 percent slopes	12,613	•
	cker-Saddleback-Rock outcrop complex, 20 to 60 percent slopes	21,359	
	ck outcrop-Ricker complex, 8 to 80 percent slopes	7,049	-
RUB Rou	undabout-Croghan association, 0 to 8 percent slopes	4,742	
	ddleback-Ricker complex, 10 to 50 percent slopes	18,518	
	ddleback-Ricker complex, 25 to 60 percent slopes	34,559	
	ddleback-Sisk-Rock outcrop association, 15 to 30 percent slopes ddleback-Sisk-Rock outcrop association, 20 to 45 percent slopes	10,481 12,138	

See footnote at end of table.

Table 4.—Acreage and Proportionate Extent of the Soils—Continued

Map symbol		Acres	 Percent
STC		8,635	0.4
SUC	Surplus-Bemis association, 5 to 15 percent slopes	9,136	0.4
SWD	Surplus-Sisk association, 12 to 30 percent slopes	16,471	0.8
TCC	Telos-Chesuncook association, 3 to 15 percent slopes	96,417	4.6
TEC	Telos-Chesuncook-Elliottsville association, 3 to 15 percent slopes	155,631	7.4
TMB	Telos-Monarda-Monson association, 1 to 12 percent slopes	100,857	4.8
TPB	Tunbridge-Plaisted association, 0 to 15 percent slopes	1,858	*
TPD	Tunbridge-Plaisted association, 15 to 35 percent slopes	1,896	*
W	Water bodies	110,042	5.2
WO	Wonsqueak and Bucksport soils, 0 to 1 percent slopes	62,975] 3.0
	Total	2,114,821	100.0

^{*} Less than 0.1 percent.

Table 5.-Forestland Productivity

	Potential prod	uctivi	tv	 I
Map symbol and		i i	- <u></u>	'
soil name	Common trees	Site	Volume	Trees to manage
	1	index	of wood	l
	1	I	_fiber	
	ļ.	!	cu ft/ac] :
	!	!	!	<u> </u>
Abram	 balsam fir	I I 33	l 1 57	l Linak nina
Abram	eastern hemlock	•	•	jack pine
	eastern hophornbeam-			!
	eastern white pine			1
	gray birch			i I
	jack pine			l
	paper birch	40	43	l
	red spruce			I
	scarlet oak			<u> </u>
	white spruce] 37	1 72	<u> </u>
Rock outcrop	 	 	 	!
	!		1	ļ
Hermon	eastern white pine			eastern white pine,
	red pine		•	European larch, red pine
	red spruce sugar maple		•	red pine
	white spruce		•	!
	 	i	, <u>-</u> 00	i I
ACB:	İ	i	I	i I
Adams	American beech		J 0	eastern white pine,
	eastern hemlock	•	•	European larch,
	eastern_white pine			red pine
	red maple] :
	sugar maple	61	43]
Croghan	 eastern white pine	, 65	143	, eastern white pine,
	red maple		J 0	European larch,
	sugar maple	55	29	Norway spruce
POG.	1	!	!	<u> </u>
BSC: Becket	 balsam fir	ı I 55	 114	ı eastern white pine,
Decket	eastern white pine		•	red pine, white
	paper birch		•	spruce
	sugar maple			i -
	white spruce	55	129	l
	I	I	I	I
Skerry	balsam fir		•	eastern white pine,
	eastern white pine			white spruce
	sugar maple white spruce		•]
		1 60	l 143	!
BSD:	İ	i	İ	
	balsam fir	55	114	eastern white pine,
	eastern white pine	69		red pine, white
	paper birch		•	spruce
	sugar maple		•	I
	white spruce	55 	129 	
Skerry	 balsam fir	 57	 114	ı eastern white pine,
	eastern white pine	80		white spruce
	sugar maple		•	l
	white spruce	60	143	[
BSE:	! 	! 	! 	
Becket	balsam fir	55	114	eastern white pine,
	eastern white pine			red pine, white
	paper birch		•	spruce
	sugar maple		•	
	white spruce	55	129]
	ı	ı	ı	I

Table 5.—Forestland Productivity—Continued

	Potential prod	uctivi	ty	<u> </u>
Map symbol and soil name	•	index	 Volume of wood fiber	i I
	 	 	cu ft/ac 	
BSE:	1	!		!
Hermon	- eastern white pine			eastern white pine,
	red pine red spruce		•	European larch, red pine
	sugar maple			l red brue
	white spruce		•	į
Rawsonville	 - American beech	 64	l 43	 balsam fir, easter:
	balsam fir		J 0	white pine, red
	eastern hemlock			spruce, Scotch
	paper birch			pine, tamarack,
	red maple red spruce			white spruce
	sugar maple			!
	white ash		•	i I
	white spruce		•	i İ
	yellow birch	55	29	 -
CAB:		İ	i .	!
Cabot	- balsam fir			eastern white pine,
	eastern arborvitae			white spruce
	eastern white pine			! !
	hemlock	•	•	! !
	red maple			i
	red spruce			İ
	sugar maple		•	I
	tamarack white spruce]
T1d	1	I	 	
Howland	- black spruce eastern white pine			eastern arborvitae, eastern white
	paper birch		•	pine, white spruce
	red spruce		•	p=e,
	white spruce		143	i I
CG:		! 	! 	!
Charles	- balsam fir	•	•	black spruce,
	black spruce			European larch,
	eastern white pine		•	red spruce, tamarack
	red maple	•	l 29	Camarack
	tamarack		•	į
Cornish	 - American elm	 	l I 0	 black spruce,
	balsam fir	55	114	European larch,
	eastern white pine			red spruce,
	gray birch			tamarack
	red maple red spruce			
CG:	1	 	 	
	- balsam fir		, I 0	
-	balsam poplar		•	I
	black spruce			I
	eastern arborvitae			l
	quaking_aspen			!
	red maple			I
	tamarack		1 0	i

Table 5.-Forestland Productivity-Continued

	Potential produ	uctivi	ty	l
Map symbol and soil name	•	index	 Volume of wood fiber	
	<u>'</u>	'——	cu ft/ac	'
	! !	!	Cu It/ac	! !
CHC:	! !	! !	! 	! !
	' balsam fir	, I 55	114	eastern white pine,
ones unes on	eastern white pine			red spruce, white
	red maple		•	spruce
	red spruce			
	sugar maple		29	I
	i	İ	İ	l
Elliottsville	American beech	55	29	eastern white pine,
	balsam fir	•	114	European larch,
	eastern white pine		•	red spruce,
	paper birch			tamarack, white
	red spruce		•	spruce
	sugar maple			
	white spruce			
	yellow birch	55 	29	
Telos	 balsam fir	, 53	100	 black spruce, red
	eastern white pine			spruce, white
	red maple		•	spruce
	red spruce			i -
	white spruce		129	l
	I	I	l	l
CHD:	I	I	l	l
	balsam fir		•	eastern white pine,
	eastern white pine			red spruce, white
	red maple			spruce
	red spruce		•	<u> </u>
	sugar maple	55	29] ;
Elliottsville	 American beech	ı I 55	 29	ı eastern white pine,
	balsam fir		•	European larch,
	eastern white pine			red spruce,
	paper birch		•	tamarack, white
	red spruce			spruce
	sugar maple	55	29	l
	white spruce	55	129	l
	yellow birch	55	29	<u> </u>
m.1			100	
Telos	balsam fir			black spruce, red
	eastern white pine red maple		•	spruce, white spruce
	red mapre red spruce		•	l sprace
	white spruce			i İ
	I	i	i	i
CKC:	I	I	l	l
Chesuncook	balsam fir	55	114	eastern white pine,
	eastern white pine			red spruce, white
	red maple			spruce
	red spruce			<u> </u>
	sugar maple	55	29	<u> </u>
Tolog	l lbalgam fir	1 E3	l I 100	l Iblack samuse med
Telos	balsam fir eastern white pine			black spruce, red spruce, white
	red maple			spruce, white spruce
	red spruce			,
	white spruce			
	Ī	I	l	l
CNC:	l	I	l	l
Colonel	balsam fir			black spruce,
	eastern white pine			eastern white
	paper birch			pine, European
	red maple			larch, tamarack
	red spruce	45	100	l i
	1	1	1	ı

Table 5.—Forestland Productivity—Continued

	Potential prod	Potential productivity		<u></u> !
Map symbol and soil name			 Volume of wood fiber	 Trees to manage
	İ	i	cu ft/ac	İ
	Į.	!	!	!
CNC: Dixfield	 balsam fir	I I 64	 129	 block cornso
DIXIIeId	eastern white pine		•	black spruce, eastern white
	paper birch		•	pine, European
	red spruce		114	larch
	sugar maple	62	43	!
Pillsbury	 balsam fir	I 51	I 100	। eastern white pine,
-	 eastern white pine			white spruce
	northern red oak	l 60	43	I
	red spruce		•	I
	sugar maple	55	29	1
CPB:	! 	! 	! 	!
Colonel	balsam fir			black spruce,
	eastern white pine		•	eastern white
	paper birch			pine, European
	red maple red spruce	•	•	larch, tamarack
	 	43	l 100	!
Pillsbury	balsam fir	51	100	eastern white pine,
	eastern white pine		•	white spruce
	northern red oak		•	!
	red spruce		•	1
	sugar maple	55 	29 	!
Dixfield	balsam fir	64	129	black spruce,
	eastern white pine	J 70	129	eastern white
	paper birch		•	pine, European
	red spruce		•	larch
	sugar maple	62 	43 	!
CRB:	Ĺ	İ	İ	İ
Colonel	balsam fir		•	black spruce,
	eastern white pine		•	eastern white
	paper birch red maple		•	pine, European larch, tamarack
	red spruce		•	
Di 11 aboure	 	=1	100	
Pillsbury	balsam fir eastern white pine		•	eastern white pine, white spruce
	northern red oak			white spiece
	red spruce		•	İ
	sugar maple	55	29	!
Skerry	 balsam fir	l 57	 114	 eastern white pine,
<u>-</u>	eastern white pine			white spruce
	sugar maple			i -
	white spruce	l 60	143	!
CSC:	1 	! 	: 	1
Colonel	balsam fir	54	100	 black spruce,
	eastern white pine	64		eastern white
	paper birch			pine, European
	red maple		•	larch, tamarack
	red spruce	45 	100 	!
Skerry	balsam fir	57	114	eastern white pine,
	eastern white pine		143	white spruce
	sugar maple			!
	white spruce	60	143	 -
	I	I	ı	I

Table 5.-Forestland Productivity-Continued

	Potential productivity			
Map symbol and soil name	•	•	 Volume of wood _fiber	•
	 	 	cu ft/ac]
CSC: Pillsbury	 balsam fir	 51	 100	 eastern white pine,
	eastern white pine northern red oak red spruce	60 47	43 100	white spruce
CTC:	sugar maple 	55 	29 	
	eastern white pine			eastern white pine,
	red pine red spruce		•	European larch, red pine
	sugar maple			red prie
	white spruce			į
Adams	 American beech	 	I I 0	 eastern white pine,
	eastern hemlock		J 0	European larch,
	eastern white pine			red pine
	red maple sugar maple			
CVC:	 	 	 	
Colton	eastern white pine	62	114	eastern white pine,
	red pine		•	European larch,
	red spruce sugar maple			red pine
	white spruce			!
Hermon	 eastern white pine	l 59	 100	 eastern white pine,
	red pine			European larch,
	red spruce		•	red pine
	sugar maple white spruce			
CVD:]]
	 eastern white pine	62	114	eastern white pine,
	red pine			European larch,
	red spruce			red pine
	sugar maple white spruce			!
Hermon	 eastern white pine	l 59	 100	 eastern white pine,
	red pine			European larch,
	red spruce			red pine
	sugar maple white spruce			
DEC:] !	 	 -] !
Danforth	 balsam fir	•		 eastern white pine,
	beech		•	red spruce, white
	eastern white pine paper birch		•	spruce
	red maple			i I
	red spruce		100	l
	sugar maple yellow birch		•	
	 American beech	I	İ	 eastern white nice
	balsam fir			eastern white pine, European larch,
	eastern white pine			red spruce,
	paper birch			tamarack, white
	red spruce		•	spruce
	sugar maple white spruce		•	!
	yellow birch		•	İ
	I	I	I	l

Table 5.—Forestland Productivity—Continued

	Potential prod	ıctivi	ty	 !
Map symbol and soil name		index 	Volume of wood	I I
	1	 	cu ft/ac	l I
DED:	i	! 	! 	!
Danforth	balsam fir	55	114	eastern white pine,
	beech	•	29	red spruce, white
	eastern white pine		•	spruce
	paper birch		•	
	red maple red spruce		•	l İ
	sugar maple		•	!
	yellow birch		•	I
	i -	l	l	İ
Elliottsville	American beech		•	eastern white pine,
	balsam fir		•	European larch,
	eastern white pine		•	red spruce,
	paper birch red spruce			tamarack, white spruce
	sugar maple		•	Spince
	white spruce		•	i
	yellow birch	55	29	l
	1	l	l	l
DMC:	!			<u> </u>
Dixfield	balsam fir		•	black spruce,
	eastern white pine paper birch		•	eastern white pine, European
	red spruce		•	larch
	sugar maple		•	İ
	i	ĺ	l	I
Colonel	balsam fir		•	black spruce,
	eastern white pine		•	eastern white
	paper birch		•	pine, European
	red maple red spruce		•	larch, tamarack
		, I	 I	i İ
Marlow	American beech	60	43	eastern white pine,
	balsam fir	58	114	red pine, white
	eastern white pine		•	spruce
	paper birch	•	•	 -
	red pine red spruce		•	! !
	sugar maple		•	!
	white ash		•	i
	white spruce	60	143	l
	yellow birch	60	43	I
	!	!	!	<u> </u>
DTC: Dixfield	 balsam fir	l I 64	I 129	 black spruce,
DIVITEIG	eastern white pine	•	•	eastern white
	paper birch		•	pine, European
	red spruce		•	larch
	sugar maple	62	43	l
	1	l		<u> </u>
Colonel	balsam fir	•	•	black spruce,
	eastern white pine paper birch			eastern white
	red maple		•	pine, European larch, tamarack
	red mapre red spruce		•	
	1	I	I	I

Table 5.-Forestland Productivity-Continued

	Potential prod	uctivi	ty	<u> </u>
Map symbol and soil name			 Volume	 Trees to manage
	!	•	of wood	!
	<u> </u>	·——	fiber	
	! !	! !	cu ft/ac 	! !
DTC:	i i	i	' 	'
	American beech	64	43	balsam fir, eastern
	balsam fir			white pine, red
	eastern hemlock		J 0	spruce, Scotch
	paper birch			pine, tamarack,
	red maple			white spruce
	red spruce		•	 -
	sugar maple white ash		•	! !
	white ash		•	! !
	yellow birch		•	
	 	 I	 I	i
EMC:	Ì	İ	Ī	İ
Elliottsville	American beech	55	29	eastern white pine,
	balsam fir			European larch,
	eastern white pine		•	red spruce,
	paper birch			tamarack, white
	red spruce sugar maple		•	spruce
	white spruce			! !
	yellow birch		•	'
	i .	i	i	i İ
Monson	balsam fir	52	100	 eastern white pine,
	eastern white pine	58	100	red spruce, white
	red spruce	40	•	spruce
	white spruce	58	129	<u>l</u>
TIME.	1	!	ļ	<u> </u>
EMD: Elliottsville	 American beech	ı I 55	I I 29	 eastern white pine,
EIIIOCCSVIIIe	balsam fir		•	European larch,
	eastern white pine			red spruce,
	paper birch			tamarack, white
	red spruce	47	100	spruce
	sugar maple	55	29	I
	white spruce		•	I
	yellow birch	55	29	<u> </u>
Mongon	l lbalgam fir	I I 52	l I 100	l Loogtown white nine
Monson	balsam fir eastern white pine			eastern white pine, red spruce, white
	red spruce			spruce
	white spruce			i -
	I .	I	l	l
EME:	I	I	I	I
Elliottsville	American beech			eastern white pine,
	balsam fir	•		European larch,
	eastern white pine			red spruce,
	paper birch red spruce			tamarack, white spruce
	sugar maple	•		, -pruce
	white spruce			I
	yellow birch		•	i İ
	I	I	l	I
Monson	balsam fir	•		eastern white pine,
	eastern white pine		•	red spruce, white
	red spruce		•	spruce
	white spruce	58	129	
	1	ı	ı	ı

Table 5.—Forestland Productivity—Continued

	Potential prod	uctivi	ty	!
Map symbol and soil name		-	 Volume of wood	•
	<u> </u>	!	fiber	
		1	cu ft/ac	
ENE:	i	i	' 	'
Enchanted	American mountainash			red spruce
	balsam fir	-		<u> </u>
	mountain maple paper birch			!
	red spruce			İ
	striped maple			<u> </u>
	yellow birch		0	<u> </u>
Mahoosuc	 American mountainash	 	I 0	!
	balsam fir			i İ
	mountain maple			l
	paper birch			
	red spruce	24 	29 	!
ESD:	i	i	I	İ
Enchanted	American mountainash			red spruce
	balsam fir			
	mountain maple paper birch			!
	red spruce			i İ
	striped maple			l
	yellow birch		0	<u> </u>
Saddleback	 balsam fir	। । 36	ı I 57	 red spruce, white
2444254511	mountain maple	-	: _	spruce
	paper birch			l
	red spruce			 -
	striped maple yellow birch			!
1100 ·		!	!	<u> </u>
HSC: Hermon	 eastern white pine	I I 59	I I 100	 eastern white pine
	red pine			European larch,
	red spruce		•	red pine
	sugar maple	-		
	white spruce	45 	100 	!
Skerry	balsam fir	57	114	eastern white pine,
	eastern white pine		•	white spruce
	sugar maple		•	
	white spruce	1 60 1	143 	!
HSD:	i	i	İ	İ
Hermon	eastern white pine	-		eastern white pine
	red pine red spruce			European larch,
	sugar maple	-	•	red pine
	white spruce		•	į
Skower	 halaam fir	57	114	
Skerry	balsam fir eastern white pine			eastern white pine white spruce
	sugar maple	•	•	
	white spruce	60	143	 -
HTC:	1	1	 	
	 eastern white pine	I 59	1 100	ı eastern white pine
	red pine			European larch,
	red spruce		•	red pine
	sugar maple white spruce		•	
	I write spruce	43 	1 100	1 1

Table 5.-Forestland Productivity-Continued

	Potential prod	uctivi	ty	<u> </u>
Map symbol and soil name			 Volume of wood fiber	
		!	cu ft/ac	
HTC:	 	 	l I	
Rawsonville	American beech			balsam fir, eastern
	balsam fir			white pine, red
	eastern hemlock paper birch		-	spruce, Scotch pine, tamarack,
	red maple			white spruce
	red spruce			<u> </u>
	sugar maple white ash		•	
	white spruce			i I
	yellow birch	55	29	<u> </u>
Skerry	 balsam fir	l I 57	 114	 eastern white pine,
-	eastern white pine			white spruce
	sugar maple			Ī
	white spruce	60 	143	
HTD:	! 	<u>'</u>	! 	!
	eastern white pine		-	eastern white pine,
	red pine			European larch,
	red spruce sugar maple			red pine
	white spruce		•	İ
	<u> </u>		l	l
	American beech balsam fir			balsam fir, eastern white pine, red
	eastern hemlock			spruce, Scotch
	paper birch			pine, tamarack,
	red maple red spruce			white spruce
	sugar maple			
	white ash		•	I
	white spruce		•	
	yellow birch	55 	29 	
Skerry	balsam fir	57	114	eastern white pine,
	eastern white pine		•	white spruce
	sugar maple white spruce		•	
	İ	İ	İ	İ
HWB:	 		42	
	black spruce eastern white pine		•	eastern arborvitae, eastern white
	paper birch		•	pine, white spruce
	red spruce			
	white spruce	60 	143 	l I
Cabot	 balsam fir	i	0	eastern white pine,
	eastern arborvitae			white spruce
	eastern white pine			
	hemlock	•	•	'
	red maple		•	<u> </u>
	red spruce sugar maple			İ
	tamarack		•	i I
	white spruce			l
HYD:]
	 black spruce	 46	 43	 eastern arborvitae,
	eastern white pine	67	114	eastern white
	paper birch			pine, white spruce
	red spruce white spruce			!
	ı -	I	I	I

Table 5.—Forestland Productivity—Continued

	Potential prod	uctivi	ty	<u> </u>
Map symbol and soil name	·		 Volume of wood _fiber	•
	İ	i	cu ft/ac	i
HYD:		1	 -	 -
	 - eastern white pine	ı I 66	 114	ı eastern white pine,
	paper birch		•	European larch,
	red pine			white spruce
	red spruce			<u> </u>
	white spruce	58 	129 	
LAC:	i	i	İ	i İ
Hogback	- American beech	•		balsam fir, eastern
	balsam fir			white pine, Norway
	eastern white pine northern red oak			spruce, red spruce
	paper birch			!
	red spruce			İ
	sugar maple			<u>l</u>
	white spruce			<u> </u>
	yellow birch		J 0	
Abram	' - balsam fir	, 33	, 57	 jack pine
	eastern hemlock			Ī
	eastern hophornbeam-			<u> </u>
	eastern white pine			
	gray birch jack pine			
	paper birch			!
	red spruce			Ī
	scarlet oak			l
	white spruce	37	72	
LAE:		<u> </u>	! 	!
Hogback	- American beech	i	0	 balsam fir, eastern
	balsam fir			white pine, Norway
	eastern white pine			spruce, red spruce
	northern red oak paper birch			
	red spruce			!
	sugar maple	50	29	Ī
	white spruce			<u> </u>
	yellow birch		J 0	
Abram	 - balsam fir	ı I 33	ı I 57	ı jack pine
	eastern hemlock			İ
	eastern hophornbeam-			l
	eastern white pine		•	
	gray birch jack pine			
	paper birch			!
	red spruce		57	İ
	scarlet oak	•	•	l
	white spruce	37	72	<u> </u>
LTC:		i	' 	'
	- American beech	i	i 0	balsam fir, eastern
	balsam fir	•		white pine, Norway
	eastern white pine		•	spruce, red spruce
	northern red oak paper birch		•	
	red spruce			i İ
	sugar maple		•	I
	white spruce	55	•	l
	yellow birch		1 0	

Table 5.-Forestland Productivity-Continued

	Potential produ	uctivi	tv	<u> </u>
Map symbol and soil name	Common trees	 Site index	Volume	
	<u> </u>	'	cu ft/ac	! <u></u>
	i	i		
LTC:	İ	ĺ	l	l
Rawsonville	American beech			balsam fir, eastern
	balsam fir			white pine, red
	eastern hemlock	•	•	spruce, Scotch
	paper birch			pine, tamarack,
	red maple red spruce			white spruce
	sugar maple		•	I I
	white ash		•	i İ
	white spruce		129	i İ
	yellow birch		29	l
	1	I	I	l
LTE:	!	l	!	<u> </u>
Hogback	American beech			balsam fir, eastern
	balsam fir			white pine, Norway
	eastern white pine northern red oak		•	spruce, red spruce
	paper birch	•		!
	red spruce			
	sugar maple			i İ
	white spruce	55	129	l
	yellow birch		0	l
P	13		1	 }
Rawsonville	American beech balsam fir			balsam fir, eastern
	eastern hemlock			white pine, red spruce, Scotch
	paper birch			pine, tamarack,
	red maple			white spruce
	red spruce			-
	sugar maple	l 60	43	I
	white ash			I
	white spruce		•	<u> </u>
	yellow birch	l 55	29	
MCC:	1	! !	! 	!
Mahoosuc	 American mountainash		i 0	'
	balsam fir		•	i İ
	mountain maple		J 0	l
	paper birch		0	l
	red spruce	24	29	<u> </u>
Colonel	 balsam fir		100	 block common
COTONET	eastern white pine	•		black spruce,
	paper birch			eastern white pine, European
	red maple		•	larch, tamarack
	red spruce		100	·
		<u> </u>		<u> </u>
Pillsbury	balsam fir			eastern white pine,
	eastern white pine			white spruce
	northern red oak]
	sugar maple		•	!
		 I	. =- 	I
MDD:	I	I	l	I
Marlow	American beech			eastern white pine,
	balsam fir			red pine, white
	eastern white pine		•	spruce
	paper birch]
	red pine red spruce			1
	sugar maple		•	!
	white ash		•	
	white spruce			l
	yellow birch	J 60	43	l
	1	l	l	I

 ${\tt Table \ 5.-Forestland \ Productivity-Continued}$

Potential productivity soil name	i l
	i l
MDD:	I
MDD:	1C
Dixfield	
Dixfield	i
paper birch	 black spruce,
red spruce	eastern white
Sugar maple	pine, European
MED: Marlow	larch
Marlow	1
Marlow	ļ.
balsam fir	
eastern white pine	eastern white pine red pine, white
paper birch	spruce
red pine	l opiuse
sugar maple	i
white ash 67 43 white spruce 60 143 yellow birch 60 143 yellow birch 60 43 yellow birch 60 43	İ
white spruce 60 143 yellow birch 60 43	I
yellow birch 60 43	1
Dixfield	!
eastern white pine 70 129 paper birch 62 72 red spruce 54 114 sugar maple 62 43	<u> </u>
eastern white pine 70 129 paper birch 62 72 red spruce 54 114 sugar maple 62 43	
paper birch	black spruce, eastern white
red spruce	pine, European
Sugar maple	larch
Rawsonville	1
balsam fir 0 eastern hemlock 0 paper birch 0 paper birch 0 paper birch 0 red maple 0 red spruce 45 100 sugar maple 60 43 white ash 55 129 yellow birch 55 29	i
eastern hemlock 0 paper birch 0 red maple 0 red spruce 45 100 sugar maple 60 43 white ash 55 129 yellow birch 55 29	balsam fir, easter
paper birch	white pine, red
red maple	spruce, Scotch
red spruce 45 100 sugar maple 60 43 white ash 67 43 white spruce 55 129 yellow birch 55 29	pine, tamarack,
sugar maple 60 43 white ash 67 43 white spruce 55 129 yellow birch 55 29	white spruce
white ash 67 43 white spruce 55 129 yellow birch 55 29 yellow birch 55 29	l i
white spruce 55 129 yellow birch 55 29	
yellow birch 55 29	<u> </u>
MKC:	i
Masardis	i
eastern arborvitae	1
eastern white pine 60 100 paper birch 55 57 red pine 52 86 red spruce 45 100 sugar maple 55 29 white spruce 48 100 yellow birch 55 29 Adams American beech 0 eastern hemlock 0	eastern white pine
paper birch 55 57 red pine 52 86 red spruce 45 100 sugar maple 55 29 white spruce 48 100 yellow birch 55 29 Adams American beech 0 eastern hemlock 0	red pine, white
red pine 52 86 red spruce 45 100 sugar maple 55 29 white spruce 48 100 yellow birch 55 29 	spruce
red spruce 45 100 sugar maple 55 29 white spruce 48 100 yellow birch 55 29 	1
sugar maple 55 29 white spruce 48 100 yellow birch 55 29 Adams American beech 0 eastern hemlock 0	
white spruce 48 100 yellow birch 55 29 Adams American beech 0 eastern hemlock 0	i
yellow birch 55 29 	i
eastern hemlock 0	1
eastern hemlock 0	1
	eastern white pine
eastern white pine 66 114	European larch,
	red pine
red maple 0 sugar maple 61 43	
	<u> </u>
MKD:	i
Masardis balsam fir 55 114	eastern white pine
eastern arborvitae 55 86	red pine, white
eastern white pine 60 100	spruce
paper birch 55 57	I
red pine 52 86	!
red spruce 45 100	Į.
sugar maple 55 29	
white spruce 48 100 yellow birch 55 29	
yellow birch 55 29	-

Table 5.-Forestland Productivity-Continued

Man armbal and	Potential prod	uctivi	ty	
Map symbol and soil name			 Volume of wood fiber	•
	!	!	cu ft/ac	
MKD:	 	 	 	
Adams	American beech	i	I 0	eastern white pine
	eastern hemlock			European larch,
	eastern white pine		•	red pine
	sugar maple			İ
ILE:	 	 	 	
Marlow	American beech	60	43	eastern white pine
	balsam fir	•	•	red pine, white
	eastern white pine		•	spruce
	paper birch red pine		•	!
	red spruce		•	i I
	sugar maple		•	l
	white ash		•	l
	white spruce		•	<u> </u>
	yellow birch	60 	43 	I I
Hogback	American beech	•		•
	balsam fir	•		white pine, Norwa
	eastern white pine northern red oak		•	spruce, red spruc
	paper birch		•	i
	red spruce	42	l 86	I
	sugar maple		•	I
	white spruce		: _	<u> </u>
	yellow birch	 	0 	!
Berkshire	balsam fir	l 60	114	balsam fir, easter
	eastern white pine		•	white pine, red
	paper birch red pine		•	pine, white sprud
	red pine		•	!
	sugar maple		•	i I
	white ash		43	İ
	white spruce		•	l
	yellow birch	55 	29 	
IMC:	<u>.</u>		İ	İ
Masardis	balsam fir eastern arborvitae	•		eastern white pine
	eastern white pine			red pine, white spruce
	paper birch			
	red pine			İ
	red spruce			l
	sugar maple			<u> </u>
	white spruce yellow birch			
Danfanth	 heleom fir		114	
Danforth	balsam fir beech		•	eastern white pine red spruce, white
	eastern white pine			spruce
	paper birch			i - İ
	red maple			<u> </u>
	red spruce			<u> </u>
	sugar maple yellow birch			
	I STICH DILGH	_	29 	'

Table 5.—Forestland Productivity—Continued

	Potential prod	uctivi	ty	<u> </u>
Map symbol and soil name		lindex	 Volume of wood _fiber	
	1	 	cu ft/ac] !
MMC:	i I		! 	!
Peacham	black spruce			
	eastern arborvitae			 -
	eastern white pine European alder			l I
	red maple			
	red spruce		j 0	İ
	tamarack		1 0	1
MINC:	! 	! !	! 	
Monadnock	eastern white pine	63	114	eastern white pine
	northern red oak		•	red pine, white
	red pine		•	spruce
	white spruce	55 	129	
Berkshire	balsam fir		•	balsam fir, easter:
	eastern white pine			white pine, red
	paper birch red pine			pine, white spruc
	red pine red spruce		•	!
	sugar maple		•	i İ
	white ash	62	43	l
	white spruce		•	<u> </u>
	yellow birch	55 	29 	
Rawsonville	American beech	64	43	balsam fir, easter:
	balsam fir	•	•	white pine, red
	eastern hemlock			spruce, Scotch
	paper birch red maple			pine, tamarack, white spruce
	red spruce			
	sugar maple			l
	white ash			<u> </u>
	white spruce yellow birch			
		33 	29	!
MND:	İ	İ	İ	İ
Monadnock	eastern white pine			eastern white pine
	northern red oak			red pine, white spruce
	white spruce		•	
Daulahi wa	 }-1	I 60		
Berkshire	eastern white pine			balsam fir, easter: white pine, red
	paper birch			pine, white spruce
	red pine		114	l
	red spruce			 -
	sugar maple white ash			İ
	white spruce		•	!
	yellow birch			İ
Rawsonville	 American beech	l I 64	 43	 balsam fir, easter:
	balsam fir		•	white pine, red
namoonviiie				spruce, Scotch
Nambon VIIIC	eastern hemlock		1 0	
Nansonville	eastern hemlock paper birch		0	pine, tamarack,
Nanosii III	eastern hemlock paper birch red maple	 	I 0 I 0	= :
Nanosii III	eastern hemlock paper birch red maple red spruce	 45	0 0 100	pine, tamarack, white spruce
	eastern hemlock paper birch red maple	 45 60	0 0 100 43	pine, tamarack,
	eastern hemlock paper birch red maple red spruce sugar maple	 45 60 67 55	0 0 100 43 43	pine, tamarack, white spruce

Table 5.-Forestland Productivity-Continued

	Potential produ	ıctivi	ty	<u> </u>
Map symbol and soil name			 Volume	•
	1		of wood	
	<u> </u>	·	<u>fiber</u> cu ft/ac	<u> </u>
	! !	! 	leu It/ae I	!
MOB:	i i	i i	I	1
	balsam fir	45	86	balsam fir, black
	black spruce	44	43	spruce, eastern
	eastern arborvitae		J 0	white pine,
	eastern white pine		•	tamarack, white
	paper birch		•	spruce
	quaking aspen red maple] :
	red maple	-		I I
	sugar maple	-	•	!
	white spruce			i I
	i	j	i i	i İ
Burnham	American elm	48	J 0	black spruce
	eastern arborvitae	-	72	l
	eastern white pine		•	<u> </u>
	red maple		•] !
	white spruce	44 	86 	
MRB:	i	i	i	
Monarda	balsam fir	45	l 86	balsam fir, black
	black spruce	44	43	spruce, eastern
	eastern arborvitae	-		white pine,
	eastern_white_pine			tamarack, white
	paper birch		•	spruce
	quaking aspen]
	red maple red spruce			I I
	sugar maple			i İ
	white spruce		114	İ
Ricker	 balsam fir	l I 20	l 57	
	paper birch		•	!
	red spruce			i I
	yellow birch			İ
MTB:	 	 	 	<u> </u>
	 balsam fir	45	86	 balsam fir, black
	black spruce	44	43	spruce, eastern
	eastern arborvitae			white pine,
	eastern white pine	-		tamarack, white
	paper birch		•	spruce
	quaking aspen] :
	red maple red spruce			I I
	sugar maple			i İ
	white spruce			İ
то1од	 balsam fir	E2	 100	 black oppuse ====
	paisam fir		•	black spruce, red spruce, white
	red maple			spruce, white
	red spruce	-	•	. <u>.</u>
	white spruce			l
MVC:	 	 	 	
	 balsam fir	l 52	 100	ı eastern white pine,
	eastern white pine			red spruce, white
	red spruce	40	86	spruce
	white spruce		1	!
	I	I	l	I

Table 5.—Forestland Productivity—Continued

	Potential produ	uctivi	ty	<u> </u>
Map symbol and soil name	Common trees	 Site	 Volume of wood fiber	•
	Ī	i	cu ft/ac	Ī
MVC:	1	 	 	
Elliottsville	American beech	' 55	, 29	 eastern white pine,
	balsam fir		•	European larch,
	eastern white pine		•	red spruce,
	paper birch red spruce			tamarack, white spruce
	sugar maple			
	white spruce		•	!
	yellow birch	55 	29	İ
Ricker	 balsam fir	 20	, 57	
	paper birch			l
	red spruce			
	yellow birch	 	0 	I
MVE:	İ	İ	İ	İ
	balsam fir			eastern white pine,
	eastern white pine red spruce			red spruce, white spruce
	white spruce			
	l -	I	I	I
Elliottsville	American beech balsam fir		•	eastern white pine,
	eastern white pine		•	European larch, red spruce,
	paper birch			tamarack, white
	red spruce			spruce
	sugar maple white spruce		•]]
	yellow birch		•	!
	<u> </u>		!	l
	balsam fir paper birch		•	
	red spruce			
	yellow birch			İ
DGA .		ļ	l	
PCA: Peacham	 black spruce	! 	I I 0	l
	eastern arborvitae			İ
	eastern white pine]
	European alder red maple			İ
	red spruce			!
	tamarack	I	J 0	I
Wonsqueak	 balsam fir	l 	l I 0	
Wollsqueak	balsam poplar		•	
	black spruce			İ
	eastern arborvitae			
	quaking aspen red maple			l I
	tamarack			'
	!	I	I]
PCA: Cabot	 balsam fir	l I	I I 0	 eastern white pine,
	eastern arborvitae		•	eastern white pine, white spruce
	eastern white pine		0	<u>-</u> I
	elm			
	hemlock red maple			1
	red spruce			
	sugar maple	56	29	<u> </u>
	tamarack white spruce]
		i I	143	i I

Table 5.-Forestland Productivity-Continued

	Potential produ	uctivi	tv	
Map symbol and	i	1	l	
soil name	Common trees	Site	 Volume	Trees to manage
3322	•	•	of wood	•
	i		fiber	
	i	'——	cu ft/ac	
	İ	İ	İ	
PPB:	l	I	I	
Pillsbury	balsam fir	51	100	eastern white pine,
	eastern white pine	J 60	100	white spruce
	northern red oak	•	•	
	red spruce	-	•	
	sugar maple	55	29	
	l	!		
	black spruce			
	eastern arborvitae			
	eastern white pine European alder			
	red maple			
	red spruce			
	tamarack			
	I	i	i	
PSB:	i	İ	I	
	 eastern white pine	66	114	eastern white pine,
	paper birch			European larch,
	red pine	66	114	white spruce
	red spruce	47	100	
	white spruce	58	129	l
	I	Ι .	l _	
	black spruce		•	eastern arborvitae,
	eastern_white_pine			eastern white
	paper birch		•	pine, white spruce
	red spruce		•	
	white spruce	60	143	
PSD:	! !	! !	! !	
	 eastern white pine	ı I 66	 114	 eastern white pine,
	paper birch			European larch,
	red pine		•	white spruce
	red spruce		•	
	white spruce		129	
	I	I	I	
Howland	black spruce	46	43	eastern arborvitae,
	eastern white pine	67	114	eastern white
	paper birch			pine, white spruce
	red spruce		•	
	white spruce	60	143	
	!	!	!	
RRF:	l lbalgam fir	I 20	 57	
Ricker	paper birch	20 		
	red spruce			
	yellow birch			,
		i	I	,
Rock outcrop				
-	I	I	I	
RSE:	I	I	I	
Ricker			•	
	paper birch			
	red spruce			
	yellow birch		J 0	
	1		! 	<u>.</u>
Saddleback			•	red spruce, white
	mountain maple			spruce
	paper birch			
	red spruce		•	
	striped maple			1
		i +2-3 I	, 23 	
Rock outcrop			i	
	i	I	i	·
	•	•	•	•

Table 5.-Forestland Productivity-Continued

	,			
	Potential prod	uctivi	ty	!
Map symbol and	!	!	!	!
soil name			Volume	=
	I	index	of wood	l
	l	l	fiber	l
	I	I	cu ft/ac	I
	l	I	l	I
RTF:	I	I	l	I
Rock outcrop				I
	I	I	l	I
	balsam fir		•	
	paper birch			I
	red spruce	20	29	I
	yellow birch		J 0	I
	I	I	I	I
RUB:	!	!	!	!
	balsam fir		•	balsam fir, eastern
	eastern white pine		•	white pine,
	gray birch			European larch,
	hemlock	•	•	white spruce
	red maple		•	<u> </u>
	red spruce		•	I
	tamarack			I
	white spruce	55	129	!
C h		l 65	142	
	eastern white pine			eastern white pine,
	red maple			European larch,
	sugar maple	55	29	Norway spruce
SRD:	 	!	!	
	 balsam fir	ı I 36	ı I 57	 red spruce, white
	mountain maple		•	: · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	-			spruce
	paper birch			! !
	red spruce		•]
	striped maple yellow birch			! !
	Jerrow Brien	1 -25	1 23	!
Ricker	 balsam fir	I 20	I 57	: ===
	paper birch		•	i I
	red spruce			i I
	yellow birch			i I
	i	İ	İ	İ
SRE:	l	I	I	l
Saddleback	balsam fir	36	J 57	red spruce, white
	mountain maple		J 0	spruce
	paper birch	45	43	l
	red spruce	35	72	l
	striped maple		J 0	l
	yellow birch	45	29	I
	I	I	l	l
	balsam fir		J 57	I
	paper birch		J 0	I
	red spruce		29	I
	yellow birch		1 0	I
	!	!	!	!
SSD:		1		
	balsam fir		•	red spruce, white
	mountain maple			spruce
	paper birch			!
	red spruce		•	I
	striped maple]
	yellow birch	45	29]
Sisk	 American mountainash	ı I	I I 0	 red spruce
	balsam fir		:	l
	paper birch		•	! !
	red spruce			! !
		, 33 I	, , <u>,</u>	'
Rock outcrop	i			,
<u>*</u>	İ	İ		

Table 5.-Forestland Productivity-Continued

	Potential prod	ıctivi	ty	<u> </u>
Map symbol and soil name			 Volume of wood fiber	
		<u> </u>	cu ft/ac	
SSE:	 	 	 	
	 balsam fir	36	57	red spruce, white
	mountain maple			spruce
	paper birch			
	red spruce striped maple]
	yellow birch			
	Ī	İ	i İ	l
	American mountainash			red spruce
	balsam fir paper birch		•	1
	red spruce]
		33	, . <u>-</u>	·
Rock outcrop	 	 	 	
STC:	İ	I	I	i İ
-	balsam fir	•	•	eastern white pine,
	eastern white pine		•	white spruce
	sugar maple white spruce		•	l I
	 			·
Becket	balsam fir	55		eastern white pine,
	eastern_white_pine			red pine, white
	paper birch sugar maple			spruce
	white spruce		•	
	i -	İ	i İ	l
	American beech		•	balsam fir, eastern
	balsam fir eastern hemlock	•	•	white pine, red spruce, Scotch
	paper birch			pine, tamarack,
	red maple			white spruce
	red spruce			l
	sugar maple			
	white ash white spruce		•	<u> </u>
	yellow birch			i I
arra	<u> </u>	!	!	
SUC: Surplus	 American mountainash	 	I I 0	 red spruce
=	balsam fir		•	,
	paper birch	l	j 0	I
	red spruce	30	57	
Bemis	 balsam fir	ı I 31	ı I 57	
	paper birch			İ
	red spruce	28		l
	yellow birch		j 0	1
SWD:	! !	! 	!]
	 American mountainash	i	, i 0	red spruce
	balsam fir		57	I
	paper birch			
	red spruce	30 	57]]
Sisk	 American mountainash		, I 0	red spruce
	balsam fir	35	57	<u> </u>
	paper birch			
	red spruce	35 	72 	l İ
	1	'	•	1

Table 5.-Forestland Productivity-Continued

	Potential produ	uctivi	ty	<u> </u>
Map symbol and soil name		-	 Volume of wood	 Trees to manage
	İ	İ	fiber	İ
	ı	ı——	cu ft/ac	
	!	!	!] :
TCC:	 balsam fir	l I 53	100	 block ammiga mad
Telos	eastern white pine		•	black spruce, red spruce, white
	red maple			spruce
	red spruce			i -
	white spruce	55	129	I
Chagungaal	 boloom fin	==	111	 townhito mino
	balsam fir eastern white pine	-		eastern white pine, red spruce, white
	red maple		-	spruce
	red spruce			i -
	sugar maple	55	29	l
	!	!		<u> </u>
TEC:	 boloom fin		100	 black common mad
	balsam fir eastern white pine		•	black spruce, red spruce, white
	red maple	-		spruce white
	red spruce		•	<u>-</u>
	white spruce		129	1
	I	•	l	I
	balsam fir		•	eastern white pine,
	eastern white pine red maple			red spruce, white
	red maple			spruce
	sugar maple		•	i İ
	I	l	l	l
	American beech	-	•	eastern white pine,
	balsam fir	-		European larch,
	eastern white pine paper birch		-	red spruce, tamarack, white
	red spruce			spruce
	sugar maple		•	<u>-</u>
	white spruce	55	129	l
	yellow birch	55	29	<u> </u>
marp.	! !	!] :
TMB: Telos	 balsam fir	ı I 53	 100	 black spruce, red
	eastern white pine		•	spruce, white
	red maple	55	29	spruce
	red spruce		•	l
	white spruce	55	129	<u> </u>
Monarda	 balsam fir	I I 45	I 86	 balsam fir, black
	black spruce			spruce, eastern
	eastern arborvitae			white pine,
	eastern white pine	66	114	tamarack, white
	paper birch			spruce
	quaking aspen]
	red maple red spruce]
	sugar maple			!
	white spruce		-	
	I -	I	l	l
	balsam fir			eastern white pine,
	eastern white pine			red spruce, white
	red spruce white spruce		•	spruce
		. 55 I	, <u></u> ,	

Table 5.-Forestland Productivity-Continued

	Potential prod	uctivi	ty	<u> </u>
Map symbol and soil name	Common trees	-	 Volume of wood fiber	•
		i I	cu ft/ac	
TPB:	i	i	i	İ
Tunbridge	- balsam fir	-		balsam fir, eastern
	eastern white pine		•	white pine, red
	northern red oak			spruce, Scotch
	paper birch			pine, tamarack,
	red spruce		•	white spruce
	sugar maple white ash		•	! !
	•	•	•	! !
	white spruce		•	
	yellow birch	55 	29	!
Plaisted	eastern white pine		114	 eastern white pine,
	paper birch	62	72	European larch,
	red pine		114	white spruce
	red spruce	47	100	I
	white spruce	58	129	!
TPD:	-	 	 	
	- balsam fir		0	 balsam fir, eastern
1 dilb21 dgc	eastern white pine			white pine, red
	northern red oak	-	•	spruce, Scotch
	paper birch			pine, tamarack,
	red spruce			white spruce
	sugar maple		•	I
	white ash		43	İ
	white spruce	-	129	İ
	yellow birch		29	İ
				!
Plaisted	- eastern_white_pine		•	eastern white pine,
	paper_birch		•	European larch,
	red pine		•	white spruce
	red spruce		•	! !
	white spruce	58 	129 	!
WO:	i	i	i i	i i
Wonsqueak	- balsam fir		J 0	
	balsam poplar		1 0	I
	black spruce	20	29	I
	eastern arborvitae	-		I
	quaking_aspen			ļ.
	red maple			1
	tamarack		J 0	<u> </u>
Bucksport	 - balsam fir	I I 30	ı 57	'
-	black spruce	-		I
	eastern arborvitae	•	•	I
	gray birch	•	•	I
	red maple			I
	tamarack		J 0	I
		١	·	l

Table 6.—Forestland Haul Roads, Log Landings, and Soil Rutting

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

and soil name	of map	Pct. Limitations affec of construction o map haul roads and unit log landings		Suitability fo log landings 	r	Soil rutting hazard 	
	i 	Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features	
ABE:	 	 	 	 	 	l	1
Abram				Poorly suited Slope	-	Slight Low Strength	10.38
Rock outcrop	25 	 Not rated 	 	 Not rated 		 Not rated 	
Hermon		Slope	1.00	Slope		 Slight Low Strength 	 0.08
ACB:	į	<u> </u>	į	i	į	i	į
Adams	•	•		Moderately suited Sandiness 		_	10.38
Croghan			•	Moderately suited Wetness 	i	Moderate Wetness Low Strength	 0.58 0.38
BSC: Becket		•	0.17	-	10.50	 Slight Low Strength Wetness	 0.38 0.17
Skerry			10.50		10.50	 Moderate Wetness Low Strength	 0.58 0.38
BSD:	 	 	 	 	 	 	1
Becket		Slope	10.50	Poorly suited Slope Wetness	11.00	 Slight Low Strength Wetness	 0.38 0.17
Skerry		Wetness	10.50	 Poorly suited Slope Wetness	11.00	 Moderate Wetness Low Strength	 0.58 0.38
BSE:	 	 	 	 		 	
Becket	50 		11.00		1.00	Slight Low Strength Wetness	 0.38 0.17
Hermon	 20 	Slope	1.00	 Poorly suited Slope Rock fragments		 Slight Low Strength 	1 10.08
Rawsonville	 15 	Slope		 Poorly suited Slope 	 1.00	 Slight 	
CAB: Cabot	 70 	Wetness		 Poorly suited Wetness 	 1.00	 Severe Wetness 	 0.75

Table 6.—Forestland Haul Roads, Log Landings, and Soil Rutting—Continued

and soil name	•	construction of	£	Suitability fo log landings	r	Soil rutting hazard	
	map	•		1] 	
	unit		177.7	!	177.7		177.7
	!	Rating class and					Value
	!	limiting features	!	limiting features	!	limiting features	-!
CAR.	!	! !	!	!	!] ;	!
CAB: Howland	1 15	 	!		!		!
HOWIANG	1 12	•		Moderately suited	-	Moderate	10 50
	!			•	10.50	•	10.58
	! !	Low strength	10.50	Wetness	10.50	<u> </u>	!
CG:	! !	! !	! !	! !	<u> </u>	! !	1
Charles	1 45	l Severe	! !	 Poorly suited	<u> </u>	 Severe	<u> </u>
onarres	1 -20	•		-	•	Wetness	10.75
	i	·		•	11.00	•	1
	i		10.50		1	! 	i
	i	l now screngen	1 0 . 3 0 I	I	<u> </u>	! 	i
Cornish	I 15	Severe	i I	Poorly suited	i	 Severe	i
	, <u>-</u> 0	•		•		Wetness	10.75
	i	·			11.00	•	1
	i		10.50		1	! 	i
	i	l now screngen	:	! 	<u> </u>	! 	i
Wonsqueak	I 15	I Severe	•	•	i	 Severe	i
nonoqueun	1 -0			•	•	Wetness	0.92
	i	-		-	11.00	-	10.52
	;	•	10.92		1	! !	<u> </u>
	i	l we chess	1	I	<u> </u>	! 	i
CHC:	i		i	i	i	! 	i
Chesuncook	I 40	' Moderate	i	 Moderately suited	i	Moderate	i
	-0	•		-		Wetness	10.58
	i			-	10.50	•	1
	i	l	1	1	1	i İ	i
Elliottsville	I 25	Moderate	i	Moderately suited	i	Slight	i
	i	Restrictive layer		-	10.50		i
	i	-	0.50	=	i	1	i
	i	I	i	i i	i	i	i
Telos	15	Moderate	i İ	Poorly suited	i	Severe	i
	i			-	11.00	Wetness	10.75
	i		0.50		i	I	i
	i	i İ	İ	İ	i	i I	i
CHD:	ĺ	l	l	İ	ĺ	l	İ
Chesuncook	40	Moderate	I	Poorly suited	I	Moderate	1
	I	Wetness	0.50	Slope	1.00	Wetness	10.58
	I	Slope	0.50	Wetness	10.50	I	1
	I	I -	I	I	I	I	1
Elliottsville	30	Severe	I	Poorly suited	I	Slight	1
	I	Restrictive layer	1.00	Slope	1.00	I -	1
	İ	Slope	0.50	i -	ĺ		i
	İ	i -	İ	İ	ĺ		i
Telos	15	Moderate	I	Poorly suited	I	Severe	1
	I	Wetness	0.75	Wetness	11.00	Wetness	10.75
	İ	Low strength	0.50	Slope	0.50		i
	I	Ī	I	I -	I	l	1
CKC:	I	l	I	l	1	l	1
Chesuncook	45	Moderate	I	Poorly suited	1	Moderate	1
	1	Slope	0.50	Slope	1.00	Wetness	10.58
	I	Wetness	0.50	Wetness	0.50		1
	I	I	l	I	1		1
Telos	40	•	I	Poorly suited	I	Severe	1
	l	Wetness	0.75	Wetness	1.00	Wetness	10.75
	I	Slope	0.50	Slope	1.00		1
	I	I	l	I	1		1
CNC:	I	I	l	I	1		1
Colonel	45	Moderate	I	Poorly suited	I	Severe	1
	I	Wetness	0.67	Wetness	1.00	Wetness	10.75
	l	I	l	Slope	10.50	Low Strength	10.38

Table 6.—Forestland Haul Roads, Log Landings, and Soil Rutting—Continued

and soil name	Pct. Limitations affecting of construction of map haul roads and unit log landings		f	Suitability fo log landings 		Soil rutting hazard	
	! !	Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features	Value
CNC: Dixfield			 0.50	-	0.50	 Moderate Wetness Low Strength	 0.58 0.38
Pillsbury				Wetness	11.00	 Severe Wetness Low Strength	 0.75 0.38
CPB: Colonel	 40 	•		 Poorly suited Wetness 		 Severe Wetness Low Strength	 0.75 0.38
Pillsbury				 Poorly suited Wetness 	•	 Severe Wetness Low Strength	 0.75 0.38
Dixfield	•	•		•	0.50	 Moderate Wetness Low Strength	 0.58 0.38
CRB: Colonel	 40 	•		 Poorly suited Wetness 	•	 Severe Wetness Low Strength	 0.75 0.38
Pillsbury	 30 			-	•	 Severe Wetness Low Strength	 0.75 0.38
Skerry	 15 		 0.50 	•	10.50	 Moderate Wetness Low Strength	 0.58 0.38
CSC: Colonel	 50 	•	 0.67	Wetness	-	 Severe Wetness Low Strength	 0.75 0.38
Skerry	 20 	 Moderate Wetness 	 0.50	 Moderately suited Slope Wetness		 Moderate Wetness Low Strength	 0.58 0.38
Pillsbury	 15 		 0.75 	 Poorly suited Wetness 	 1.00 	 Severe Wetness Low Strength	 0.75 0.38
CTC: Colton	 40 	 Slight 	 	-	 0.50 0.50	•	 0.08
Adams	 35 		 0.50 	•	0.50 0.50		 0.38

Table 6.—Forestland Haul Roads, Log Landings, and Soil Rutting—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	haul roads and		Suitability for log landings 		Soil rutting hazard 	
	•	Rating class and		Rating class and limiting features	-	•	-
CVC:	<u> </u>		i	 		 	
Colton	 - 40 	 Slight 		 Moderately suited Slope Sandiness		Low Strength	 0.08
Hermon	•	•		 Moderately suited Slope Rock fragments		Low Strength	 0.08
CVD:	1	 	 	 	1	 	1
Colton	- j 55 	•	0.50	Poorly suited Slope Sandiness	-	Slight Low Strength 	 0.08
Hermon		Slope	0.50	 Poorly suited Slope Rock fragments	•	 Slight Low Strength 	 0.08
DEC:	1	! 	! 	! 		 	
Danforth	•		0.50	Moderately suited Slope Rock fragments	 0.50 0.50	I	
Elliottsville	•	 Moderate Restrictive layer Low strength	0.50	_	 0.50 	_	
DED:	i	i I	i	i I	i	' 	i
Danforth	- 55 	Slope	0.50	-	 1.00 0.50		
Elliottsville	•	Restrictive layer			 1.00 	 Slight 	
DMC: Dixfield	i - 40 	•		 Moderately suited Slope Wetness		 Moderate Wetness Low Strength	 0.58 0.38
Colonel	 - 25 			 Poorly suited Wetness Slope		 Severe Wetness Low Strength	 0.75 0.38
Marlow	 - 20 	•	 0.17 	 Moderately suited Slope Wetness	-	Low Strength	 0.38 0.17
DTC:	1	 	 	 	1	 	1
Dixfield	- i 30 	•	 0.50 	Moderately suited Slope Wetness	0.50	Moderate Wetness Low Strength	 0.58 0.38
Colonel	 - 25 	•		 Poorly suited Wetness Slope	11.00	 Severe Wetness Low Strength	 0.75 0.38
Rawsonville	 - 25	 Moderate Restrictive layer		 Moderately suited Slope	 0.50	 Slight 	

Table 6.—Forestland Haul Roads, Log Landings, and Soil Rutting—Continued

and soil name		Limitations affec construction o haul roads and	£	Suitability fo log landings		Soil rutting hazard	
	unit	•		i		i i	
	•	Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features	-	Rating class and limiting features	-
EMC: Elliottsville		 Moderate Restrictive layer Low strength	0.50	-	 0.50	 Slight 	
Monson	•	 Severe Restrictive layer Low strength	11.00	•	 0.50 	 Slight 	
EMD: Elliottsville	 40 	Restrictive layer		Slope	 1.00	 Slight 	
Monson		Restrictive layer		Slope	 1.00	 Slight 	
EME: Elliottsville	 60 		1.00	Slope	 1.00	 Slight 	
Monson	 20 	Slope		Slope	 1.00	 Slight 	
ENE: Enchanted	 50 	Slope	11.00	•	11.00		
Mahoosuc	 20 			-	-	 Slight Low Strength	 0.08
ESD: Enchanted	l I	Slope	0.50 0.50	Slope Rock fragments	11.00		
Saddleback	 15 	Restrictive layer		Slope	 1.00 	 Slight 	
HSC: Hermon	 60 		 0.50	-	 0.50 0.50	•	 0.08
Skerry	 15 		I 0.50 	 Moderately suited Wetness Slope 	 0.50 0.50		 0.58 0.38
HSD: Hermon	 45 	•	 0.50 0.50	•	 1.00 0.50	•	 0.08

Table 6.—Forestland Haul Roads, Log Landings, and Soil Rutting—Continued

and soil name	of	•	£	Suitability fo	r	Soil rutting hazard	
	map unit	•		! !			
	unii c 	' 		 Rating class and limiting features	-	Rating class and limiting features	Value
	ı	I	ı	I	1		1
HSD: Skerry	 30 	Wetness	0.50	 Poorly suited Slope Wetness	11.00	 Moderate Wetness Low Strength	 0.58 0.38
	İ	i -	İ	İ	İ	İ	İ
HTC:		<u> </u>	!	<u> </u>	!		!
Hermon	40 	•		•		Low Strength	 0.08
Rawsonville	 25 	Restrictive layer		· •	 0.50	 Slight 	
Skerry	 15 			•	10.50	 Moderate Wetness Low Strength	 0.58 0.38
HTD:]]]]		1	
Hermon	, 55 	Slope	0.50	•	-	Slight Low Strength 	 0.08
Rawsonville	 15 	Restrictive layer		Slope	 1.00	 Slight 	
Skerry	 15 	Wetness	0.50	 Poorly suited Slope Wetness	11.00	 Moderate Wetness Low Strength	 0.58 0.38
HWB:]]	!	İ	!
Howland	, 55 	Wetness	10.50	•	-	Wetness	 0.58
Cabot	 30 	Wetness		•	•	 Severe Wetness 	 0.75
HYD:	! 	! 	i i	! 	i		i
Howland	65 	Slope	0.50	Poorly suited Slope Wetness	 1.00 0.50		 0.58
Plaisted	I 20 	Slope	0.50	 Poorly suited Slope Wetness	 1.00 0.50	•	 0.17
TAC.		<u> </u>	I	 -	!		1
LAC: Hogback	 40 	Restrictive layer		Slope	 0.50	 Slight 	 - - -
Abram	 25 	 Severe Restrictive layer		•	 0.50	 Slight Low Strength	 0.38

Table 6.—Forestland Haul Roads, Log Landings, and Soil Rutting—Continued

Map symbol and soil name		construction of haul roads and	haul roads and		Suitability for log landings 		
	•	Rating class and		Rating class and limiting features			
LAE: Hogback			11.00	•	 1.00	 Slight 	
Abram				 Poorly suited Slope 		 Slight Low Strength 	 0.38
LTC: Hogback		Restrictive layer		-	 1.00	 Slight 	
Rawsonville		 Moderate Restrictive layer Low strength	0.50	•	 0.50 	 Slight 	
LTE: Hogback	 40 	Slope		Slope	 1.00	 Slight 	
Rawsonville	İ	Slope		Slope	 1.00 	 Slight 	
MCC: Mahoosuc	 - 40 -	 Slight 	 	 Moderately suited Slope		 Slight Low Strength	 0.08
Colonel	 25 	•		Wetness	11.00	 Severe Wetness Low Strength	 0.75 0.38
Pillsbury	 15 			 Poorly suited Wetness 	•	 Severe Wetness Low Strength	 0.75 0.38
MDD: Marlow	•	Slope	0.50	•	11.00	 Slight Low Strength Wetness	 0.38 0.17
Dixfield	 - 40 	Slope	 0.50 0.50	•	•	 Moderate Wetness Low Strength 	 0.58 0.38
MED: Marlow	 50 	Slope	0.50	 Poorly suited Slope Wetness	11.00	 Slight Low Strength Wetness	 0.38 0.17
Dixfield	 25 	Slope	 0.50 0.50	-	11.00	 Moderate Wetness Low Strength	 0.58 0.38
Rawsonville	 15 	Restrictive layer		-	 1.00 	 Slight 	

Table 6.—Forestland Haul Roads, Log Landings, and Soil Rutting—Continued

		 Limitations affec construction o		Suitability fo	r	 Soil rutting	
	of			log landings		hazard	
	map	•		1		! •	
	unit	' 	177- 1		177-1	l	Value
	İ	Rating class and limiting features		limiting features		limiting features	
MIKC:	 	 	1	 	1	 	1
Masardis	I 70	Slight	i	 Moderately suited	i	Slight	i
	İ			· =		Low Strength	10.38
Adams	 15	 Moderate	! 	 Moderately suited		 Slight	
	I	Sandiness	0.50	Slope	0.50	Low Strength	10.38
	1	 	1	Sandiness	0.50] !	1
MKD:	İ	! 	İ		i	' 	i
Masardis	•	•		-		Slight	1
	 	Slope 	1.00 	Slope	1.00 	Low Strength 	0.38
Adams	25	Severe	i	Poorly suited	į	Slight	i
	I	Slope	1.00	-		Low Strength	10.38
	 	 	1	Sandiness	0.50 	 	1
MLE:	i	İ	i	i	i	i İ	i
Marlow	•			-		Slight	
	1	•		•		Low Strength Wetness	10.38
	! 	Wetness 	10.17 I	Wetness	l . 30	wethess	0.17
Hogback	25	Severe	I	Poorly suited	I	Slight	1
		•		•	11.00	<u> </u>	1
	 	Low strength	0.50 	 	!	 	
Berkshire	15	Severe	i	 Poorly suited	i	' Slight	i
	l	Slope	11.00	Slope	11.00	Low Strength	10.38
MMC:	 	 	 	 	 	 	1
Masardis	40	Slight	İ	Moderately suited	İ	Slight	İ
			Į .	Slope	10.50	Low Strength	10.38
Danforth	 25	 Moderate	l I	 Moderately suited	i	। Slight	
	i	Stoniness		· •	0.50	•	i
		<u> </u>		Rock fragments	10.50	<u> </u>	1
Peacham	20	 Moderate	i I	 Poorly suited	i	 Severe	i
	I	Wetness	0.75	Ponding	1.00	Wetness	10.75
	•	•	•	•	10.50	<u> </u>	!
	! 	Low strength 	0.50 	! 	i	! 	i
MNC:	Ι	l	l	l	I	l	1
Monadnock	25	Slight	1	Moderately suited Slope	 0.50	Slight Low Strength	 0.38
	! 	! 		Slope	I	How Strength	1
Berkshire	25	Slight	I	Moderately suited	-	Slight	1
	 	 	 	Slope	0.50 	Low Strength	0.38
Rawsonville	25	 Moderate	i	 Moderately suited	i	' Slight	i
	I	Restrictive layer	0.50	Slope	0.50	l	1
	1	Low strength	0.50	 	1] !	1
MND:		' 				! 	i
Monadnock	25			Poorly suited		Slight	1
		Slope	1.00	Slope	11.00	Low Strength	10.38
Berkshire	ı 25	 Severe	! 	 Poorly suited	<u> </u>	 Slight	1
	İ	•	11.00	-	1.00	•	0.38
	I	I	I	I	I	I	1

Table 6.—Forestland Haul Roads, Log Landings, and Soil Rutting—Continued

and soil name	of	Limitations affec construction o haul roads and	£	, Suitability fo log landings 	r	Soil rutting hazard	
		log landings		i		1	
	•	Rating class and		Rating class and limiting features	-	· -	-
	!	! :	!	!	!		!
MND: Rawsonville	 25 			•	 1.00	 Slight 	
		Restrictive layer	10.50	 -		 	1
MOB:	! 	! 	! !	! 	<u> </u>		i
Monarda	50	Moderate	İ	Poorly suited	i	Severe	i
	I	Wetness	0.75	Wetness	11.00	Wetness	10.75
	I	Stoniness	0.50	Rock fragments	10.50	Low Strength	10.08
	l	Low strength	0.50	l	l	l	1
Decree have		 	!		!		!
Burnham	•	•		-	-	Severe Wetness	10.83
	•			Rock fragments	-		10.63
	•		10.50	•	l		i
	i	,	İ	İ	i	i İ	i
MRB:		<u> </u>	ļ .	<u> </u>	ļ		1
Monarda				•	-	Severe	!
	!			•	•	Wetness	10.75
	!			Rock fragments	10.50	Low Strength	10.08
	:	Low strength	U.SU 	 	1	 	1
Ricker	i i 35	ı Severe	i i	 Moderately suited	i	 Slight	i
		Restrictive layer				Low Strength	0.38
	I	Ī	l	I -	l	·	1
MTB:	!	<u> </u>	!	<u> </u>	!		!
Monarda	•	•		-	-	Severe	!
	•				-	Wetness	10.75
	•		10.50 10.50	Rock fragments	10.50	Low Strength	10.08
	;	l now scrength	10.50 I	! 	<u> </u>		i
Telos	35	 Moderate	i	Poorly suited	i	Severe	i
	I	Wetness	0.75	Wetness	1.00	Wetness	10.75
	l	Low strength	0.50	l	l	l	1
1570	!	 -	!	<u> </u>			!
MVC: Monson	I 30	 Severe	! !	 Moderately suited	! !	l ISliaht	1
Honson		Restrictive layer		-	0.50	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	i
	•	Low strength		•			i
	I	l	I	l	1		1
Elliottsville	20	•		Moderately suited		Slight	I
	!	Restrictive layer		-	10.50	<u> </u>	!
	!	Low strength	10.50	 	 		!
Ricker	1 20	l Isevere	! !	 Poorly suited	! !	। Slight	<u> </u>
	i	Restrictive layer		•	11.00	•	0.38
	Ì		0.50		İ	l	i
	I	l	l	l	l	l	1
MVE:		<u> </u>	!	<u> </u>	!		!
Monson	1 30	Severe		Poorly suited		Slight	1
	 	-	1.00 0.50	Slope 	1.00 	 	1
	i		, 5.50 I		i		i
Elliottsville	20	Severe	İ	Poorly suited	İ	Slight	İ
	l	Slope		Slope	11.00	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1
	l	Low strength	0.50	l	l	I	1
5 1.1			!	 	!		!
Ricker	20 	Severe		Poorly suited		Slight Low Strongth	10 30 I
	I	Slope	11.00	Slope	1.00	Low Strength	0.38

Table 6.—Forestland Haul Roads, Log Landings, and Soil Rutting—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map	construction o haul roads and	f	Suitability fo log landings	r	Soil rutting hazard	
	unit 	' 	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
PCA: Peacham	 60 	 Moderate Wetness Stoniness Low strength	 0.75 0.50 0.50	Rock fragments	 1.00 0.50	•	 0.75
Wonsqueak	 15 	 Severe Low strength Wetness		 Poorly suited Ponding Wetness	 1.00 1.00	•	 0.92
Cabot	 15 	 Moderate Wetness Low strength 	 0.75 0.50		 1.00 	 Severe Wetness 	 0.75
PPB: Pillsbury	 45 	 Moderate Wetness 	 0.75	 Poorly suited Wetness 	 1.00	 Severe Wetness Low Strength	 0.75 0.38
Peacham	 25 	 Moderate Wetness Stoniness Low strength	 0.75 0.50 0.50	Rock fragments	 1.00 0.50	•	 0.75
PSB: Plaisted	 60 	 Moderate Low strength Wetness	 0.50 0.17	Slope	 0.50 0.50	•	 0.17
Howland	 20 	 Moderate Wetness Low strength	 0.50 0.50	Slope	 0.50 0.50	•	 0.58
PSD: Plaisted	 65 	 Moderate Slope Wetness	 0.50 0.17	•	 1.00 0.50	•	 0.17
Howland	 15 	 Moderate Slope Wetness	 0.50 0.50	•	 1.00 0.50	•	 0.58
RRF: Ricker	 45 	 Severe Slope	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	 Poorly suited Slope	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	 Slight Low Strength	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Rock outcrop	 25 	 Not rated 	 	 Not rated 	 	 Not rated 	
RSE: Ricker	 4 5 	 Severe Slope Stoniness	 1.00 0.50	•	 1.00 0.50	•	 0.38
Saddleback	 15 	 Severe Slope Low strength	 1.00 0.50	-	 1.00	 Slight 	
Rock outcrop	 15 	 Not rated 		 Not rated 	 	 Not rated 	

Table 6.—Forestland Haul Roads, Log Landings, and Soil Rutting—Continued

and soil name	Pct. Pct. of map	construction of	£	Suitability fo log landings 	r	Soil rutting hazard 	
	unit 	log landings Rating class and limiting features		 Rating class and limiting features		 Rating class and limiting features	
RTF: Rock outcrop	 50	 Not rated 	 	 Not rated 		 Not rated 	
Ricker	•			 Poorly suited Slope 		 Slight Low Strength 	 0.38
RUB: Roundabout	 65 	Wetness		•	•	 Severe Wetness 	 0.75
Croghan	•	•		•	10.50	 Moderate Wetness Low Strength 	 0.58 0.38
SRD: Saddleback	 50 	Restrictive layer		Slope	 1.00	 Slight 	
Ricker	 20 			-	-	 Slight Low Strength	 0.38
SRE: Saddleback	 40 	Slope		 Poorly suited Slope 	 1.00	 Slight 	
Ricker	 35 	•		-	-	 Slight Low Strength	1 10.38
SSD: Saddleback	 35 	Restrictive layer		-	 1.00	 Slight 	
Sisk	 30 	Slope	0.50	 Poorly suited Slope Wetness	 1.00 0.50		 0.17
Rock outcrop	 15 	 Not rated 	 	 Not rated 	 	 Not rated 	
SSE: Saddleback	 30 	Slope	 1.00 0.50	-	 1.00	 Slight 	
Sisk	 30 	 Severe Slope	 1.00	 Poorly suited Slope		 Slight Wetness 	 0.17
Rock outcrop	 15 	İ	İ	 Not rated	İ	' Not rated 	

Table 6.—Forestland Haul Roads, Log Landings, and Soil Rutting—Continued

and soil name	of	•	f	Suitability fo log landings	r	Soil rutting hazard	
	map	haul roads and		I		I	
	unit	log landings		I		l	
	1	Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features	-	Rating class and limiting features	Value
	¦		¦		¦		-¦
STC:	i	i İ	i	i	i	İ	i
Skerry	40	Moderate	I	Moderately suited	1	Moderate	1
	I	Wetness	0.50	•	•	Wetness	10.58
	!	 -	!	Slope	10.50	Low Strength	10.38
Becket	1 25	 Cliabe	1	 Moderately suited	!	 Slight	!
Becket				-	•	Low Strength	10.38
	i	l Mechess	10.17	-	-	Wetness	10.17
	i	i	i		1		1
Rawsonville	20	Moderate	i	Moderately suited	i	 Slight	i
	l	Restrictive layer	0.50	Slope	10.50	I	1
	I	Low strength	0.50	I	1	I	1
aa	!	<u> </u>	!	!	!	<u> </u>	!
SUC: Surplus	 55	 Moderate	 	 Poorly suited		 Severe	1
Surprus	1 22		•	Wetness	•	Wetness	10.75
	i			Slope	10.50		10.75
	i	,	i	 I	i	i i	i
Bemis	30	Moderate	Ì	Poorly suited	İ	Severe	Ì
	I	Wetness	0.83	Wetness	1.00	Wetness	10.83
	l	•	•	Rock fragments	0.50	•	1
	!	Low strength	10.50	Slope	10.50	 -	!
SWD:	!	 	!	 	!		
Surplus	I I 40	 Moderate	! !	 Poorly suited	i	 Severe	1
bulpius	1 -20			Wetness	•	Wetness	0.75
	i	•		Slope	11.00	•	i
	Ì	i -	İ	i -	İ	l	Ì
Sisk	35	Moderate	l	Poorly suited		Slight	1
	I	·	10.50	-	-	Wetness	0.17
	!	Wetness	10.17	Wetness	10.50		!
TCC:	!	! !	! !	! !	!	İ	!
Telos	I 55	ı Moderate	l I	 Poorly suited	i	ı Severe	<u> </u>
10105	1	•		-		Wetness	10.75
	i		0.50		0.50	·	i
	I	I	I	I	1		1
Chesuncook	30	•		Moderately suited	-	Moderate	1
	ļ	•	10.50	•	-	Wetness	10.58
	l i	Low strength	10.50	Wetness	10.50	 	
TEC:	i	! !	! !	! !	<u> </u>	! 	<u> </u>
Telos	I 35	' Moderate	i	Poorly suited	i	 Severe	i
	į			Wetness	11.00	·	0.75
	I	Low strength	0.50	Slope	10.50		1
	1	!	I	!	1	<u> </u>	1
Chesuncook	30	•		Moderately suited	-	Moderate	10 50
	!	•	0.50 0.50	•	0.50 0.50	·	10.58
	i	l now scrength	10.50 I	Welless	10.50	! 	<u> </u>
Elliottsville	20	Moderate	i	 Moderately suited	i	, Slight	i
	I	Restrictive layer		-	0.50	•	İ
	l	Low strength	0.50	I	I	l	1
	ļ	!	Į.	!	!	!	1
TMB:		 	I	 Page Page	!		!
Telos	ı 25 ı	•		Poorly suited Wetness	 1.00	Severe Wetness	I 0.75
	I I	•	10.75	•	1 T . UU	l werness	10.75
		, non norenden	, 5.50	•	•	•	

Table 6.—Forestland Haul Roads, Log Landings, and Soil Rutting—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	of map	haul roads and	f	Suitability fo log landings	r	Soil rutting hazard 	
	unit	' <u></u>				l	
	 	Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features		-	
	-¦	1	¦	1	'		-¦
TMB:	i	i	i	i	i	i İ	i
Monarda	20	Moderate	I	Poorly suited	1	Severe	1
	1	Wetness	0.75	Wetness	1.00	Wetness	10.75
	ļ.	Low strength	10.50	!	!	Low Strength	10.08
Monson	I ·I 20	 Severe	 	 Moderately suited	1	 Slight	
	•	Restrictive layer		-	10.50	_	i
	i	Low strength		•	i	İ	i
TPB:	1		Į .		!		
Tunbridge	I I 45	 Moderate	l I	 Moderately suited	!	l Isliaht	1
Tumbilage		Restrictive layer			10.50	•	i
	i	-	10.50	-	1	i	i
	i	l	U.SU	i i	i	! 	i
Plaisted	25	Moderate	i	Moderately suited	i	 Slight	İ
	1	Low strength	0.50	Slope	10.50	Wetness	10.17
	!	Wetness	10.17	Wetness	10.50	<u>!</u>	!
TPD:	1	 	 	 		 	
Tunbridge	40	Moderate	i	Poorly suited	i	Slight	i
-					11.00	•	i
	İ	Restrictive layer	0.50	i -	i	İ	İ
Plaisted	.1 25	 Moderate	 	 Poorly suited	 	 Slight	
riaisted	1 23	•			11.00	•	10.17
	;			•	10.50		10.17
	i		1		1	i I	i
W:	1100	137.1	!	137.1	!		1
Water	1	NOT rated 	! 	Not rated 	¦	Not rated 	
	İ	İ	i	İ	i	İ	İ
WO:	l i	 	 	 		 	1
Wonsqueak	I 50	' Severe	i	 Poorly suited	i	 Severe	i
1	i				•	Wetness	10.92
	i	•	•	•	11.00	•	i
	I	·	0.92	•	I	I	1
Bucksport	 40	 Severe	 	 Poorly suited	 	 Severe	1
Ducksport	1 -10	•		-	11.00	•	10.92
	;	•	•	•	11.00	•	10.92
	i	1	U.J.	1	1	i	i
	-'	'	'	'	'	' 	-'

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation.

The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	or off-trail eros		Hazard of erosi on roads and tra 		Suitability for r (natural surfac 		Potential for seedling mortality 	
	ļ	·	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features	Value
ABE:	1] 	! !	 	1]]	!
Abram	 25 	 Moderate Slope/erodibility	•	 Severe Slope/erodibility		 Poorly suited Slope	11.00	 Moderate Soil reaction	10.50
Rock outcrop	 25 	 Not rated 	! ! !	 Not rated 	! 	 Not rated 	 	 Not rated 	
Hermon	 25 	•	•	 Severe Slope/erodibility 		•	•	 Moderate Soil reaction 	 0.50
ACB:		! 	! 	! 	! 	I I		I 	1
Adams	60 	Slight 	 	Slight 	 	Moderately suited Sandiness	 0.50	Low 	
Croghan	 20 	 Slight 	 	 Slight 	 	 Moderately suited Wetness	 0.50	 Low 	
BSC:	1	 	 	 	 	I I	 	l 	1
Becket	4 5 	Slight 	 	Severe Slope/erodibility 			 0.50 0.50		 0.50
Skerry	 40 	 Slight 	 	 Severe Slope/erodibility 	•		•	 Moderate Soil reaction 	 0.50
BSD:	1	 	 	 	 	 		 	1
Becket	50 	•	•	Severe Slope/erodibility 		•	•	Moderate Soil reaction 	 0.50
Skerry	 30 	 Moderate Slope/erodibility	•	 Severe Slope/erodibility		•	 1.00 0.50		 0.50

Table 7.-Forestland Management-Continued

and soil name	Pct. of map	or off-trail erosion	Hazard of erosi on roads and tra		Suitability for r (natural surfac		Potential for seedling mortali	
	unit 	' 	 e Rating class and limiting features	Value	 Rating class and limiting features		 Rating class and limiting features	Value
BSE: Becket	 50 	 Severe	 Severe Slope/erodibility 		 Poorly suited Slope Wetness	 1.00 0.50	•	 0.50
Hermon	 20 	 Severe Slope/erodibility 0.75 	 Severe Slope/erodibility 		 Poorly suited Slope Rock fragments	•	 Moderate Soil reaction 	 0.50
Rawsonville	 15 	 Very severe	 Severe Slope/erodibility		 Poorly suited Slope	 1.00	 Moderate Soil reaction	1 10.50
CAB: Cabot	 70 	 Slight 	 Moderate Slope/erodibility		 Poorly suited Wetness		 High Wetness	 1.00
Howland	 15 		 Moderate Slope/erodibility 		 Moderately suited Slope Wetness	•	 Moderate Soil reaction 	 0.50
CG: Charles	 45 		 Slight 	 	 Poorly suited Flooding Wetness		 High Wetness 	 1.00
Cornish	 15 		 Slight 	 	 Poorly suited Flooding Wetness	•	 High Wetness 	 1.00
Wonsqueak	 15 		 Slight 	 	 Poorly suited Flooding Wetness		 High Wetness 	 1.00
CHC: Chesuncook	 40 	 Slight 	 Severe Slope/erodibility 				 Moderate Soil reaction 	 0.50
CHC: Elliottsville	 25 	 Slight 	 Severe Slope/erodibility		 Moderately suited Slope		 Moderate Soil reaction	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Telos	 15 		 Moderate Slope/erodibility 		 Poorly suited Wetness 	•	 High Wetness Soil reaction	 1.00 0.50

Table	7Forestland	Management-Continued
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Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	or off-trail erosion		Hazard of erosic on roads and tra		 Suitability for r (natural surfac 		Potential for seedling mortali 	
	i 	 Rating class and V limiting features	alue	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	-	Rating class and limiting features	Value
CHD:	 			1] 	 	1	 	1
Chesuncook	40 	•		 Severe Slope/erodibility		Poorly suited Slope Wetness	11.00	High Wetness Soil reaction	 1.00 0.50
Elliottsville		 Moderate		 Severe Slope/erodibility		 Poorly suited Slope	•	 Moderate Soil reaction	10.50
Telos	 15 	 Slight 		 Severe Slope/erodibility		 Poorly suited Wetness Slope	11.00	 High Wetness Soil reaction	 1.00 0.50
CKC: Chesuncook	 45 	•		 Severe Slope/erodibility 		 Poorly suited Slope Wetness	11.00	 High Wetness Soil reaction	 1.00 0.50
Telos	 40 			 Severe Slope/erodibility 	•	 Poorly suited Wetness Slope	11.00	 High Wetness Soil reaction	 1.00 0.50
CNC: Colonel	 45 	 		 Severe Slope/erodibility 		 Poorly suited Wetness Slope	•	 High Wetness 	 1.00
Dixfield	 25 	 Slight 		 Severe Slope/erodibility 		 Moderately suited Slope Wetness	10.50	 High Wetness Soil reaction	 1.00 0.50
Pillsbury	 15 	 Slight 	 	 Moderate Slope/erodibility 	0.50	 Poorly suited Wetness Slope		 High Wetness 	 1.00
CPB: Colonel	 40 			 Moderate Slope/erodibility		 Poorly suited Wetness	•	 High Wetness	1 1.00
Pillsbury	 30 	 Slight 	 	 Moderate Slope/erodibility		 Poorly suited Wetness		 High Wetness	 1.00
Dixfield	 15 			 Moderate Slope/erodibility 		 Moderately suited Slope Wetness	0.50	 High Wetness Soil reaction 	 1.00 0.50

Table 7.-Forestland Management-Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	or off-trail eros: 		Hazard of erosion on roads and train		 Suitability for r (natural surfac		Potential for seedling mortali	
	unit 	' 	Value	 Rating class and limiting features	Value	 Rating class and limiting features	Value	 Rating class and limiting features	Value
ann	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	ļ		İ	<u> </u>	İ	į .
CRB: Colonel	 40 	 Slight 	 	 Moderate Slope/erodibility		 Poorly suited Wetness		 High Wetness	1 1.00
Pillsbury	 30 	 Slight 	 	 Moderate Slope/erodibility		 Poorly suited Wetness	-	 High Wetness	 1.00
Skerry	 15 	 Slight 	 	 Moderate Slope/erodibility 			-	 Moderate Soil reaction 	 0.50
CSC: Colonel	 50	 Slight 	 	 Severe Slope/erodibility		 Poorly suited Wetness		 High Wetness	 1.00
-1		 	']] 	Slope 	0.50 	I I	
Skerry	20 	Slight -	! 	Severe Slope/erodibility 				Moderate Soil reaction 	 0.50
Pillsbury	 15 	 Slight 	! 	 Moderate Slope/erodibility		-	-	 High Wetness	1 1.00
CTC: Colton	 40 	 Slight 	 	 Moderate Slope/erodibility 		-	 0.50 0.50		 0.50
Adams	 35 	 Slight 	 	 Moderate Slope/erodibility 			 0.50 0.50	•	
CVC: Colton	 40 	 Slight 	 	 Moderate Slope/erodibility 			 0.50 0.50	•	 0.50
Hermon	 35 	 Slight 	 	 Moderate Slope/erodibility 		Slope	 0.50 0.50	•	 0.50
CVD: Colton	 55 	•	•	 Moderate Slope/erodibility 		 Poorly suited Slope Sandiness	•	 Moderate Soil reaction 	 0.50

Table 7.-Forestland Management-Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	or off-trail eros 		Hazard of erosion on roads and transle		Suitability for r (natural surfac		Potential for seedling mortali	
	i	•	Value	 Rating class and	Value	Rating class and	Value	Rating class and	Value
	!	limiting features	!	limiting features	!	limiting features	.!	limiting features	.!
DTC: Rawsonville	 25 	 Moderate Slope/erodibility 	•	 Severe Slope/erodibility 		 Moderately suited Slope	 0.50	 Moderate Soil reaction 	 0.50
EMC: Elliottsville	 60 	 Slight 	 	 Severe Slope/erodibility	•	 Moderately suited Slope	 0.50	 Moderate Soil reaction	 0.50
Monson	 25 	 Slight 	 	 Severe Slope/erodibility		 Moderately suited Slope	 0.50	 Moderate Soil reaction	1 10.50
EMD: Elliottsville	 40 	 Moderate Slope/erodibility	•	 Severe Slope/erodibility		 Poorly suited Slope	 1.00	 Moderate Soil reaction	 0.50
Monson	 30 	 Moderate Slope/erodibility 	•	 Severe Slope/erodibility 		 Poorly suited Slope	•	 Moderate Soil reaction 	 0.50
EME: Elliottsville	 60 	 Severe Slope/erodibility	•	 Severe Slope/erodibility		 Poorly suited Slope	 1.00	 Moderate Soil reaction	 0.50
Monson	 20 	 Severe Slope/erodibility	•	 Severe Slope/erodibility		 Poorly suited Slope	 1.00	 Moderate Soil reaction	1 10.50
ENE: Enchanted	 50 	 Severe Slope/erodibility 	•	 Severe Slope/erodibility 		•	 1.00 0.50	•	
Mahoosuc	 20 	 Very severe Slope/erodibility	•	 Severe Slope/erodibility	•	 Poorly suited Slope	 1.00	 Moderate Soil reaction	 0.50
ESD: Enchanted	 60 	 Moderate Slope/erodibility 	•	 Moderate Slope/erodibility 			 1.00 0.50	•	
Saddleback	 15 	•	•	 Severe Slope/erodibility 		 Poorly suited Slope 	•	 Moderate Soil reaction 	 0.50

Table	7	Forestland	Management-Continued
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Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	or off-trail erosi 		Hazard of erosion on roads and transplict		Suitability for r (natural surfac 		Potential for seedling mortali 	
		' 	Value	Rating class and	Value	 Rating class and	Value	 Rating class and	Value
	!	limiting features		limiting features	!	limiting features	!	limiting features	.!
SC: Hermon	 60 			 Moderate Slope/erodibility 		·	 0.50		 0.50
Skerry	 15 	 Slight		 Severe Slope/erodibility 			 0.50 0.50	,	 0.50
ISD:	į	i į		į	ĺ	i	į	į	į
Hermon	45 			Severe Slope/erodibility 	•	-	 1.00 0.50	,	 0.50
Skerry	 30 	 Moderate Slope/erodibility 		 Severe Slope/erodibility 	•	•	 1.00 0.50	•	 0.50
ITC:	 	 		! 	 	! 	 	 	1
Hermon	40 	Slight		Moderate Slope/erodibility 			 0.50 0.50		 0.50
Rawsonville	 25 	 Moderate Slope/erodibility 		 Severe Slope/erodibility		 Moderately suited Slope 		 Moderate Soil reaction	1 10.50
Skerry	 15 	 Slight		 Severe Slope/erodibility 			 0.50 0.50		 0.50
HTD:	į	i į		į	ĺ	i	į	į	į
Hermon	55 			Severe Slope/erodibility 	•		 1.00 0.50		 0.50
Rawsonville	15 	 Moderate		 Severe Slope/erodibility 		 Poorly suited Slope 	1 1.00	 Moderate Soil reaction 	10.50
Skerry	 15 			 Severe Slope/erodibility 		-	•	 Moderate Soil reaction 	 0.50

Table 7.-Forestland Management-Continued

• •	Pct. of map unit	or off-trail eros:		Hazard of erosic		 Suitability for r (natural surfac 		Potential for seedling mortali	
	ļ		Value	Rating class and		Rating class and limiting features	-	Rating class and limiting features	Value
HWB:			 	 	 	! 		! 	1
Howland	55 	Slight 	 	Moderate Slope/erodibility 		Moderately suited Slope Wetness		Moderate Soil reaction 	 0.50
Cabot	 30 	 Slight 	 	 Moderate Slope/erodibility				 High Wetness	1 1.00
HYD:		 	! 	 	! !	! 	1	! 	
Howland	65 		•	Severe Slope/erodibility 		Poorly suited Slope Wetness	•	Moderate Soil reaction 	 0.50
Plaisted	 20 		•	 Severe Slope/erodibility 	•	 Poorly suited Slope Wetness	 1.00 0.50	•	
LAC:		! 	! 	I 	! 	! 		! 	
Hogback	40 		•	Severe Slope/erodibility		Moderately suited Slope	 0.50	Low 	
Abram	 25 	 Slight 	! 	 Moderate Slope/erodibility 		 Moderately suited Slope 	-	 Moderate Soil reaction 	10.50
LAE:	i		İ	' 	i	i	i	i i	i
Hogback	40 	•	•	Severe Slope/erodibility		Poorly suited Slope	11.00	Low 	
Abram	 25 		•	 Severe Slope/erodibility 		 Poorly suited Slope 	•	 Moderate Soil reaction 	10.50
LTC:	i		i	ļ	i	İ	i	i İ	i
Hogback	35 	Moderate Slope/erodibility 		Severe Slope/erodibility 		Poorly suited Slope	 1.00	Low 	
Rawsonville	 30 		•	 Severe Slope/erodibility		 Moderately suited Slope		 Moderate Soil reaction	 0.50
LTE:			 	 	 	1	1	 	
Hogback	 40 	_		 Severe Slope/erodibility		Poorly suited Slope	11.00	Low 	
Rawsonville	 25 		•	 Severe Slope/erodibility			•	 Moderate Soil reaction	 0.50

	 Pct. of map unit	or off-trail erosion	 Hazard of erosion on roads and trails 		Suitability for roads (natural surface) 		 Potential for seedling mortality 	
	!	Rating class and Valu limiting features	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
LTC:	 			! !	 	1	 	1
Hogback	35 	Moderate Slope/erodibility 0.50	Severe Slope/erodibility		Poorly suited Slope	 1.00	Low	į Į
Rawsonville	 30 	 Moderate Slope/erodibility 0.50 	 Severe Slope/erodibility		 Moderately suited Slope 		 Moderate Soil reaction 	 0.50
LTE:	i	i i	i	i	į	i	i İ	i
Hogback	40 	Very severe Slope/erodibility 0.95	Severe Slope/erodibility		Poorly suited Slope	 1.00	Low 	!
Rawsonville	25 	 Severe Slope/erodibility 0.75				•	Moderate Soil reaction	 0.50
MCC:	i	i	İ	i	! 	i	! 	i
Mahoosuc	40 	Slight 	Moderate Slope/erodibility		Moderately suited Slope		Moderate Soil reaction	 0.50
Colonel	 25 		 Moderate Slope/erodibility 		 Poorly suited Wetness Rock fragments		 High Wetness 	 1.00
Pillsbury	 15 		 Moderate Slope/erodibility 	•	 Poorly suited Wetness 	•	 High Wetness 	 1.00
MDD:	į	į į	Ĺ	İ	İ	İ	ĺ	İ
Marlow	45 	Moderate Slope/erodibility 0.50 	Severe Slope/erodibility 		Poorly suited Slope Wetness	•	Moderate Soil reaction 	 0.50
Dixfield	 40 	 Moderate	 Severe Slope/erodibility 		 Poorly suited Slope Wetness	11.00	 High Wetness Soil reaction	 1.00 0.50
MED:	 	¦ ;		! !	! 	i	! 	<u> </u>
Marlow	50 	Moderate Slope/erodibility 0.50	Severe Slope/erodibility		Poorly suited Slope Wetness	•	Moderate Soil reaction 	 0.50
Dixfield	 25 	 Moderate Slope/erodibility 0.50 	 Severe Slope/erodibility 		 Poorly suited Slope Wetness 	11.00	 High Wetness Soil reaction 	 1.00 0.50

Table 7.-Forestland Management-Continued

Table 7.-Forestland Management-Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	or off-trail eros:			Hazard of erosion on roads and trails 		roads e)	Potential for seedling mortality	
·	-!	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features	Value
MED: Rawsonville	 - 15 	 Moderate Slope/erodibility	•	 Severe Slope/erodibility		 Poorly suited Slope	•	 Moderate Soil reaction	 0.50
MKC: Masardis	 - 70 	 Slight 	 	 Moderate Slope/erodibility	-	 Moderately suited Slope	 0.50	 Low 	
Adams	 15 	 Slight 	 	 Moderate Slope/erodibility 	-	 Moderately suited Slope Sandiness	 0.50 0.50	•	
MKD: Masardis	 - 50 			 Severe Slope/erodibility	-	 Poorly suited Slope	 1.00	 Low 	
Adams	 25 	•	•	 Severe Slope/erodibility 	-	 Poorly suited Slope Sandiness	 1.00 0.50	•	
MLE: Marlow	 - 35 		•	 Severe Slope/erodibility 	•	 Poorly suited Slope Wetness	•	 Moderate Soil reaction 	 0.50
Hogback	 - 25 	•	•	 Severe Slope/erodibility	-	 Poorly suited Slope	 1.00	 Low 	
Berkshire	 - 15 		•	 Severe Slope/erodibility	-	 Poorly suited Slope	•	 Moderate Soil reaction	 0.50
MMC: Masardis	 - 40 	 Slight 	 	 Moderate Slope/erodibility	-	 Moderately suited Slope	 0.50	 Low 	
Danforth	 - 25 	 Slight 	 	 Moderate Slope/erodibility		_	10.50	•	
Peacham	 - 20 	 Slight 	 	 Moderate Slope/erodibility 	-	 Poorly suited Ponding	11.00	 High Wetness Soil reaction	 1.00 0.50

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Map symbol and soil name	Pct. Hazard of off-road of or off-trail erosion map unit			Hazard of erosic		Suitability for r (natural surfac 		Potential for seedling mortality 	
	-!	·	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and		Rating class and limiting features	Value
MNC: Monadnock	 - 25 	 Slight 		 Severe Slope/erodibility		 Moderately suited Slope	 0.50	 Low 	
Berkshire	 - 25 	 Slight 		 Moderate Slope/erodibility	-	 Moderately suited Slope		 Moderate Soil reaction	1 10.50
Rawsonville	 - 25 			 Severe Slope/erodibility		 Moderately suited Slope		 Moderate Soil reaction	1 0.50
MND: Monadnock	 - 25 			 Severe Slope/erodibility		 Poorly suited Slope	1 1.00	 - Low 	
Berkshire	 - 25 			 Severe Slope/erodibility		 Poorly suited Slope	•	 Moderate Soil reaction	 0.50
Rawsonville	 - 25 	• •		 Severe Slope/erodibility		 Poorly suited Slope	•	 Moderate Soil reaction	1 10.50
MOB: Monarda	 - 50 	 Slight	 	 Moderate Slope/erodibility 		Wetness	11.00	 High Wetness Soil reaction	 1.00 0.50
Burnham	 - 30 	 Slight	 	 Slight 	 	Ponding	•	 High Wetness 	 1.00
MRB: Monarda	 - 35 	 Slight 		 Moderate Slope/erodibility 			11.00	 High Wetness Soil reaction	 1.00 0.50
Ricker	 - 35 	 Slight 	 	 Moderate Slope/erodibility		 Moderately suited Slope		 Moderate Soil reaction	 0.50
MTB: Monarda	 - 50 	 Slight		 Moderate Slope/erodibility 	-		11.00	 High Wetness Soil reaction	 1.00 0.50

Table 7.—Forestland Management—Continued

Table 7.-Forestland Management-Continued

	Pct. Hazard of off-road of or off-trail erosion map unit			Hazard of erosi on roads and tra 		Suitability for r (natural surfac 		Potential for seedling mortality 	
	i 	Rating class and limiting features	Value 	Rating class and limiting features	Value 	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
MTB: Telos	 35 	 Slight 	 	 Moderate Slope/erodibility 		 Poorly suited Wetness 	•	 High Wetness Soil reaction 	 1.00 0.50
MVC: Monson	 30 	 Slight 	 	' Severe Slope/erodibility	•	 Moderately suited Slope	 0.50	 Moderate Soil reaction	 0.50
Elliottsville	 20 	 Slight 	 	 Severe Slope/erodibility	-	 Moderately suited Slope	 0.50	 Moderate Soil reaction	 0.50
Ricker	 20 	 Moderate Slope/erodibility	•	 Severe Slope/erodibility		 Poorly suited Slope	•	 Moderate Soil reaction	 0.50
MVE: Monson	 30 	 Severe Slope/erodibility	•	 Severe Slope/erodibility		 Poorly suited Slope	 1.00	 Moderate Soil reaction	 0.50
Elliottsville	 20 		•	 Severe Slope/erodibility		 Poorly suited Slope	•	 Moderate Soil reaction	1 0.50
Ricker	 20 	 Severe Slope/erodibility	•	 Severe Slope/erodibility	•	 Poorly suited Slope	 1.00	 Moderate Soil reaction	1 10.50
PCA: Peacham	 60 	 Slight 	 	 Slight 	 	 Poorly suited Ponding Rock fragments	11.00	 High Wetness Soil reaction	 1.00 0.50
Wonsqueak	 15 	 Slight 	 	 Slight 	 	 Poorly suited Ponding Wetness	•	 High Wetness 	 1.00
Cabot	 15 	 Slight 	 	 Moderate Slope/erodibility	•	 Poorly suited Wetness	•	 High Wetness	 1.00
PPB: Pillsbury	 45 	 Slight 	 	 Moderate Slope/erodibility	•	 Poorly suited Wetness	•	 High Wetness	 1.00

	 Pct. of map unit	or off-trail eros:	Hazard of off-road or off-trail erosion		Hazard of erosion on roads and trails 		 Suitability for roads (natural surface) 		ty
	i	' 		Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features	Value
PPB: Peacham	 25 	 Slight 	 	 Slight 	 		11.00	•	 1.00 0.50
PSB: Plaisted	 60 	 Slight 	 	 Moderate Slope/erodibility 		-	 0.50 0.50	•	
Howland	 20 	 Slight 	 	 Moderate Slope/erodibility 		-	-	•	 0.50
PSD: Plaisted	 65 	•	•	 Severe Slope/erodibility 	•	-	 1.00 0.50	•	
Howland	 15 		•	 Severe Slope/erodibility 		Slope	 1.00 0.50	•	 0.50
RRF: Ricker	 45 	•	•	 Severe Slope/erodibility 		 Poorly suited Slope 	•	 Moderate Soil reaction 	 0.50
Rock outcrop	25 	Not rated 	 	Not rated 	 	Not rated 	 	Not rated 	
RSE: Ricker	 45 	•	•	 Severe Slope/erodibility 		-	•		 0.50
Saddleback	 15 	•	•	 Severe Slope/erodibility		 Poorly suited Slope	•	 Moderate Soil reaction	 0.50
Rock outcrop	 15 	 Not rated 	 	 Not rated 	 	 Not rated 	 	 Not rated 	
	1	 	 	 	l I	 	 	 	

Table 7.-Forestland Management-Continued

Table 7.-Forestland Management-Continued

	Pct. of map unit	or off-trail eros		Hazard of erosion on roads and trails 		Suitability for r (natural surface 		Potential for seedling mortality 	
	!!	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
RTF: Rock outcrop	 	Not rated	 	 Not rated 	 	 Not rated	 	 Not rated 	
Ricker	 40 		•	 Severe Slope/erodibility 	•	 Poorly suited Slope	•	 Moderate Soil reaction 	 0.50
RUB: Roundabout	 65 	Slight	 	 Slight 	 	 Poorly suited Wetness	•	 High Wetness	 1.00
Croghan	 20 	Slight	 	 Moderate Slope/erodibility 	•	 Moderately suited Slope Wetness	 0.50 0.50	 Low 	
SRD:			 	! 	1 		i	! 	i
Saddleback	50 		•	Severe Slope/erodibility	•	Poorly suited Slope	•	Moderate Soil reaction	10.50
Ricker	 20	 Moderate Slope/erodibility	•	 Severe Slope/erodibility	•	 Poorly suited Slope	•	 Moderate Soil reaction	1 10.50
SRE: Saddleback	40	,	•	 Severe Slope/erodibility	•	 Poorly suited	 1.00	 Moderate Soil reaction	 0.50
Ricker	 35 35	Severe	l I	Slope/erodibility Severe Slope/erodibility	 	 Poorly suited	i I	Soil leaction Moderate Soil reaction	 0.50
SSD:			1	<u> </u>	1		!		1
Saddleback	35		•	 Severe Slope/erodibility	•	 Poorly suited Slope	•	 Moderate Soil reaction	10.50
Sisk	 30 		•	 Severe Slope/erodibility 	•	 Poorly suited Slope Wetness	•	 Moderate Soil reaction 	 0.50
Rock outcrop	 15	 Not rated	 	 Not rated 	 	 Not rated	 	 Not rated 	

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Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	or off-trail eros:		Hazard of erosion on roads and trails 		Suitability for r (natural surfac 		Potential for seedling mortality 	
	!	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
SSE:	1	 	 	I I]]	 	 	 	1
Saddleback	30 	Severe Slope/erodibility	•	Severe Slope/erodibility	•	Poorly suited Slope	11.00	Moderate Soil reaction	10.50
Sisk	 30 	 Severe Slope/erodibility 	•	 Severe Slope/erodibility 	-	 Poorly suited Slope Wetness	 1.00 0.50	•	 0.50
Rock outcrop	 15 	 Not rated 	! 	 Not rated 		 Not rated 	 	 Not rated 	
STC:		 	 	 	 	 	 	 	
Skerry	40 	Slight 	 	Severe Slope/erodibility 	-	Moderately suited Wetness Slope	 0.50 0.50	•	 0.50
Becket	 25 	 Slight 	 	 Severe Slope/erodibility 	•	 Moderately suited Slope Wetness	 0.50 0.50	•	 0.50
Rawsonville	 20 	 Moderate Slope/erodibility	•	 Severe Slope/erodibility	-		•	 Moderate Soil reaction	 0.50
SUC:	i		İ	! 	İ	i I	i	' 	i
Surplus	55 	Slight 	 	Severe Slope/erodibility 	-	Poorly suited Wetness Slope	•	High Wetness Soil reaction	 1.00 0.50
Bemis	 30 	 Slight 	 	 Moderate Slope/erodibility 	•		 1.00 0.50 0.50	İ	 1.00
SWD:	i] 	! 	! 	! 	 	İ	 	
Surplus	40 	-	•	Severe Slope/erodibility 	•	Poorly suited Wetness Slope	 1.00 1.00	•	 1.00 0.50
Sisk	 35 	 Moderate Slope/erodibility 	•	 Severe Slope/erodibility 	-	 Poorly suited Slope Wetness	 1.00 0.50	•	 0.50

Table 7.-Forestland Management-Continued

Table 7.-Forestland Management-Continued

Map symbol P and soil name m		or off-trail eros 	Hazard of erosion on roads and trails 		 Suitability for r (natural surfac 		Potential for seedling mortality 		
	 	' 	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features	Value
	<u>'</u>		¦		¦		·¦		'
TCC: Telos	 55 	 Slight 	 	 Moderate Slope/erodibility 			11.00	 High Wetness Soil reaction	 1.00 0.50
Chesuncook	 30 	 Slight 	 	 Severe Slope/erodibility 			10.50	 High Wetness Soil reaction 	 1.00 0.50
TEC:	i	i I	i		i	i I	i	i İ	i
Telos	35 	Slight 	 	Moderate Slope/erodibility 		Poorly suited Wetness Slope	11.00	High Wetness Soil reaction	 1.00 0.50
Chesuncook	 30 	 Slight 	 	 Severe Slope/erodibility 		 Moderately suited Slope Wetness	10.50	 High Wetness Soil reaction	 1.00 0.50
Elliottsville	 20 	 Slight 	 	 Severe Slope/erodibility 		 Moderately suited Slope 		 Moderate Soil reaction 	 0.50
TMB: Telos	 25 	 Slight 	 	 Moderate Slope/erodibility 		 Poorly suited Wetness 	-	 High Wetness Soil reaction	 1.00 0.50
Monarda	 20 	 Slight 	 	 Moderate Slope/erodibility 		 Poorly suited Wetness 	-	 High Wetness Soil reaction	 1.00 0.50
Monson	I 20 	 Slight 	 	 Severe Slope/erodibility 		 Moderately suited Slope 	-	 Moderate Soil reaction 	 0.50
TPB:	I	I	I	1	I	l	1	l	I
Tunbridge	45 	Slight 		Moderate Slope/erodibility		Moderately suited Slope	 0.50	Low 	
Plaisted	I 25 	 Slight 	 	 Moderate Slope/erodibility 		 Moderately suited Slope Wetness 	 0.50 0.50	•	
TPD: Tunbridge	 40 	 Moderate Slope/erodibility 	•	 Severe Slope/erodibility 	•	 Poorly suited Slope 	 1.00	 Low 	

and soil name	Value
unit	
Rating class and Value Rating class and Value Rating class and Value Rating class and Imiting features Imitin	
TPD:	<u>s </u>
Plaisted	l I
Plaisted	•
Slope/erodibility 0.50 Slope/erodibility 0.95 Slope	1
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Water 100 Not rated Not rated Not rated Not rated Not rated Not rated Not rated Not rated Not rated Not rated Not rated Not rated Not rated Not rated Not rated Not rated Not rated	1
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Wonsqueak 50 Slight Slight Poorly suited High	i
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Bucksport 40 Slight Slight Poorly suited High	1
	1.00
	1

Table 8.-Forestland Planting and Harvesting

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

and soil name	 Pct. of map unit	hand planting		 Suitability for us harvesting equipm 	
	•	Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features	
ABE: Abram	1	 Unsuited Restrictive layer		 Moderately suited Slope	 0.50
Rock outcrop	 25 	 Not rated 	 	 Not rated 	
Hermon		Rock fragments	10.50		 1.00 1.00
ACB: Adams	 60 	 Well suited 	 	 Moderately suited Sandiness	 0.50
Croghan	 20 	 Well suited 	 	 Moderately suited Wetness 	 0.50
BSC: Becket	 45 	 Well suited 	 	 Well suited Wetness	 0.17
Skerry	 40 	 Well suited 	! 	 Moderately suited Wetness 	 0.50
BSD: Becket	 50 	 Well suited 	 	 Moderately suited Slope Wetness	 0.50 0.17
Skerry	 30 	 Well suited 	 	 Moderately suited Wetness 	 0.50
BSE: Becket	 50 			 Poorly suited Slope Wetness	 1.00 0.17
Hermon	:		 0.50 0.50		 1.00 0.50
Rawsonville	 15 	-	 0.50	 Poorly suited Slope 	 1.00
CAB: Cabot	 70	-	 0.50	 Poorly suited Wetness	 0.75
Howland	İ	 Well suited 	 	 Moderately suited Wetness 	 0.50

Table 8.-Forestland Planting and Harvesting-Continued

	 Pct. of map	•	r	 Suitability for uso harvesting equipmo 	
		 Rating class and limiting features		-	Value
CG: Charles				 Poorly suited Wetness	 0.67
Cornish		-		•	 0.58
Wonsqueak					I 0.92
CHC: Chesuncook	 40 	 Well suited 	 	 Moderately suited Wetness	 0.50
Elliottsville	25	 Well suited 	! !	 Well suited	
Telos		-		-	 0.75
CHD: Chesuncook	 40 	 Well suited 	; 	 Moderately suited Wetness	 0.50
Elliottsville	 30 	 Well suited 	 	 Moderately suited Slope	 0.50
Telos				 Poorly suited Wetness 	I 0.75
CKC: Chesuncook	 45 	 Well suited 		Wetness	 0.50 0.50
Telos		-		 Poorly suited Wetness	 0.75
CNC: Colonel	 45 	-		 - Poorly suited Wetness	 0.67
Dixfield	25 	Well suited 	; 	·	 0.50
Pillsbury	 15 	-		 Poorly suited Wetness 	 0.75
CPB: Colonel	 40 	-		 Poorly suited Wetness	 0.67
Pillsbury		-		 Poorly suited Wetness	 0.75
Dixfield	 15 	 Well suited 	 	•	 0.50
CRB: Colonel		Wetness		Wetness	 0.67

Table 8.—Forestland Planting and Harvesting—Continued

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·							
and soil name	 Pct. of map	hand planting	r	 Suitability for us harvesting equipm 	_		
	unit 	Rating class and		 Rating class and limiting features	Value		
CRB: Pillsbury	 30 			 - Poorly suited Wetness	 0.75		
Skerry	15 	 Well suited 		Moderately suited Wetness	 0.50		
CSC: Colonel	 50 	- <u>-</u>		 - Poorly suited Wetness 	 0.67		
Skerry	20 	 Well suited 	 		 0.50		
Pillsbury	 15 	- <u>-</u>		 Poorly suited Wetness 	 0.75 		
CTC: Colton	 40 	- <u>-</u>		 Moderately suited Sandiness	 0.50		
Adams	35 	Well suited 	! !		 0.50		
CVC: Colton	 40 	- <u>-</u>		 Moderately suited Sandiness	 0.50		
Hermon		-		=	 0.50		
CVD: Colton	 55 	 Moderately suited Sandiness 			 0.50 0.50		
Hermon	 20 	 Moderately suited Rock fragments 		Rock fragments	 0.50 0.50 		
DEC: Danforth	 50 		 0.50	•	 0.50		
Elliottsville	 15 	 Well suited 	 	 Well suited 	 		
DED: Danforth	 55 	-	 0.50 	 Moderately suited Rock fragments Slope	 0.50 0.50		
Elliottsville	 20 	 Well suited 	 	 Moderately suited Slope 	 0.50		
DMC: Dixfield	 40 	 Well suited 	 	 Moderately suited Wetness	 0.50		
Colonel	25 		10.50	 Poorly suited Wetness 	 0.67 		

Table 8.-Forestland Planting and Harvesting-Continued

		 		<u> </u>	
and soil name	 Pct. of map	• • •	 Suitability for use of harvesting equipment 		
	unit 	Rating class and		•	-
	!	limiting features	!	limiting features	!
DMC: Marlow	 20 	 Well suited 		 Well suited Wetness	 0.17
DTC: Dixfield	 30 	 Well suited 		 Moderately suited Wetness	 0.50
Colonel		·		 Poorly suited Wetness	 0.67
Rawsonville	 25 	 Well suited 	! 	 Well suited 	!
EMC: Elliottsville	 60	 Well suited 	 	 Well suited 	
Monson	 25 	 Well suited 	' 	 Well suited 	'
EMD: Elliottsville	 40 	 Well suited 	 	 Moderately suited Slope	 0.50
Monson	 30 	 Well suited 	 	 Moderately suited Slope 	 0.50
EME: Elliottsville	 60 	·		 Poorly suited Slope	 1.00
Monson	 20 			 Poorly suited Slope	 1.00
ENE:	! 	! 	! !	! 	i
Enchanted		Rock fragments	0.50	Slope	 1.00 0.50
Mahoosuc	 20 	Slope	 0.50 0.50	Slope	 1.00
ESD: Enchanted	 60 		 0.50		 0.50 0.50
Saddleback	 15 	 Well suited 	! 	 Moderately suited Slope	 0.50
HSC: Hermon	 60 	 Moderately suited Rock fragments	 0.50	 Moderately suited Rock fragments	 0.50
Skerry	 15 	 Well suited 	 	 Moderately suited Wetness	 0.50
HSD: Hermon	 45 	 Moderately suited Rock fragments 	 0.50 	Slope	 0.50 0.50

Table 8.-Forestland Planting and Harvesting-Continued

		 		 		
and soil name	 Pct. of	hand planting		 Suitability for us harvesting equipm		
	map					
	unit 	Rating class and		 Rating class and limiting features	Value	
	i	i	i	i	i	
HSD: Skerry	 30 	 Well suited 	 	 Moderately suited Wetness	 0.50	
HTC:	1	 	! !]]	! !	
Hermon		 Moderately suited Rock fragments		 Moderately suited Rock fragments	 0.50	
Rawsonville	I 25 	 Well suited 	 	 Well suited 	! !	
Skerry	15 	 Well suited 	: !	 Moderately suited Wetness	 0.50	
IIMD -	!	 -	!	 -	!	
HTD: Hermon				•	 0.50 0.50	
Rawsonville	 15 	 Well suited 	 	 Moderately suited Slope	 0.50	
Skerry	 15 	 Well suited 	 	 Moderately suited Wetness	 0.50	
HWB: Howland	 55 	 Well suited 	 	 Moderately suited Wetness	 0.50	
Cabot	 30 	-	 0.50	 Poorly suited Wetness	 0.75	
HYD: Howland	 65 	 Well suited 	 	•	 0.50 0.50	
Plaisted	 20 	 Well suited 	 	· -	 0.50 0.17	
LAC: Hogback	 40	 Well suited	 	 Well suited	 	
Abram	 25 	 Unsuited Restrictive layer		 Well suited 	 	
LAE: Hogback			 0.50	 Poorly suited Slope	 1.00	
Abram	 25 	Restrictive layer	•		 1.00 	
T MO.	I]	I]	Į.	
LTC: Hogback	ı 35 	 Well suited 	 	 Well suited 	! 	
Rawsonville		 Well suited 	 	 Well suited 	 	

Table 8.—Forestland Planting and Harvesting—Continued

and soil name	Pct. of map		r	Suitability for us harvesting equipm 		
	unit			İ		
		Rating class and limiting features		-	Value 	
T mr.	 -		l '		!	
LTE: Hogback				 Poorly suited Slope	1 1 00	
Rawsonville	 25 	 Well suited 	:	·	 0.50	
MCC: Mahoosuc		 Moderately suited Rock fragments			! 	
Colonel			0.50	Wetness	 0.67 0.50	
Pillsbury		· <u>-</u>		•	 0.75	
MDD: Marlow	 45 	 Well suited 		Slope	 0.50 0.17	
Dixfield	 4 0 	 Well suited 	 	 Moderately suited Wetness	 0.50	
MED: Marlow	 50 	 Well suited 		Slope	 0.50 0.17	
Dixfield	 25 	 Well suited 	 	 Moderately suited Wetness	 0.50	
Rawsonville	 15 	 Well suited 	 	·	 0.50	
MKC: Masardis	' 70	 Well suited 	' 	 Well suited 	 	
Adams	15 	 Well suited 	; 	 Moderately suited Sandiness	 0.50	
MKD: Masardis	 50 	Slope	 0.50 0.50	•	 1.00	
Adams	I 25 	-	I 0.50 	·	 1.00 0.50 	
MLE: Marlow	 35 	-	 0.50 	·	 1.00 0.17	
Hogback	 25 	-	 0.50 	 Poorly suited Slope 	 1.00	

Table 8.—Forestland Planting and Harvesting—Continued

and soil name	 Pct. of map	hand planting		 Suitability for uso harvesting equipmo 	
	unit 	Rating class and		Rating class and limiting features	Value
MLE: Berkshire	 15 	——————————————————————————————————————		 Poorly suited Slope 	 1.00
MMC: Masardis		=	 0.50	 Well suited 	
Danforth		 Moderately suited Rock fragments		 Moderately suited Rock fragments	 0.50
Peacham	 20 	Wetness	10.56	•	I 0.75 0.50
MNC: Monadnock	 25	 Well suited 	 	 Well suited	
Berkshire	25	 Well suited	! !	 Well suited	!
Rawsonville	 25 	 Well suited 	 	 Well suited 	
MND: Monadnock	 25 	 Well suited 	 	 Moderately suited Slope	 0.50
Berkshire	 25 	 Well suited 	 	 Moderately suited Slope	 0.50
Rawsonville	 25 	 Well suited 	 	 Moderately suited Slope 	 0.50
MOB: Monarda	 50 	Rock fragments			 0.75 0.50
Burnham	 30 	Wetness	0.62		 0.83 0.50
MRB: Monarda	 35 	Rock fragments		•	 0.75 0.50
Ricker	 35	 Well suited 	! !	 Well suited	! !
MTB: Monarda	 50 	Rock fragments			 0.75 0.50
Telos	 35 		 0.50	 Poorly suited Wetness	 0.75
MVC: Monson	 30	 Well suited 	 	 Well suited 	
Elliottsville	 20 	 Well suited 	 	 Well suited 	

Table 8.-Forestland Planting and Harvesting-Continued

and soil name	 Pct. of map			 Suitability for us harvesting equipm 	
	unit	l		ı	
	į	Rating class and	Value	Rating class and	Value
	I	limiting features	I	limiting features	I
_	I	<u>I</u>	I	<u>l</u>	1
MVC: Ricker	 20 	 Well suited 	 	 Well suited 	
MVE:	I	l	I	l	I
Monson					 1.00
Elliottsville	 20 	-			 1.00
Ricker	 20 	oderately suited Slope 0.50			 1.00
DG3 ·	!	!	!	!	!
PCA: Peacham	I I 60	 Poorly quited	! !	 Poorly suited	1
reachail					1 0.75
	i				10.50
	i	l	i	l	İ
Wonsqueak				Poorly suited Wetness	 0.92
Cabat	1 15	 Madamakalin andkad	!	 Page Inc.	l
Cabot	 13				I 0.75
PPB:	i	i i	i	i i	i
Pillsbury	4 5 			Poorly suited Wetness	 0.75
	I	I	I	I	I
Peacham	25				I
	I			•	10.75
	!	Rock fragments	10.50	Rock fragments	10.50
PSB:	!	! !	! !	! !	1
Plaisted	i 60	ı Well suited	! 	 Well suited	i i
11410 004	1	l			0.17
	i	i	i	l	İ
Howland	20	Well suited	i	Moderately suited	i
	1	I	I	Wetness	0.50
	I	I	I	I	1
PSD:	I	I	I	I	I
Plaisted	65	Well suited	!	Moderately suited	l
	!	!	!	•	10.50
	!	! !	! !	Wetness	0.17
Howland	i i 15	ı Well suited	i	 Moderately suited	i
	i	I	i		0.50
	į	İ	İ		0.50
	I	I	I	I -	1
RRF:	I	I	l	I	I
Ricker	45	-		Poorly suited	1
	!	Slope	10.50	Slope	11.00
Dook outoner	 2E	 Not moted	!	 Not moted	1
Rock outcrop	, 23 	inot raceu	I I	Not rated	1
	i I	' 	i	' 	i
	i I	İ	i I	İ	i
	İ	I	İ	: I	İ
RSE:	l	I	I	I	I
Ricker	45	•		Poorly suited	1
	!	-	10.50	=	11.00
	Į .	=	10.50	:	10.50
	I	I	I	ı	I

Table 8.—Forestland Planting and Harvesting—Continued

and soil name	 Pct. of map	hand planting		Suitability for use of harvesting equipment		
	unit 	Rating class and limiting features	•	Rating class and limiting features	Value	
RSE: Saddleback	 15 	 Well suited 	 	 Moderately suited Slope	 0.50	
Rock outcrop	 15 	 Not rated 	 	 Not rated 	 	
RTF: Rock outcrop	 50 	 Not rated 	 	 Not rated 	 	
Ricker	 40 				 1.00 	
RUB: Roundabout	 65 			 Poorly suited Wetness	 0.75	
Croghan	20 	Well suited 	 	Moderately suited Wetness	, 0.50	
SRD: Saddleback	 50 	 Well suited 	 	 Moderately suited Slope	 0.50	
Ricker	 20 			 Moderately suited Slope	 0.50	
SRE: Saddleback	 40 			——————————————————————————————————————	 1.00	
Ricker	 35 	 Moderately suited Slope		——————————————————————————————————————	 1.00	
SSD: Saddleback	 35 	 Well suited 		 Moderately suited Slope	 0.50	
Sisk	 30 	 Well suited 	! 	•	 0.50 0.17	
Rock outcrop	 15 	 Not rated 	 	 Not rated 	 	
SSE: Saddleback	 30 	 Well suited 	 	 Moderately suited Slope 	 0.50	
Sisk	30 	——————————————————————————————————————	 0.50 	•	 1.00 0.17	
Rock outcrop	 15 	 Not rated 	 	 Not rated 	 	

Table 8.—Forestland Planting and Harvesting—Continued

and soil name	 Pct. of map	hand planting		 Suitability for use of harvesting equipment 			
	unit 	Rating class and		 Rating class and limiting features	Value		
STC: Skerry	 40 	 Well suited 	 	 Moderately suited Wetness	 0.50		
Becket	 25 	 Well suited 	 	 Well suited Wetness	 0.17		
Rawsonville	 20 	 Well suited 	 	 Well suited 	 		
SUC: Surplus	 55 				 0.67		
Bemis		Rock fragments	0.50		 0.83 0.50		
SWD: Surplus	 40 	——————————————————————————————————————		 Poorly suited Wetness	 0.67		
Sisk	 35 	 Well suited 		•	 0.50 0.17		
TCC: Telos	 55 	- <u>-</u>		 Poorly suited Wetness	 0.75		
Chesuncook	1 30 	 Well suited 	 	 Moderately suited Wetness	 0.50		
TEC: Telos				 Poorly suited Wetness	 0.75		
Chesuncook	 30 	 Well suited 	 	 Moderately suited Wetness	 0.50		
Elliottsville	 20 	 Well suited 	 	 Well suited 	 		
TMB: Telos	 25 	——————————————————————————————————————	 0.50	 Poorly suited Wetness	 0.75		
Monarda		=	 0.50	 Poorly suited Wetness	 0.75		
Monson	 20 	 Well suited 	 	 Well suited 	 		
TPB: Tunbridge	 45	 Well suited	 	 Well suited	 		
Plaisted	 25 	 Well suited 	 	 Well suited Wetness	 0.17		
TPD: Tunbridge	 40 	 Well suited 	 	 Moderately suited Slope 	 0.50		

Table 8.—Forestland Planting and Harvesting—Continued

Map symbol	 Pct.	 Suitability fo	r	 Suitability for use of			
and soil name	of	·		harvesting equipm			
and borr name	map			l marveserng equip.	.00		
	unit						
	1	Rating class and	17/21110	Rating class and	Value		
	-	limiting features		limiting features	Ivarue		
	-¦	IIMICING TEACUTES	·!	IIMICING TEACUTES	·¦		
TPD:	-	1	1]]	!		
:	1 25	 Well suited	1	 Moderately suited	!		
Plaisted	- 25	well suited	1	Slope	10.50		
	!	1	!	Slope Wetness			
	!	1	!	wetness	0.17		
W:	!	!	!	 	!		
•••	1100	127-1 1	!		!		
Water	-1100	Not rated	!	Not rated	!		
	!	!	!	 -	!		
	!	!	!	 -	!		
	!	!	!	 -	!		
	!	!	!	<u> </u>	!		
WO:	!		!	!	!		
Wonsqueak	- 50	Moderately suited	•	Poorly suited	!		
	ı	Wetness	0.50	Wetness	10.92		
_	1	1	1	<u> </u>	1		
Bucksport	- 40	Moderately suited	-	Poorly suited	1		
	I	Wetness	0.50	Wetness	10.92		
	_!	1	.!	l	.!		

Table 9.—Camp Areas, Picnic Areas, and Playgrounds

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map	i -		Picnic areas 		Playgrounds 	
	unit			İ		İ	
	. <u> </u>	=		Rating class and limiting features		=	
ABE:	l I	 	l I	 	1	 	i i
Abram	- j 25	Very limited	i	Very limited	i	Very limited	i
	1	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
	1	Depth to bedrock		•	-	•	•
	1	Large stones content	0.53 	Large stones content	0.53 	Large stones content	0.53
Rock outcrop	 - 25	 Not rated	 	 Not rated	 	 Not rated	!
Hermon	 - 25	 Very limited	 	 Very limited	!	 Very limited	!
Hermon	1 23					Large stones	11.00
	i	5 <u>1</u> 5 <u>7</u> 5	i	content	i	content	i
	Ì	Large stones	11.00	Slope	11.00	Slope	11.00
	 	content	 	 	 	 	1
ACB:	i	İ	i	İ	i	İ	i
Adams	- 60	Not limited	ļ	Not limited	!	Somewhat limited Slope	l 10.50
	<u> </u>	! 	<u> </u>	! 	i	Siope	10.50
Croghan	- 20	Very limited	İ	 Very limited	i	Very limited	i
	1	Too sandy	1.00	Too sandy	1.00	-	1.00
	I	•	0.77	•	0.43	•	10.77
	1	saturated zone	 	saturated zone	1	saturated zone	1
BSC:	i	! 	i	! 	i	! 	i
Becket	- 45	Somewhat limited	Ì	Somewhat limited	İ	Very limited	İ
	1	·	0.90	Depth to	10.60	Slope	1.00
	!	saturated zone	•	•			
	l i	Large stones content	10.53	Large stones content	10.53	Depth to saturated zone	10.90
	1	•	I IO 16	Slope	I IO 16	Large stones	10.53
	į	 	 	 	 	content	1
Skerry	- 40	 Very limited	i	 Somewhat limited	i	Very limited	i
_	1	Depth to	1.00	Depth to	10.88	Depth to	1.00
	1	saturated zone	I	•	I		1
	!	Large stones content	0.53 	Large stones content	10.53	Slope	1.00
	<u> </u>	•	•	Slope	10.04	 Large stones	10.53
	į	 	İ	 	İ	content	İ
BSD:	i .	i	İ	i	i	İ	i
Becket	- 50	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		Very limited		Very limited	11 00
	!	•	11.00	-	11.00	•	11.00
	1	Depth to saturated zone	0.90 	Depth to saturated zone	0.60 	Depth to saturated zone	0.90
	i	Large stones	•	Large stones	0.53		0.53
	İ	content	İ	content	Ì	content	Ì
Skerry	۱ - 30	 Very limited	 	 Very limited		 Very limited	
	1	Depth to	1.00	Slope	1.00	Depth to	11.00
	Ţ	saturated zone		!		saturated zone	1
	!	Slope	1.00		10.88	Slope	11.00
	1	 Targe stores	10 E3	saturated zone	10 E3	 Targe stones	IU 23
	1	Large stones content	0.53 	Large stones content	0.53 	Large stones content	0.53
	•	,	•	,	•	,	•

Table 9.—Camp Areas, Picnic Areas, and Playgrounds—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map	i -		Picnic areas 		Playgrounds 	
	unit			! 		! 	
	i	Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features	Value
BSE:		 	!		!	<u> </u>	!
Becket	I 50	 Verv limited	i	 Very limited	i	 Very limited	i
	İ	•	11.00		11.00	•	11.00
	I	Depth to	0.90	Depth to	10.60	Depth to	10.90
	I	saturated zone	1	saturated zone	1	saturated zone	1
	 	Large stones content	0.53 	Large stones content	0.53 	Large stones content	0.53
Hermon	1 20	l Verv limited	i	 Very limited	1	 Very limited	i i
110111011	-0	Slope	11.00		11.00	•	11.00
	i	I	i	content	i	content	i
	 	Large stones content	1.00 	Slope 	1.00 	Slope 	1.00
Danis anni 17 :			!	 	!	 	!
Rawsonville	1 12	•	 1.00	Very limited Slope	 1.00	Very limited Slope	11.00
	;	•	10.53	•	10.53	•	10.53
	i I	content 	 	content 	 	content Depth to bedrock	i
	I	l	I	l	I	l	1
CAB:	!	<u> </u>	!	<u> </u>	!	<u> </u>	!
Cabot	1 70	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	1 00
	!	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
	i	Slow water	11.00	•	11.00	•	11.00
	i	movement	i	movement	i	saturated zone	i
	 	Large stones content	0.53 	Large stones content	0.53 	Gravel content 	0.66
	I	l	I	l	I	Large stones	10.53
	!	<u>!</u>	!	!	!	content	
	 	l I	1	 	1	Slope	10.50
Howland	1 1 15	 Somewhat limited	i	 Somewhat limited	i	 Very limited	i
	i	Depth to	0.98		0.75	•	11.00
	I	saturated zone	I	saturated zone	I	I	1
	I	Large stones	0.53	•	0.53	•	10.98
	!	content		content	10.01	saturated zone	
	 	Slope 	0.01 	Slope 	0.01 	Large stones content	0.53
CG:	 	! 	i	! 	i	! 	i
Charles	45	 Very limited	i	Very limited	i	Very limited	i
	I	Depth to	1.00	Depth to	1.00	Depth to	1.00
	I	saturated zone	1	saturated zone	1	saturated zone	1
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	0.40	Flooding	1.00
Cornish	I I 15	l Verv limited	1	 Very limited	1	ι Very limited	i i
3322	i	Depth to	11.00	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	0.99	_	11.00
	İ	saturated zone	İ	saturated zone	İ	saturated zone	i
	 	Flooding 	1.00 	Flooding 	0. 4 0 	Flooding 	1.00
CG:		<u>.</u>	Į.	<u> </u>	ļ.	<u> </u>	ļ.
Wonsqueak	15	•		Very limited	-	Very limited	11 00
	I I	Depth to	1.00	•	1.00	•	1.00
	! 	saturated zone	11.00	saturated zone	! !	saturated zone Flooding	10.60
	 	Flooding 	1.00 	 	I I	Flooding 	0.60

Table 9.—Camp Areas, Picnic Areas, and Playgrounds—Continued

	Pct. of map	- 		Picnic areas		Playgrounds	
	unit 	' 	Value	 Rating class and limiting features	Value	 Rating class and limiting features	Value
CHC: Chesuncook	 40 	 Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone Large stones content	 0.93 0.53	saturated zone	 0.64 0.53	i -	 1.00 0.93
	 	Slope 	0.16 	Slope 	0.16 	Large stones content 	0.53
Elliottsville	25 	Somewhat limited Slope Large stones content	 0.63 0.53 	•	 0.63 0.53 	i -	İ
	 	 	 	 	 	Large stones content 	0.53
Telos	15 	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Large stones	 1.00 0.53	saturated zone	 0.99 0.53	saturated zone	 1.00 0.88
	 	content 		content 	 	 Large stones content	 0.53
CHD: Chesuncook	 40 	 Very limited Slope Depth to saturated zone Large stones content	 1.00 0.93 0.53	Depth to saturated zone	 1.00 0.64 0.53	saturated zone	 1.00 0.93 0.53
Elliottsville	 30 	 Very limited Slope Large stones content	 1.00 0.53 	•	 1.00 0.53	•	 1.00 0.80 0.53
	i I	; 	i i	; 	 	content 	
Telos	15 	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	 1.00 	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	 0.99 	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	 1.00
	 	Large stones content Slope 	0.53 0.04 	content	0.53 0.04 	i -	1.00 0.53
CKC: Chesuncook	 45 	 Very limited Slope Depth to saturated zone Large stones content	 1.00 0.93 0.53	Depth to saturated zone	 1.00 0.64 0.53	 - Very limited Slope Depth to saturated zone	 1.00 0.93 0.53
Telos	 40 	 Very limited Depth to saturated zone	 1.00	 Very limited Slope 	1.00 	saturated zone	 1.00
	 	Slope Large stones content	1.00 0.53	saturated zone	0.99 0.53 	Slope Large stones content	1.00 0.53

Table 9.—Camp Areas, Picnic Areas, and Playgrounds—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map	- -		Picnic areas		Playgrounds	
	unit 	 Rating class and limiting features	Value	 Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
CNC:	 45	 Very limited	 	 Very limited	 	 Very limited	
	10 	Depth to saturated zone Large stones	1.00 0.53	Depth to saturated zone	1.00 0.53	Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00
	i 	content Slope 	 0.16	content	 0.16 	İ	 0.53
Dixfield	 25 	 Somewhat limited Depth to	 0.99	 Somewhat limited Depth to	 0.81	 Very limited Slope	 1.00
		saturated zone Large stones content	 0.53	saturated zone	 0.53	Ī	10.99
	<u>.</u>	Slope	0.16	•	0.16	•	0.53
Pillsbury 15	 15 	 Very limited Depth to saturated zone Large stones	 1.00 0.53	saturated zone	 1.00 0.53	saturated zone	 1.00 1.00
	 	content 	 	content 	 	 Large stones content Gravel content	 0.53 0.35
CPB: Colonel	 40 	 	 1.00 0.53	saturated zone	 1.00 0.53	 Very limited Depth to saturated zone	 1.00 0.88
	 		 		 	Large stones content	0.53
Pillsbury	 30 	Depth to saturated zone Large stones	 1.00 0.53	saturated zone Large stones	 1.00 0.53	saturated zone	 1.00 0.88
	 	content 	 	content 	 	 Large stones content	 0.53
Dixfield	 15 	 Somewhat limited Depth to	 0.99	 Somewhat limited Depth to	 0.81	Gravel content Very limited Slope	0.35 1.00
		saturated zone Large stones content 	 0.53 	saturated zone Large stones content 	 0.53 	Depth to saturated zone Large stones content	 0.99 0.53
CRB: Colonel	 40 	 - Very limited Depth to saturated zone Large stones	 1.00 0.53	saturated zone	 1.00 0.53	saturated zone	 1.00 0.88
	 	content 	 	content 	 	 Large stones content	 0.53

Table 9.—Camp Areas, Picnic Areas, and Playgrounds—Continued

	 Pct. of	•		 		 Playgrounds 	
	map	•		İ		i	
	unit	l		l		l	
		Rating class and	Value	Rating class and	Value	Rating class and	Valu
	!	l limiting features	·!	limiting features	<u> </u>	limiting features	-!
CRB:	! 	! 	i	! 	i	! 	i .
Pillsbury	30	Very limited	i	Very limited	i	Very limited	i
-	ĺ	Depth to	11.00	Depth to	11.00	Depth to	11.00
	I	saturated zone	1	saturated zone	1	saturated zone	1
	I	Large stones	0.53	Large stones	0.53	Slope	10.88
	I	content	1	content	1	ļ.	1
	l .	<u> </u>	!	<u> </u>	!	Large stones	10.53
	1] 	1] 	!	content Gravel content	10.35
	! !	! !	<u> </u>	! 	<u> </u>	Graver Content	10.33
Skerry	15	Very limited	i	 Somewhat limited	i	Very limited	i
-	I	Depth to	1.00	Depth to	10.88	Depth to	1.00
	I	saturated zone	1	saturated zone	1	saturated zone	1
	I	Large stones	0.53		10.53	Slope	1.00
	!	content	!	content	!	!	
	1] 	1] 	!	Large stones content	10.53
	! !	! !	<u> </u>	! 	<u> </u>	Content	<u> </u>
CSC:	i	i	i	i İ	i		i
Colonel	50	Very limited	İ	Very limited	İ	Very limited	Ì
	I	Depth to	1.00	•	1.00	Depth to	1.00
	I	saturated zone	1	saturated zone	1	saturated zone	1
	!	Large stones	10.53		10.53	Slope	11.00
] 	content Slope	1 0.16	content Slope	1 0.16	 Large stones	10.53
		biope	1	Diope	1	content	10.55
	ĺ	Ī	İ	Ī	İ	İ	Ì
Skerry	20	Very limited	•	Somewhat limited	-	Very limited	1
	!	Depth to	11.00	•	10.88	•	11.00
	1	saturated zone	10 63	saturated zone	10 63	saturated zone	1 00
	1	Slope Large stones	0.63 0.53	· •	0.63 0.53	•	11.00
	i	content	1	content	1	content	10.55
	i	i I	i	,	i	İ	i
Pillsbury	15	Very limited	1	Very limited	1	Very limited	1
	I	Depth to	1.00	•	1.00	•	1.00
	1	saturated zone		saturated zone		saturated zone	
	1	Large stones content	10.53	Large stones content	10.53	Slope	10.88
	i i	l concent	i	l concent	i	Large stones	10.53
	i	i İ	i	İ	i	content	i
	l	l	1	l	I	Gravel content	10.35
CITIC .] !	1	 -	I	<u> </u>	1
CTC: Colton	I I 40	 Somewhat limited	1	 Somewhat limited		 Very limited	1
0010011	1	Slope	0.16	•	0.16		11.00
	ĺ	Ī	İ	i -	İ	Ī	Ì
Adams	35	•		Somewhat limited		Very limited	1
	!	Slope	10.16	Slope	10.16	Slope	11.00
CVC:	I I]] 	1
Colton	' 40	 Somewhat limited	i	 Somewhat limited	i	 Very limited	i
	 	Slope	0.16		0.16		1.00
	l	I	I	I	I	I -	1
Hermon	35	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	1
	!	Large stones	11.00	•	11.00	•	11.00
		content	•	content	10 10	content	11 00
	I	Slope	10.16	Slope	10.16	Slope	11.00

Table 9.—Camp Areas, Picnic Areas, and Playgrounds—Continued

and soil name	Pct. of map	i -		Picnic areas 		Playgrounds	
	unit	l <u></u>	177.7		177.7		177.7
	 	Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features	Value
	i	Ī	i	i	i	Ì	i
CVD: Colton	 55 	•	 1.00	 Very limited Slope	 1.00	 Very limited Slope	 1.00
Hermon	 20 	 Very limited Slope	 1.00	 Very limited Large stones content	1 1 . 00	 Very limited Large stones content	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
	i I	 Large stones content	1.00 	•	1.00 	•	 1.00
DEC:	 	l I	l I]]	1
Danforth	, 50	 Very limited	i	 Very limited	i	 Very limited	i
	 	Large stones content	1.00 	Large stones content	1.00 	Large stones content	1.00
	ļ 1	Slope	0.16	Slope	0.16	Slope	11.00
Elliottsville	1 15	•	•	Somewhat limited		Very limited	
	 		0.63 0.53	•	0.63 0.53	•	1.00 0.80
	 	content 	 	content 	 	 Large stones content 	 0.53
DED:	 EE	' 	į	' 	į	' 	į
Danior ch	55	Slope	1.00	•	1.00	•	1.00
	 	 Large stones content	1.00	content Slope 	1.00	content Slope 	11.00
Elliottsville	 20 	Slope	1.00	•	11.00	·	1 1.00
	!	Large stones content	0.53 	Large stones content	0.53 	i -	1
		I 		I I		Large stones content	0.53
DMC:	 	 	 	 	 	 	1
Dixfield	40 	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	l 10.99	Somewhat limited Depth to	 0.81	Very limited Slope	 1.00
	İ	saturated zone Large stones	 10 53	saturated zone Large stones	 0.53	Ī	i 0.99
	į	content	İ	content	 0.16	saturated zone	10.53
	<u> </u>	Slope 	0.16 	Slope 	I	Large stones content 	10.55
Colonel	 25	-		 Very limited		 Very limited	1
	 	Depth to saturated zone	1.00 	Depth to saturated zone	1.00 	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
	 	Large stones content	0.53 	Large stones content	0.53 	Slope 	1.00
	 	 	 	 	 	Large stones content 	0.53
Marlow	20 	Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone	 0.90	Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone	 0.60	 Very limited Slope 	 1.00
	i I	Large stones content	0.53		0.53	 Depth to saturated zone	0.90
	 	Slope	 0.16 	•	 0.16 	•	0.53

Table 9.—Camp Areas, Picnic Areas, and Playgrounds—Continued

and soil name	Pct. Pct. of map	Ī		Picnic areas 		Playgrounds 	
	unit			i			
	i 	Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
DTC: Dixfield	 30 	Depth to	10.99	•	0.81	 Very limited Slope	 1.00
	 	Large stones content	 0.53 0.16 	content	 0.53 0.16 	saturated zone	 0.99 0.53
Colonel	 25 	Depth to saturated zone	 1.00 0.53 	saturated zone	 1.00 0.53 	saturated zone	 1.00 1.00 0.53
Rawsonville	 25 	Slope	 0.63 0.53 	•	 0.63 0.53 	 Very limited Slope	 1.00 0.53 0.10
EMC: Elliottsville	 60 	Slope	 0.63 0.53 	•	 0.63 0.53 	· •	 1.00 0.80 0.53
Monson	 25 	Depth to bedrock Large stones content		Large stones content	-	 Very limited Depth to bedrock Slope 	 1.00 1.00 0.53
EMD: Elliottsville	 40 	 - Very limited Slope Large stones content 	 1.00 0.53 		 1.00 0.53 	•	 1.00 0.80 0.53
Monson	 30 	Slope Depth to bedrock	11.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	 1.00 1.00 0.53
EME: Elliottsville	 60 	Slope	 1.00 0.53 	_	 1.00 1.53 	· •	 1.00 0.80 0.53

Table 9.—Camp Areas, Picnic Areas, and Playgrounds—Continued

	Pct. of	-				Playgrounds 	
	map			İ		İ	
	unit	' 		I		l	
	!	=		Rating class and		_	Valu
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	<u> </u>	limiting features	<u> </u>	limiting features	<u> </u>	limiting features	.¦
IME:	! !	! 	i	! 	<u> </u>	! 	i
	20	Very limited	i	Very limited	i	Very limited	i
	i		1.00		11.00	•	11.0
	Ì	Depth to bedrock	11.00	Depth to bedrock	11.00	Depth to bedrock	11.0
	I	Large stones	0.53	Large stones	0.53	Large stones	10.5
	I	content	I	content	I	content	1
	1	<u>I</u>	1	<u>l</u>	1	<u> </u>	1
NE:		 	!		!	 	!
Enchanted	1 50			Very limited	-	Very limited	11 0
	!	Slope	1.00	•	1.00	•	1.0
	!	 Large stones	 1.00	content Slope	 1.00	content Slope	11.0
	;	content	1	l slobe	11.00	Slope	11.0
	i		i	i İ	i	i İ	i
Mahoosuc	20	Very limited	i	 Very limited	i	 Very limited	i
	i		11.00		11.00	•	11.0
	I	I	I	l	I	l	I
ESD:	I	I	1	I	I	I	1
Enchanted	60	Very limited	1	Very limited	-	Very limited	1
	I	Slope	1.00	Large stones	1.00	Large stones	1.0
	!	! _		content		content	
	!	•	11.00	Slope	11.00	Slope	11.0
	!	content	!	!	!	! :	!
Saddleback	I I 15	 Very limited	i	 Very limited	¦	 Very limited	1
Saddleback	1 13		1		1	•	11.0
	;	Depth to bedrock		•	-	•	•
	i	•	10.53	•	10.53	•	10.5
	i	content	i	content	i	content	i
	İ	İ	İ	İ	į	İ	i
ISC:	I	I	I	I	1	I	1
Hermon	60	Very limited	1	Very limited	1	Very limited	1
	I	Large stones	1.00	Large stones	1.00	Large stones	1.0
	1	content		content	!	content	
	!	Slope	10.63	Slope	10.63	Slope	11.0
Shammi	1 15	 Trans. limited	!	 Compathet limited	!	 Trans. limited	!
Skerry	1 12	• •	 1.00	•	l 10.88	Very limited Depth to	11.0
	:	saturated zone	11.00	saturated zone	10.00	bepth to saturated zone	11.0
	i	Large stones	10.53	•	0.53	•	11.0
	i	•	1	content	1	=== <u>=</u> ==	i
	i	Slope	0.04	•	0.04	Large stones	10.5
	Ì	i -	Ì	i -	ĺ	content	İ
	I	I	1	I	1	I	1
ISD:	1	<u> </u>	!	<u> </u>	!	<u> </u>	!
Hermon	45	Very limited		Very limited	-	Very limited	
	!	Slope	1.00	•	1.00	•	1.0
	I I	l L Targo storos	 1.00	content	 1.00	content	1
	!	Large stones content	11.00	Slope	11.00	Slope	11.0
	:	l concent		! 	i I	! 	1
Skerry	1 30	 Very limited	i	 Very limited	i	 Very limited	i
	. 55 i	Depth to	11.00	_	11.00	-	11.0
	i	saturated zone	. = . • •	==r== 	, <u>-</u>	saturated zone	1
	İ	Slope	1.00	Depth to	0.88		11.0
				saturated zone			i
	1	I	1	Saturated zone	1	I	
	 	 Large stones	 0.53		10.53	 Large stones	0.5

Table 9.—Camp Areas, Picnic Areas, and Playgrounds—Continued

 	Rating class and limiting features	 1.00 0.63	content	 	l limiting features	
Hermon	Large stones content Slope Slomewhat limited Slope Large stones	1.00 0.63 	Large stones content	-	•	i i
Hermon	Large stones content Slope Slomewhat limited Slope Large stones	1.00 0.63 	Large stones content	-	•	1
Rawsonville	Large stones content Slope Slomewhat limited Slope Large stones	1.00 0.63 	Large stones content	-	•	:
	content Slope 5 Somewhat limited Slope Large stones	 0.63 	content	1.00 		11.00
	Slope 5 Somewhat limited Slope Large stones	l l	•	1	content	11.00
	 5 Somewhat limited Slope Large stones	l l	İ	0.63	•	11.00
	Slope Large stones	•		İ	1	i
HTD: 5	Large stones	10.63	Somewhat limited	ĺ	Very limited	Ì
HTD: 5	•		Slope	10.63	Slope	1.00
HTD: 5	content	0.53	•	0.53	•	10.53
HTD: 5		!	content	!	content	
HTD: 5	!		!	!	Depth to bedrock	10.10
HTD: 5	5 Wery limited	l i	 Somewhat limited	 	 Very limited	!
Hermon 5 	Depth to		Depth to	10.88	•	11.00
Hermon 5 5 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	saturated zone			1	: • • · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1
Hermon 5 5 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Large stones	•	Large stones	0.53		11.00
Hermon 5 	content	1	content	I	I .	1
Hermon 5 	Slope 	0.04 	Slope 	0.04 	Large stones content 	0.53
 	i	i	Ì	ĺ	İ	İ
 Rawsonville 1	5 Very limited	1	Very limited	I	Very limited	1
 	Slope	1.00	•	1.00	•	1.00
Rawsonville 1	!		content		content	
Rawsonville 1	Large stones content	1.00 	Slope 	1.00 	Slope 	1.00
1	5 Very limited	i	 Very limited	<u> </u>	 Very limited	<u> </u>
l l	Slope	1.00	•	1.00	· =	11.00
i	Large stones	0.53	Large stones	0.53	•	10.53
I	content	1	content	I	content	1
I	1	1	I	I	Depth to bedrock	10.10
	_ !	1	!	!	!	!
Skerry 1	.5 Very limited Depth to		Very limited	-	Very limited	11 00
<u> </u>	bepth to saturated zone	1.00	Slope	1.00	: • • · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1.00
;	Slope	11.00	Depth to	10.88	•	11.00
i	l Siebe	1	saturated zone	1	510 <u>p</u> c	1
i	Large stones	0.53	Large stones	0.53	Large stones	0.53
I	content	1	content	I	content	1
I	1	1	I	1	I	1
HWB:	_ !	1	!	!	!	!
Howland 5			Somewhat limited		Very limited	11 00
<u> </u>	Depth to saturated zone	10.98	Depth to saturated zone	10.75	Slope	11.00
;	Large stones	10.53		10.53	Depth to	10.98
i	content	1	content	1	saturated zone	1
i	Slope	0.01		0.01		0.53
]] 	1] 	 	content	1
Cabot 3	0 Very limited	1	Very limited	I	Very limited	1
1	Depth to	1.00	·	1.00		11.00
1	saturated zone		saturated zone		movement	
<u>į</u>	Slow water	11.00		11.00	•	11.00
!	movement	10 53	movement	I 53	saturated zone	10.55
;	Large stones content	10.53	Large stones content	0.53 	Gravel content	10.66
;	l concent	i I	Concent	i I	 Large stones	10.53
; 1	i	:	i			
i		1	l .	1	content	1

Table 9.—Camp Areas, Picnic Areas, and Playgrounds—Continued

and soil name	ınds
Rating class and Value Rating class and limiting features limitide limiting features limitide	
HYD:	•
Howland	res
Howland	-
Depth to 0.98 Depth to 0.75 Depth to saturated zone content content content content content	i
saturated zone saturated zone saturated zone large stones 0.53 Large stones 0.54 Large stones 0.55 Large stone	1.00
Large stones	10.98
	one 10.53
Slope	[
Depth to 0.90 Depth to 0.60 Depth to saturated zone saturated zone saturated zone saturated zone large stones 0.53 Large stones 0.53 Large stones content large stones	-
saturated zone saturated zone saturated zone saturated zone saturated zone saturated zone saturated zone saturated zone saturated zone saturated zone saturated zone large stones 0.53 Large stones content content content large stones content large stones large st	1.00
Large stones	[0.90
content content content content	one 10.53
Hogback	
Depth to bedrock 1.00 Depth to bedrock 1.00 Depth to bedrock 1.00 Slope 0.63 Depth to bedrock 1.00 D	
Large stones 0.53 Large stones 0.53 Slope content content content	I
content content	
Slope	1.00
	10.53
Depth to bedrock 1.00 Depth to bedrock 1.00 Slope	
Depth to bedrock 1.00 Depth to bedrock 1.00 Slope	i
Large stones 0.53 Large stones 0.53 Large stones	11.00
content content content LAE:	ock 1.00
	0.53
	!
	i
Hogback 40 Very limited Very limited Very limited	i
	1.00
Depth to bedrock 1.00 Depth to bedrock 1.00 Depth to bedr	
Large stones 0.53 Large stones 0.53 Large stones	[0.53
content content content	i
Abram 25 Very limited Very limited Very limited	i
Slope 1.00 Slope 1.00 Slope	1.00
Depth to bedrock 1.00 Depth to bedrock 1.00 Depth to bedrock	
Large stones 0.53 Large stones 0.53 Large stones content content	0.53
	1
Hogback 35 Very limited Very limited Very limited	i
	1.00
Depth to bedrock 1.00 Depth to bedrock 1.00 Depth to bedr	•
Large stones 0.53 Large stones 0.53 Large stones content content content	0.53
	l I
Large stones 0.53 Large stones 0.53 Slope	11.00
content content	I
Slope 0.16 Slope 0.16 Large stones	10.53
	rock In 10
	I

Table 9.—Camp Areas, Picnic Areas, and Playgrounds—Continued

	Pct. Of	•		Picnic areas		 Playgrounds	
į	map	İ		 			
	unit	' 	1372 1110	 Rating class and	IValue	Pating class and	Value
		l limiting features		limiting features	I	limiting features	Varue
LTE:	l I	 	 	 	 	 	
Hogback	40	•		Very limited	-	Very limited	1
	l	Slope	1.00	•	1.00	•	1.00
	 	Depth to bedrock Large stones content	1.00 0.53 		1.00 0.53 	·	1.00 0.53
Rawsonville	 25	 Very limited	 	 Very limited	 	 Very limited	1
ĺ	l	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	11.00
		Large stones	10.53	•	10.53		10.53
	 	content 	 	content 	 	content Depth to bedrock 	 0.10
MCC:	l I 40	 Somewhat limited	1	 Somewhat limited	Į.	 Very limited	İ
manoosuc	4 0 	Slope	 0.63	•	10.63	·	11.00
Colonel	 25	 Very limited	 	 Very limited	 	 Very limited	
1	l	Depth to	1.00	•	1.00	•	1.00
	l	•	10 50	saturated zone		saturated zone	1
1	 	Large stones content	0.53 	Large stones content	0.53 	Slope 	0.88
	 	 	 	 	 	Large stones content	0.53
Pillsbury	 15	 Very limited	 	 Very limited	 	 Very limited	1
		Depth to	11.00	•	11.00	•	11.00
		saturated zone	10 52	saturated zone	10 52	saturated zone	10 52
	l I	Large stones content	0.53 	Large stones content	0.53 	Large stones content	10.53
j	! 		i		i	Slope	0.50
i	l	I	Ì	İ	İ	Gravel content	10.35
	!	<u> </u>	!	! :	!	<u> </u>	1
MDD: Marlow	l I 45	 Very limited	1	 Very limited	!	 Very limited	1
Mallow	1 3	Slope	11.00	•	11.00	·	11.00
i	İ	Depth to	0.90	•	0.60	•	10.90
I	l	saturated zone	1	saturated zone	1	saturated zone	1
	l	Large stones	10.53	•	10.53		10.53
	 	content 	1	content 		content 	
Dixfield	40	Very limited	1	Very limited		Very limited	1
	<u> </u>	Slope	1.00	•	11.00	•	1.00
	 	Depth to	10.99	•	0.81	Depth to saturated zone	10.99
	l I	saturated zone Large stones	 0.53	•	1 0.53		 0.53
	į	content		content		content	
MED:	! 	 		<u> </u>		 	!
Marlow	50	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
	 	Slope Depth to	1.00 0.90	•	1.00 0.60	•	1.00 0.90
	! 	Depth to saturated zone	10.90 	Depth to saturated zone	0.00 	Depth to saturated zone	10.90
	i	Large stones	0.53		10.53		0.53
		Harge Scores	10.33	I harde acones	10.33	l narde aconea	10.55

Table 9.—Camp Areas, Picnic Areas, and Playgrounds—Continued

Map symbol	 Pct.	Camp areas		 Picnic areas		Playgrounds	
and soil name	of	1		I		l	
	map			!		<u> </u>	
	lunit	' 		!		<u> </u>	
	!		•	Rating class and	•	•	Value
	·¦	limiting features	·¦	limiting features	<u>'</u>	l_limiting features	-!
MED:	i	1	<u> </u>	! !	<u> </u>	! 	i
Dixfield	25	Very limited	i	' Very limited	i	Very limited	i
	i	Slope	11.00	•	11.00	•	11.00
	Ì	Depth to	0.99	Depth to	0.81	Depth to	0.99
	1	saturated zone	1	saturated zone	I	saturated zone	1
	1	Large stones	0.53	Large stones	0.53	Large stones	0.53
	I	content	1	content	1	content	1
D		1770 - 71011 - 7	!	 	!		!
Rawsonville	1 12	•		Very limited		Very limited	11 00
	1	Slope Large stones	1.00 0.53	·	1.00 0.53	•	1.00 0.53
		content	10.55	content	10.55	content	10.55
	i	1	i	1	i	Depth to bedrock	10.10
	i	i	i	İ	i	<u>-</u>	i
MKC:	1	I	1	l	1	l	1
Masardis	70	Somewhat limited	1	Somewhat limited	1	Very limited	1
	I	Slope	0.37	Slope	0.37	Slope	1.00
		!	1	!	!	<u> </u>	1
Adams	1 15			Somewhat limited		Very limited	
	!	Slope	10.04	Slope	10.04	Slope	1.00
MKD:	1	;	1	! !	1	l I	1
Masardis	1 50	 Verv limited	i	 Very limited	i	 Very limited	i
	1	Slope	•	Slope	11.00	•	11.00
	i	 	I		i	<u>-</u> -	i
Adams	25	Very limited	İ	Very limited	İ	Very limited	i
	1	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	11.00
	1	1	1	I	1	l	1
MLE:		1	1	!	1	!	1
Marlow	35	•		Very limited		Very limited	
	!	•	11.00	·	11.00	•	1.00
	1	Depth to saturated zone	10.90	Depth to saturated zone	10.60	Depth to saturated zone	0.90
	1			Large stones	I IO 53	Large stones	10.53
	i	content	1	content	1	content	1
	i	1	i	l	i	i	i
Hogback	25	Very limited	İ	Very limited	İ	Very limited	i
	I	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
	1	Depth to bedrock	•	•	•	· •	1.00
	1	•	10.53	•	10.53		10.53
	!	content	!	content	!	content	!
Berkshire	 15	 Very limited	1	 Very limited	I	 Very limited	1
berkshile	1 13	Slope	11.00	•	1	•	1
	i	Large stones	10.53	·	10.53	•	10.53
	i	content	1	content	1	content	1
	i	İ	i	İ	i	i I	i
MMC:	1	I	I	I	I	I	1
Masardis	40	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	1
	I	Slope	10.37	Slope	10.37	Slope	11.00
			!]	!		!
Danforth	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
	1						
	1	Large stones	1.00		1.00		1.00
	 	Large stones content Slope	1.00 0.37	content	1.00 0.37	content	1.00 1.00

Table 9.—Camp Areas, Picnic Areas, and Playgrounds—Continued

	Pct. of	•		Picnic areas		Playgrounds 	
	map unit			 		 	
	! !	Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features	
MMC:	 	 	 	 	1	 	1
Peacham	20 	Very limited Depth to	 1.00	Very limited Large stones	 1.00	Very limited Large stones	 1.00
	1	saturated zone	 1.00	content	 1 00	content	 1.00
	! !	Ponding 	İ	İ	1.00 	saturated zone	i
	 	Large stones content	1.00 	Depth to saturated zone	1.00 	Ponding 	1.00
	 	 	 	 	1	Slope 	0.12
MNC:	<u>.</u>		į	<u> </u>		, 	į
Monadnock	25 	Somewhat limited Slope	 0.63	Somewhat limited Slope	 0.63	Very limited Slope	11.00
	i	Large stones	10.53	•	10.53	•	10.53
	1	content	1	content	1	content	1
Berkshire	25			Somewhat limited		 Very limited	į
	!	Slope	10.63	•	10.63	•	11.00
	l I	Large stones content	0.53 	Large stones content	0.53 	Large stones content	0.53
 Rawsonville	 25	 Somewhat limited	 	 Somewhat limited	1	 Very limited	1
į	 	Large stones content	10.53	Large stones content	0.53 	Slope	1.00
	! 	Slope	0.37	•	0.37	 Large stones content	0.53
	į	İ	į			Depth to bedrock	0.10
MND:	 	 	 	 	1	 	
Monadnock	25			Very limited		Very limited	1
	!	Slope	1.00 0.53	•	1.00 0.53	•	11.00
	! !	Large stones content	0.55 	Large stones content	 	Large stones content	0.53
Berkshire	 25	 Very limited	 	 Very limited	1	 Very limited	1
	1	Slope	11.00	•	11.00	•	11.00
	 	Large stones content	0.53 	Large stones content	0.53 	Large stones content	0.53
Rawsonville	 25	 Very limited	 	 Very limited	1	 Very limited	1
	I	Slope	11.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
	 	Large stones content	0.53 	Large stones content	0.53 	Large stones content	10.53
	į		į		į	Depth to bedrock	0.10
MOB:	 	I 		! 	1	I 	i
Monarda	50	——————————————————————————————————————		Very limited		Very limited	
	!	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Large stones content	1.00	Large stones content	1.00
	' 	Large stones	11.00	•	11.00	•	11.00
	i	content		saturated zone		saturated zone	1
	I	I	1	I	1	Slope	10.88

Table 9.—Camp Areas, Picnic Areas, and Playgrounds—Continued

	Pct. Of	•		Picnic areas		 Playgrounds 	
	map	•		' 		! 	
ĺ	unit	' 		l <u></u>		l <u></u>	
	l	•		Rating class and limiting features	-	•	Valu
	¦	limiting features	·¦	Indicing leacures	¦	limiting features	·¦
MOB:	İ	İ	i	İ	i	İ	i
Burnham	30	Very limited		Very limited	-	Very limited	1
	 	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Large stones content	1.00	•	11.00
	! !	Saturated zone Ponding	11.00	•	11.00	content Depth to	11.00
į	İ		i			saturated zone	i
ļ ,	l	Large stones	1.00	•	1.00	Ponding	11.00
	!	content		saturated zone			1
	 	Slow water movement	10.21	Slow water movement	0.21 	Slow water movement	10.21
	' 		i		i	Gravel content	0.10
j	İ	İ	İ	İ	İ	İ	İ
MRB:	l	<u> </u>	1	<u> </u>	!	<u> </u>	!
Monarda	35	Very limited Depth to	 1.00	Very limited Large stones	 1.00	Very limited Large stones	11.00
	! 	saturated zone	1	content	1	content	1
j	i İ	•	1.00	•	11.00	•	11.00
ļ ļ	l	content	1	saturated zone	1	saturated zone	1
	 	<u> </u>	!		!	Slope	10.88
Ricker	I I 35	 Verv limited	i	 Very limited	i	 Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock				-	11.00
I	l	Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04	Slope	11.00
NAMES -	<u> </u>	 -	!	 -	!	 -	!
MTB: Monarda	I I 50	l Verv limited	!	 Very limited	l I	 Very limited	1
		Depth to	11.00		1.00	•	11.00
I	l	saturated zone	1	content	l	content	1
	<u> </u>	•	11.00	•	1.00	•	11.00
	 	content	1	saturated zone	 	saturated zone Slope	10.50
,	i i		i		i		1
Telos	35	•		Very limited	-	Very limited	I
	<u> </u>	•	1.00	•	0.99	•	11.00
	! !	saturated zone Large stones	I 10.53	saturated zone Large stones	10.53	saturated zone Slope	10.88
į	i	content	1	content			
ļ ,	l	l	1	l	I	Large stones	10.53
	 	 -	!		!	content	!
MVC:	! 	! 	i	! 	i	! 	i
Monson	30	Very limited	İ	Very limited	İ	Very limited	į .
!	!	Depth to bedrock		_		-	
I	 	Large stones content	0.53 	Large stones content	10.53	Slope	11.00
	! 	Slope	0.16		0.16	 Large stones	0.53
	İ	i -	İ	i -	İ	content	i
İ		I	1	<u> </u>	!	<u> </u>	1
			1	Somewhat limited		Very limited Slope	1
 	 20 		•	Targe stones			
 Elliottsville 	I 20 	Somewhat limited Large stones content	0.53 	Large stones content	0.53 	 Siope	i
Elliottsville 	 20 	Large stones	•	content	 0.16	I	İ
Elliottsville 	 20 	Large stones content	0.53	content	I	 Depth to bedrock Large stones	10.80
Elliottsville	 20 	Large stones content	0.53	content	I	 Depth to bedrock	10.80
	 	Large stones content Slope 	0.53 0.16 	content Slope 	 0.16 	 Depth to bedrock Large stones content 	10.80
Elliottsville	 	Large stones content	0.53 0.16 	content Slope Very limited	 0.16 	 Depth to bedrock Large stones content Very limited	Ì

Table 9.—Camp Areas, Picnic Areas, and Playgrounds—Continued

	Pct. of	•		 Picnic areas 		Playgrounds	
	map unit			i I		 	
	i !			Rating class and limiting features		-	
MVE: Monson		Slope Depth to bedrock Large stones	1.00 1.00	Slope Depth to bedrock Large stones	1.00 1.00	Large stones	 1.00 1.00 0.53
Elliottsville	 20 1 	Slope	11.00	Slope	1.00 0.53 	Depth to bedrock Large stones	 1.00 0.80 0.53
Ricker	 20 	Slope	11.00		11.00	·	 1.00 1.00
PCA: Peacham	•	Depth to saturated zone Ponding Large stones	1.00 1.00	Large stones content Ponding Depth to	1.00 1.00 1.00	 Very limited Large stones content Depth to saturated zone Ponding	 1.00 1.00 1.00
Wonsqueak	l I	Depth to saturated zone	1.00 	Depth to saturated zone	 	 Very limited Depth to saturated zone Ponding	 1.00 1.00
Cabot	ĺ	 Very limited Depth to saturated zone Slow water movement	 1.00 1.00	 Very limited Depth to saturated zone Slow water movement	 1.00 1.00	 Very limited Slow water movement Depth to saturated zone Gravel content Large stones	 1.00 1.00 1.00 10.66 1.53
PPB: Pillsbury	 45 	 Very limited Depth to saturated zone	 1.00	 Very limited Depth to saturated zone	 1.00	content Slope Very limited Depth to saturated zone	 0.50 1.00
	 	Large stones content 	0.53 	Large stones content 	0.53 	Slope Large stones content Gravel content	0.88 0.53 0.35
Peacham	25 	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Ponding Large stones content	 1.00 1.00 1.00	content Ponding 	 1.00 1.00 1.00	content Depth to saturated zone	 1.00 1.00 1.00

Table 9.—Camp Areas, Picnic Areas, and Playgrounds—Continued

	 Pct. of	i I		 Picnic areas 		 Playgrounds 	
	map unit						
		' 		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	-
PSB: Plaisted	 60 	•	 0.90	 Somewhat limited Depth to	 0.60	 Very limited Slope	 1.00
	 	saturated zone Large stones	 0.53	saturated zone	 0.53	Ī	 0.90
	 	·	 0.01 		 0.01 		 0.53
Howland	20 	•	 0.98 	Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone	 0.75 	Very limited Slope 	 1.00
	 	content	0.53 0.01	content	0.53 0.01	saturated zone	0.98 0.53
DGD.	 		 		 	content	
PSD: Plaisted	I 65 	Slope	 1.00 0.90	•	 1.00 0.60	•	 1.00 0.90
	 	-	0.53 		0.53 		0.53
Howland	15 	Slope Depth to saturated zone	 1.00 0.98 0.53	Depth to saturated zone	 1.00 0.75 0.53	Depth to saturated zone	 1.00 0.98 0.53
RRF:	 	 	 	 	 	 	1
Ricker	45 	•	11.00	Slope	11.00	•	 1.00 1.00
Rock outcrop	25 	 Not rated 	 	 Not rated 	 	 Not rated 	i I
RSE: Ricker	 45 		 1.00 	 Very limited Large stones content	 1.00 	 Very limited Large stones content	 1.00
	 	content	1.00 1.00	Slope Depth to bedrock	1.00 1.00	Ī	1.00 1.00
Saddleback	 15 	 Very limited Slope Depth to bedrock	 1.00 1.00	 Very limited Slope Depth to bedrock	 1.00	 Very limited Slope Depth to bedrock	 1.00
Rock outcrop	 15 	 Not rated 	 	 Not rated 	 	 Not rated 	
RTF: Rock outcrop	 50 	 Not rated 	 	 Not rated 	 	 Not rated 	
Ricker	40 	-	11.00	•	11.00	•	 1.00 1.00

Table 9.—Camp Areas, Picnic Areas, and Playgrounds—Continued

and soil name	Pct.	i		Picnic areas		 Playgrounds 	
	map unit			! !		l I	
 	•	Rating class and		Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features	-
RUB:	1		 	 		 	1
Roundabout	 65 	·	11.00	 Very limited Depth to saturated zone	11.00	 Very limited Depth to saturated zone	 1.00
Croghan	 20 	Too sandy	1.00 0.77	Too sandy	 1.00 0.43 		 1.00 1.00 0.77
SRD:	i I		i	! 	i		i
Saddleback	50 50 	Slope Depth to bedrock	1.00 1.00		1.00 1.00		 1.00 1.00 0.53
Ricker	 20 	Slope	11.00		11.00	 Very limited Slope Depth to bedrock	 1.00 1.00
SRE:	l I	 	 	 	! !	 	1
Saddleback	40 	Slope Depth to bedrock	1.00 1.00		1.00 1.00	•	 1.00 1.00 0.53
Ricker	35 	Slope	1.00		11.00	 Very limited Slope Depth to bedrock	 1.00 1.00
SSD:	i	! 	i	<u> </u> 	i	! 	i
Saddleback	35 	Slope Depth to bedrock Large stones	1.00 1.00	Slope Depth to bedrock Large stones	1.00 1.00	Very limited Slope Depth to bedrock Large stones content	 1.00 1.00 0.53
Sisk	30 	Slope	 1.00 0.90 0.53	Depth to saturated zone	 1.00 0.60 0.53	Depth to saturated zone	 1.00 0.90 0.53
Rock outcrop	15	Not rated	İ	 Not rated	İ	 Not rated	i
SSE: Saddleback	 30 	 Very limited Slope Depth to bedrock Large stones content	11.00	Depth to bedrock	11.00	Depth to bedrock	 1.00 1.00 0.53

Table 9.—Camp Areas, Picnic Areas, and Playgrounds—Continued

and soil name	Pct. of map	<u>-</u>		Picnic areas 		Playgrounds 	
	unit 	l		 Rating class and limiting features		 Rating class and limiting features	
SSE: Sisk	 30 	 - Very limited Slope Depth to saturated zone	 1.00 0.90	•	 1.00 0.60	•	 1.00 0.90
	 	Large stones content	0.53 		0.53 		0.53
Rock outcrop STC:	15 	 Not rated 	 	 Not rated 	 	 Not rated 	
Skerry	40 	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Large stones content Slope	1.00 0.53	content		i -	 1.00 1.00 0.53
Becket	 25 	 Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone Large stones content Slope		content	 0.60 0.53 0.16	 Depth to saturated zone	 1.00 0.90 0.53
Rawsonville	 20 	 Somewhat limited Large stones content Slope 	 0.53 0.16 	content	 0.53 0.16 	Ī	 1.00 0.53 0.10
SUC: Surplus	 55 	 Very limited Depth to saturated zone Slope Large stones content	1.00 0.63 0.53	saturated zone	0.99 0.63 0.53	saturated zone	 1.00 1.00 0.53
Bemis	 30 	 Very limited Depth to saturated zone Large stones content Slope	 1.00 1.00 1.00	content Depth to saturated zone	 1.00 1.00 1.00 	content Depth to saturated zone	 1.00 1.00 1.00
SWD: Surplus	40 	 Very limited Depth to saturated zone Slope Large stones content	 1.00 1.00 1.00	 Depth to saturated zone	 1.00 0.99 0.53	saturated zone Slope 	 1.00 1.00 0.53

Table 9.—Camp Areas, Picnic Areas, and Playgrounds—Continued

• •	Pct. of map	i I		Picnic areas		Playgrounds	
	unit 	' 		 Rating class and limiting features		 Rating class and limiting features	Value
SWD:	 	 	 	 	 	 	
Sisk	35 	Slope	 1.00 0.90	•	 1.00 0.60	•	 1.00 0.90
	 	saturated zone Large stones content 	•	•	 0.53 	saturated zone Large stones content 	 0.53
TCC: Telos	 55 	 Very limited Depth to		 Very limited Depth to	 0.99	 Very limited Depth to	 1.00
	i I	saturated zone		saturated zone	 0.53	saturated zone	1
	 	content 	 	content 	 	 Large stones content	 0.53
Chesuncook	 30 	Depth to	0.93	•	 0.64	 Very limited Slope	 1.00
		•	•	Large stones	 0.53	•	10.93
	 	content Slope 	 0.16 	content Slope 	 0.16 	saturated zone Large stones content	 0.53
TEC: Telos	 35			 Very limited		 Very limited	
	 	saturated zone	1.00 0.53	saturated zone	0.99 0.53	Depth to saturated zone Slope	1.00 1.00
	 	content 	 	content 	 	Blope Large stones content	 0.53
Chesuncook	 30 	Depth to	 0.93	•	0.64	 Very limited Slope	 1.00
	 	saturated zone Large stones	 0.53	saturated zone Large stones content	 0.53	 Depth to saturated zone	10.93
	 	content Slope 	0.16	•	 0.16 	•	 0.53
Elliottsville	 20 	 Somewhat limited Slope Large stones	 0.63 0.53	•	 0.63 0.53	•	 1.00
	' 	content 	 	content 	 	Large stones content	10.53
TMB:	 	 -	 	 -	 	 	i !
Telos	25 	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	11.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	 0.99 	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1 .00
	 	Large stones content		Large stones content	 0.53 		 0.88
	 	 	 	 	 	Large stones content	0.53

Table 9.—Camp Areas, Picnic Areas, and Playgrounds—Continued

	 Pct. of	-		 		 Playgrounds 	
	map unit]]	
·	!	' 	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
TMB: Monarda	 20 	saturated zone	 1.00 0.53	saturated zone	 1.00 0.53	saturated zone	 1.00 0.53
Monson	 20 	content		Large stones content	-	Slope 	 1.00 1.00 0.53
TPB: Tunbridge	45 	Large stones content	 0.53 0.04 	content	 0.53 0.04 	i -	 1.00 1.053 10.18 0.16
Plaisted	 25 	Depth to saturated zone Large stones content	 0.90 0.53 0.01	saturated zone Large stones content	 0.60 0.53 0.01	 Depth to saturated zone	 1.00 0.90 0.53
TPD: Tunbridge	 40 	Slope	 1.00 0.53 	•	 1.00 0.53 	•	 1.00 0.53 0.18 0.16
Plaisted	 25 	Slope Depth to saturated zone		Depth to saturated zone	 1.00 0.60 0.53	Depth to saturated zone	 1.00 0.90 0.53
W: Water	 100 	' Not rated 	 	 Not rated 	 	 Not rated 	i ! !
WO: Wonsqueak	 50 	Depth to saturated zone	 1.00 1.00	saturated zone	 1.00 	 Very limited Depth to saturated zone Flooding	 1.00 0.60
WO: Bucksport	 40 	-	 1.00 1.00	saturated zone	 1.00 	 Very limited Depth to saturated zone Flooding	 1.00 0.60

Table 10.-Wildlife Habitat

(See text for definitions of terms used in this table. Absence of an entry indicates that no rating is applicable.)

	! !	Pote	ential f	or habit	at eleme	nts		Potential as habitat 			
Map symbol and soil name	seed	Grasses	ceous	 Hard- wood trees		 Wetland plants 	Shallow		land	Wetland wild- life 	
ABE:	I	1	I I	I	I I	 	 		1	 	
Abram	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Very poor	Very poor	-	-	Very poor	Very	Very	
Rock Outcrop	 Very poor	: =	 Very poor	 Very poor	 Very poor	: -		 Very poor	 Very poor	 Very poor	
Hermon	 Very poor	 Very poor	 Good 	 Fair 	 Fair 	: -	 Very poor	 Poor 	 Fair 	 Very poor	
ACB: Adams	 Poor	 Fair	 Fair	 Poor	 Poor	 Very	 Very	 Poor	 Poor	 Very	
	 	i I	 	i i	į I	: -	poor] 	i I	poor	
_	Poor	Fair 	Fair 	Fair 	Fair 	Poor	Poor	Fair	Fair 	Poor	
BSC: Becket	 Very poor	 Poor 	 Good 	 Fair 	 Fair 	-	 Very poor	 Poor 	 Fair 	 Very poor	
	 Very poor	Poor	 Good 	Fair	 Fair 	: -	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Very poor	
	 Very poor	 Poor 	 Good 	 Fair 	 Fair 	: -	 Very poor	 Poor	 Fair 	 Very poor	
Skerry	 Very poor	 Poor 	 Good 	 Fair 	 Fair 	: -	 Very poor	 Poor 	 Fair 	 Very poor	
	 Very poor	 Poor 	 Good 	 Fair 	 Fair 	: -	 Very poor	 Poor	 Fair 	 Very poor	
	 Very poor	 Very poor	 Good 	 Fair 	 Fair 	: -	 Very poor	 Poor 	 Fair 	 Very poor	
Rawsonville	 Very poor	 Poor 	 Good 	 Good 	 Good 	: -	 Very poor	 Poor 	 Good 	 Very poor	
CAB: Cabot	 Very poor	 Poor 	 Fair 	 Fair 	 Fair 	1	 Very poor	 Poor	 Fair 	 Very poor	
	 Very poor	 Poor 	 Good 	 Fair 	 Fair 	_	 Very poor	 Poor	 Fair 	 Very poor	
CG: Charles	 Poor	 Fair	 Fair	 Fair	 Fair	 Good	 Fair	 Fair	 Fair	 Fair	
Cornish	 Poor	 Fair	 Fair	 Good	 Good	 Fair	 Fair	 Fair	 Good	 Fair	
_	 Very poor	 Poor 	 Poor 	 Very poor	 Very poor	 Good 	 Good 	 Poor 	 Very poor	 Good 	
	 Very poor	 Poor 	 Good 	 Good	 Good 	poor	 Very poor	 Poor	 Good 	 Very poor	

Table 10.-Wildlife Habitat-Continued

	I I	Pote	ential f	or habit	at eleme	nts		Potential as habitat for			
Map symbol	Grain		Wild		i	ī		' Open-		Wetland	
and soil name	-			 Hard-	 Conif-	 Wetland		· -	land	wild-	
	seed		_			plants			-		
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	crops	legumes	plants	trees	plants	.! <u></u>	areas_	life	llife	.!	
CHC:	 	 	 	 	 	 	 	 	 	 	
Elliottsville	 Very	 Poor	' Good	l Good	l Good	Very	' Very	 Poor	l Good	 Very	
	poor	İ	 	İ	İ	-	poor	i	i	poor	
	Ī	İ	İ	İ	İ	Ī	Ī	ĺ	İ	į -	
Telos	Very	Poor	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Very	Poor	Good	Very	
	poor	!	!	!	!	1	poor	!	!	poor	
CHD:	1	 	 	 	 	 	 	 		1	
Chesuncook	 Verv	 Poor	l Good	l Good	l Good	 Very	 Very	 Poor	 Good	 Very	
	poor	i	i	l			poor	i	İ	poor	
	I	I	I	I	1	1	I	I	1	1	
Elliottsville	Very	Poor	Good	Good	Good	Very	Very	Poor	Good	Very	
	poor	!	!	!	!	poor	poor	!	!	poor	
Telos	170 277	 Poor	I Good	। Good	l Good	170 277	170 277	 Poor	l IGood	17/0 277	
1e10s	Very poor	I	i Good	I GOOG	l Good	_	Very poor	I	I	Very poor	
		i	i I	i	i İ	1		i	i		
CKC:	i	i	İ	i	İ	į	i	i	i	i	
Chesuncook	Very	Poor	Good	Good	Good	Very	Very	Poor	Good	Very	
	poor	I	I	I	1	poor	poor	I	1	poor	
m.1	1	15		101		1	1.77.	1.5	101		
Telos	-	Poor	Good	Good	Good	_	· -	Poor	Good	Very	
	poor	! !	! !	! !	! 	poor	poor	! !	<u> </u>	poor	
CNC:	i	i	i i	i	i	i	i	i	i	i	
Colonel	Very	Poor	Good	Fair	Fair	Very	Very	Poor	Fair	Very	
	poor	I	I	1	1	poor	poor	I	1	poor	
	I	<u> </u>	l		ļ .			I		1	
Dixfield	: =	Poor	Good	Good	Good		: -	Poor	Good	Very	
	poor	 	 	 	 	poor	poor	! !	1	poor	
Pillsbury	 Verv	 Poor	' Fair	 Fair	 Fair	 Fair	ا Good	 Poor	 Fair	 Good	
.	poor	İ	i İ	i	İ	į	İ	i	i	İ	
	I	I	I	I	1	1	I	I	1	1	
CPB:	1	1	!	!	!	1	1	1	!	1	
Colonel		Poor	Good	Fair	Fair			Poor	Fair	Very	
	poor	! !	! !	1	 	 	poor	! !	!	poor	
Pillsbury	 Verv	 Poor	' Fair	 Fair	 Fair	 Fair	ا Good	 Poor	 Fair	 Good	
	poor	 	, 	i	İ			i	i	İ	
	1	I	I	I	1		I	I	1	1	
Dixfield	Very	Poor	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Very	Poor	Good	Very	
	poor	!	!	!	!	!	poor	!	!	poor	
CRB:	 	! !	! !	! !	I I	 	! !	! !	1	-	
	 Very	 Poor	ا Good	 Fair	 Fair	Poor	 Very	 Poor	 Fair	 Very	
	poor	İ		İ	İ	-	poor	i	i	poor	
	I	I	I	I	1	1	I	I	1	1	
Pillsbury	Very	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good	Poor	Fair	Good	
	poor	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	
Skerry	 Very	 Poor	। Good	 Fair	 Fair	 Poor	। Very	 Poor	 Fair	 Very	
Skelly	poor	I	i Good	Fall	Fall	-	poor	I	I	poor	
		i	i I	i	i	i	P00=	i	i		
CSC:	1	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	1	
Colonel	Very	Poor	Good	Fair	Fair	Very	Very	Poor	Fair	Very	
	poor	!	!	!	!	poor	poor	!	!	poor	
Class marr	 1370 ms=	 Deer	 Cood	 Boi==	 Esi	 170 ms =	 1770 mr =	 	 		
Skerry	-	Poor	Good 	Fair	Fair	_	_	Poor	Fair	Very	
	poor	! 	! 	i I	I I	poor	poor 	! 		poor	
Pillsbury	 Very	 Poor	' Fair	 Fair	 Fair	 Fair	 Good	 Poor	 Fair	 Good	
-	poor	İ	İ	İ	İ	İ	İ	İ	i	İ	
	I	I	I	I	l	I	I	I	1	1	

Table 10.-Wildlife Habitat-Continued

	 	Pote	ential f	or habit	at eleme	nts		Potent	ial as h	nabitat
Map symbol and soil name	seed	Grasses	ceous	 Hard- wood trees	-	 Wetland plants		-	land	Wetland wild- life
CTC: Colton	 Poor 	 Fair 	 Fair 	 Poor 	 Poor 	: -	 Very poor	 Fair 	 Poor 	 Very poor
Adams	 Poor 	 Fair 	 Fair 	 Poor 	 Poor 	: -	 Very poor	 Poor 	 Poor 	 Very poor
CVC: Colton	 Poor 	 Fair 	 Fair 	 Poor 	 Poor 	: -	 Very poor	 Fair 	 Poor 	 Very poor
Hermon	 Very poor	 Very poor	 Good 	 Fair 	 Fair 	: -	 Very poor	 Poor 	 Fair 	 Very poor
CVD:	 Poor	 Fair	 Fair	 Poor	 Poor	 Very	 Very	 Fair	 Poor	 Very
	 	 	 	 	 	: -	poor 	 	 	poor
Hermon	Very poor 	Very poor	Good 	Fair 	Fair 	: -	Very poor 	Poor 	Fair 	Very poor
DEC:	i	i	i	i	i	i	i	i	i	i
Danforth	Very poor	Very poor	Good 	Good 	Good 	: -	Very poor	Poor 	Fair 	Very poor
Elliottsville	 Very poor	 Poor 	 Good 	 Good 	 Good 	: -	 Very poor	 Poor 	Good 	 Very poor
	 Very poor	 Very poor	 Good 	 Good 	 Good 	: -	 Very poor	 Poor 	 Fair 	 Very poor
Elliottsville	 Very poor	 Poor 	 Good 	 Good 	 Good 	: -	 Very poor	 Poor 	 Good 	 Very poor
DMC: Dixfield	 Very poor	 Poor	 Good 	 Good 	 Good 	: -	 Very poor	 Poor 	 Good 	 Very poor
Colonel	 Very poor	 Poor 	। Good 	 Fair 	 Fair 	1	 Very poor	 Poor 	 Fair 	 Very poor
Marlow	 Poor 	 Fair 	। Good 	 Good 	 Good 		 Very poor	 Fair 	 Good 	 Very poor
DTC:	I I	 	! 	<u> </u>	1	 	! 	! !	i	1
	Very poor	Poor	 Good 	Good 	Good 	-	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very poor
Colonel	 Very poor	 Poor 	 Good 	 Fair 	 Fair 		 Very poor	 Poor 	 Fair 	 Very poor
Rawsonville	 Very poor	 Poor 	 Good 	 Good 	 Good 		 Very poor	 Poor 	 Good 	 Very poor
EMC:	I I	I I	I I	I I	1	I I	I I	I I	I I	1
	 Very poor 	Poor 	I Good 	 Good 	 Good 		 Very poor 	 Poor 	Good 	 Very poor
	 Very poor 	 Poor 	' Fair 	 Fair 	 Fair 		 Very poor	 Poor 	 Fair 	 Very poor

Table 10.-Wildlife Habitat-Continued

		Pot		Potential as habitat						
Mon armbal	Cmain		Wild			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		 Open-		IWo t l and
Map symbol	Grain	-	•	! ,	1	1	l . ~			Wetland
and soil name		Grasses		-	-	Wetland	-		land	wild-
!	seed	and	ceous	wood		plants	_	wild-	wild-	life
	crops	legumes	plants	trees	plants	<u> </u>	areas_	llife_	life	-!
EMD:		! 	! 	 	i	İ	! 	! 		
Elliottsville	Verv	Poor	Good	Good	Good	Very	Very	Poor	Good	Very
i	poor	i	i	i	i	: -	poor	I	i	poor
i		i	i	i	i	i	. <u>.</u>	i i	i	i
Monson	Very	 Poor	 Fair	 Fair	 Fair	 Very	 Very	 Poor	 Fair	Very
	-	1	1	1	1	: -	: -	1	1	· : -
	poor	:	:	:	:	poor	poor	! i	1	poor
EME:		i	<u> </u>	i	;	;	<u>'</u>	! 	i	i
Elliottsville	Very	 Very	l Good	l Good	l Good	 Very	 Very	l Poor	 Fair	 Very
	_	-	l GOOG	1 9000	IGOOG	: -	: -	1	Irair	: -
	poor	poor	!	!	!	poor	poor	!	!	poor
Manage 1	 	I Dans	 The dist	 Tai	 The dist	1770		 Do o o	l Length	1770
	-	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	: -	: -	Poor	Fair	Very
	poor	!	!	!	!	poor	poor	!	!	poor
!		!	!	!	1	!	!	l	!	!
ENE:				!	1	1	l 	l 	!	1
Enchanted	_	: -	Very		Good	: -	: -	Very	Fair	Very
I	poor	poor	poor	I	1	poor	poor	poor	1	poor
ı		I	I	1	1	I	l	l	1	I
Mahoosuc	Very	Very	Poor	Poor	Poor	Very	Very	Very	Poor	Very
ı	poor	poor	I	I	1	poor	poor	poor	1	poor
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		I	I	I	1	1	I	l	1	1
ESD:		I	I	I	1	1	I	l	1	1
Enchanted	Very	Very	Very		Good	Very	Very	Very	Fair	Very
	poor	poor	poor	I	1	poor	poor	poor	1	poor
	_	i -	i -	İ	İ	i -	i -	i	i	i -
Saddleback	Very	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Very	Very	Poor	Fair	Very
	poor	i	i	i i	i	: -	poor	i -	i	poor
i		i	i	i	i	i	. <u>.</u>	i i	i	i
HSC:		i	i	i	i	i	i	i i	i	i
	Very	Very	Good	Fair	Fair	Very	Very	Poor	 Fair	Very
	_	poor	1	1	1	: -	poor	1	1	poor
•	POOL	I POOL	<u> </u>	i	;	i poor	l boor	! 	i	I POOL
Skerry	Verv	 Very	l Good	 Fair	 Fair	 Very	 Very	l Poor	 Good	 Very
	_	: -	l GOOG	Fall	raii	: -	: -	1	1 4000	· : -
	poor	poor	!	!	!	poor	poor	! !	1	poor
110D -		!	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	!
HSD:		1	1	1 =	1	1	 	l 	1	1
Hermon	_	Very	Good	Fair	Fair	: -	: -	Poor	Fair	Very
!	poor	poor	!	!	!	poor	poor	<u> </u>	!	poor
		1	!	!	!	!	! 	l 	!	
Skerry	Very	Very	Good	Fair	Fair	-		Poor	Good	Very
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	poor	poor	I	ı	I	poor	poor	l	I	poor
I		I	I	I	I	1	I	l	1	I
HTC:		I	I	I	1	1	I	l	1	1
Hermon	Very	Very	Good	Fair	Fair	Very	Very	Poor	Fair	Very
I	poor	poor	I	1	1	poor	poor	l	1	poor
l l		I	I	I	1	1	I	l	1	1
Rawsonville	Very	Poor	Good	Good	Good	Very	Very	Poor	Good	Very
l l	poor	I	I	I	1	poor	poor	l	1	poor
	1	1	I	I	1	1	l -	l	1	1
Skerry	Very	Very	Good	Fair	Fair	Very	Very	Poor	Good	Very
	_	poor	i	i	i		poor	i	i	poor
i	. <u>.</u> . 	. <u>.</u>	I	İ	i	. <u>.</u>	. <u>.</u>	, 	i	i
HTD:	, 	İ	I	İ	i	i	, 	, 	i	i
	Very	Very	' Good	 Fair	 Fair	 Very	 Very	Poor	 Fair	 Very
	_	poor	, 555 u I	, - 	, - 	: -	poor	, _ 	, I	poor
ı	noor	, POOT	ı	:		, poor	, <u>P</u> OOL	! 	1	, 2001
Ì	poor	i	1							
Rawsonvillo	_	l -	l Good	I Good	I Good	IVer:	' Ve~~	I Poo∽	i Good	170277
Rawsonville	Very	 Poor	 Good	 Good	Good		: -	Poor	Good	Very
Rawsonville	_	l -	 Good 	 Good 	 Good 		 Very poor	Poor 	Good	Very poor
 	Very poor	 Poor 	I I	i I	i I	poor	poor	 	i I	poor
 	Very poor Very	 Poor 	 Good Good	 Good Fair	Good Fair	poor Very	poor	Poor Poor	Good Good	

Table 10.-Wildlife Habitat-Continued

	l 	Pot	ential f	or habit	at eleme	nts		Potential as habitat for			
Map symbol	Grain	ı	Wild	1	I	ī	ı	Open-	Wood-	Wetland	
and soil name	and	Grasses	herba-	Hard-	Conif-	Wetland	Shallow	land	land	wild-	
	seed	and	ceous	wood	erous	plants	water	wild-	wild-	life	
	crops	legumes	plants	trees	plants	.¦	areas	life	life	-!	
HWB:	i	i İ	i	i	i	i	i	i	i	i	
Howland	Very	Poor	Good	Fair	Fair	Very	Very	Poor	Fair	Very	
	poor	!	!	1	!	poor	poor	!	!	poor	
Cabot	 Very	 Poor	 Fair	 Fair	 Fair	 Fair	 Very	 Poor	 Fair	 Very	
Case	poor	1			1	1	poor	1	1	poor	
	i -	ĺ	İ	Ì	İ	İ	Ī	İ	Ì	Ī	
HYD:	1	1.5		 	 	177.	1.77.	1		1	
Howland	Very poor	Poor	Good 	Fair	Fair	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Very poor	
		i		i	i		1	i	i		
Plaisted	Very	Poor	Good	Good	Good	Very	Very	Poor	Good	Very	
	poor	1	!	!	1	poor	poor	!	!	poor	
LAC:	 	! !	! !	 	1	! !	! !	! !	i i	! !	
Hogback	Very	 Poor	 Fair	 Fair	 Fair	Very	Very	 Poor	Fair	Very	
	poor	1	I	1	1	poor	poor	I	1	poor	
31	1			1							
Abram	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	-	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	
	l boor	1	i i	l boor	l boor		<u> </u>		l boor	1	
LAE:	İ	İ	İ	İ	i	İ	İ	İ	i	İ	
Hogback	· •	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	-		Poor	Fair	Very	
	poor	1			1	poor	poor	!	!	poor	
Abram	 Verv	 Very	 Poor	 Very	 Very	 Very	। Very	 Very	 Very	 Very	
	-	poor	i	poor	poor		_	poor	poor	poor	
	1	1	I	1	1	1	l -	l -	1	1	
LTC:	1			 	 						
Hogback	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	-	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Very poor	
	l boor	i İ	i i	i	i		<u> </u>	i i	i	1	
Rawsonville	Very	Poor	Good	Good	Good	Very	Very	Poor	Good	Very	
	poor	!	!	!	!	poor	poor	!	!	poor	
LTE:	 	1	 	 	1	1	 	 	1	1	
Hogback	 Very	 Poor	 Fair	 Fair	 Fair	 Very	 Verv	 Poor	 Fair	 Very	
- 5	poor	i	i	i	i	poor	poor	i	i	poor	
	I	I	I	I	1	1	I	I	1	I	
Rawsonville	-	Poor	Good	Good	Good	-		Poor	Good	Very	
	poor	! !	! !	! !	1	poor	poor	! !	:	poor	
MCC:	i	i	i	i	i	i	i	i	i	i	
Mahoosuc	Very	Very	Poor	Poor	Poor	Very	Very	Very	Poor	Very	
	poor	poor	!	!	1	poor	poor	poor	!	poor	
Colonel	 Very	 Poor	। Good	 Fair	 Fair	 Poor	। Very	 Poor	 Fair	 Very	
00101101	poor	1	1			-	poor	1		poor	
	l -	I	I	I	1	I	l -	I	1	1	
MCC:				 				1	1	10	
Pillsbury		Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good	Poor	Fair	Good	
	poor 	i	i	i	i	i	I	i	i	i	
MDD:	I	I	I	I	1	1	I	I	1	1	
Marlow	Poor	Fair	Good	Good	Good	-	-	Fair	Good	Very	
	1	1	I	1	1	poor	poor	I I	1	poor	
Dixfield	 Very	 Poor	। Good	l Good	। Good	 Very	। Very	 Poor	l Good	 Very	
-	poor	 					poor		1	poor	
	1	I	I	1	1	I	I	I	1	1	
MED:	15			10					10	1	
Marlow	Poor	Fair 	Good 	Good	Good	_	Very poor	Fair 	Good	Very poor	
	i	i	i	i	i			i	i		

Table 10.-Wildlife Habitat-Continued

	! 	Pote	ential f	or habit	at eleme	nts		Potent	ial as h	abitat
Map symbol and soil name	seed	Grasses	ceous	 Hard- wood trees	-	 Wetland plants 			Wood- land wild- life	Wetland wild- life
MED: Dixfield	 Very poor	 Poor	 Good 	 Good 	 Good 	: -	 Very poor	 Poor 	 Good 	 Very poor
Rawsonville	i -	 Poor 	 Good 	 Good 	 Good 	 Very	Ī	 Poor 	 Good 	 Very poor
MKC: Masardis	 Fair 	 Good 	I Good 	 Good 	 Good 	: -	 Very poor	 Good 	 Good 	 Very poor
Adams	 Poor 	 Fair 	 Fair 	 Poor 	 Poor 	 Very poor	 Very poor	 Poor 	 Poor 	 Very poor
MKD: Masardis	 Very poor	 Poor 	I Good 	 Good 	 Good 	: -	 Very poor	 Poor 	 Good 	 Very poor
Adams	 Very poor 	 Poor 	 Poor 	 Poor 	 Poor 	-	 Very poor 	 Poor 	 Poor 	 Very poor
MLE: Marlow	 Very poor	 Poor 	 Good 	 Good 	 Good 	: -	 Very poor	 Poor 	 Good 	 Very poor
Hogback	 Very poor	 Poor 	 Fair 	 Fair 	 Fair 	: -	 Very poor	 Poor 	 Fair 	 Very poor
Berkshire	 Very poor	 Poor 	 Good 	 Good 	 Good 	: -	 Very poor	 Poor 	 Good 	 Very poor
MMC: Masardis	 Fair 	 Good 	 Good 	 Good 	 Good 	: -	 Very poor	 Good 	 Good 	 Very poor
Danforth	: -	 Very poor	 Good 	 Good 	 Good 	: -	 Very poor	 Poor 	 Fair 	 Very poor
Peacham	 Very poor	 Poor 	 Poor 	 Poor 	 Poor 	:	 Very poor	 Poor 	 Poor 	 Very poor
MNC: Monadnock	 Very poor	 Poor 	 Good 	 Good 	 Good 	_	 Very poor	 Poor 	 Good 	 Very poor
Berkshire	 Very poor	 Poor 	 Good 	 Good 	 Good 		 Very poor	 Poor 	 Good 	 Very poor
Rawsonville	 Very poor	 Poor 	 Good 	 Good 	 Good 	_	 Very poor	 Poor 	 Good 	 Very poor
MND: Monadnock	 Very poor	 Poor 	 Good 	 Good 	 Good 	_	 Very poor	 Poor 	 Good 	 Very poor
Berkshire	 Very poor	 Poor 	 Good 	 Good 	 Good 	_	 Very poor	 Poor 	 Good 	 Very poor
Rawsonville	 Very poor 	 Poor 	I Good 	 Good 	 Good 	_	 Very poor 	 Poor 	 Good 	 Very poor

Table 10.-Wildlife Habitat-Continued

		Pot	ential f		Potential as habitat					
Map symbol			Wild					!		Wetland
and soil name	Grain	 Grasses	•	l Hond	l lConif	 Wetland	l IChollor	Open-	wood-	wild-
and soll name	and seed			wood		-		-	wild-	Wild- life
	•	and legumes	ceous	wood	plants	plants	water areas	wild- life	Wild-	l iiie
	- Crops	Teguilles	Prancs	Lees	prants	·¦	lareas	1		-¦
MOB:	!	:	! !	!	-	1	!	!	1	:
Monarda	 Very	 Very	 Fair	 Fair	 Fair	 Fair	I Works	 Poor	 Fair	1770.22
Monarda	: -		Fall	Fair	rair	•		POOL	leare	Very
	poor	poor	! !	:	:	1	poor	1	1	poor
Burnham	 Very	 Very	 Poor	 Poor	 Poor	ا Good	 Fair	 Very	 Poor	 Fair
Durman	poor	poor	1	1 - 001	1	I GOOG	•	poor	I	I
	i poor	i poor	! !	:	;	1	! !	POOL		;
MRB:	:	:	! !	<u> </u>	;	i	:	! !	1	;
Monarda	 Very	 Very	' Fair	 Fair	 Fair	 Fair	 Very	 Poor	 Fair	 Very
110114144	poor	poor	1	1	1		poor	1	1	poor
	1		i	i	i	i	, <u>p</u> oo-	i	i	
Ricker	 Very	 Very	 Poor	Poor	Poor	 Very	 Very	 Very	Poor	 Very
	poor	poor	1	1	1	poor	poor	poor	1	poor
	i	i	i	i	i	1	i	. <u>.</u>	i	i
MTB:	i	i	i i	i	i	i	i	i	i	i
Monarda	Verv	Very	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Very	Poor	Fair	Very
	poor	poor	İ	İ	i	i	poor	i	i	poor
	į -	į -	İ	İ	i	i	i	i	i	i
Telos	Very	Poor	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Very	Poor	Good	Very
	poor	I	l	1	I	1	poor	I	1	poor
	I	I	l	1	I	1	I	I	1	1
MVC:	I	I	l	1	1	1	I	1	1	1
Monson	Very	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Very	Very	Poor	Fair	Very
	poor	I	I	I	I	poor	poor	I	1	poor
	1	1	l	1	1	1	I	1	1	1
Elliottsville	Very	Poor	Good	Good	Good	Very	Very	Poor	Good	Very
	poor	I	l		I	poor	poor	I	1	poor
	1	I	l	1	I	1	I	I	1	I
Ricker	Very	· -	Poor	Poor	Poor	: -	: -	Very	Poor	Very
	poor	poor	!	!	!	poor	poor	poor	!	poor
	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	!
MVE:	1	15	 	1=-1.	1	1	1	15	1	1
Monson	Very	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	: -	· -	Poor	Fair	Very
	poor	!	!	:	!	poor	poor	!	1	poor
Elliottsville	170 277	 Poor	। Good	। Good	। Good	I Vorus	ı Very	 Poor	। Good	1770 277
EIIIOCCSVIIIe	poor	I	i Good	I GOOG	I GOOG	: -	poor	IFOOT	1 GOOG	Very
	i poor	:	! !	<u> </u>	;	i boor	I POOL	! !	1	poor
Ricker	 Very	 Very	 Poor	 Poor	 Poor	 Very	 Very	 Very	 Poor	 Very
RECREE	poor	poor	1	1	1	-	-	poor	1	poor
	1 2001	l boor	i	<u> </u>	i	l boor	l boor	1	i	l boor
PCA:	i	i	i I	i	i	i	i	i	i	i
Peacham	Verv	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Good	Poor	Poor	Poor	Fair
	poor	i	i	i	i	i	i	i	i	i
	i	i	I	i	i	i	i	i	i	i
Wonsqueak	Very	Poor	Poor	Very	Very	Good	Good	Poor	Very	Good
-	poor	Ì		poor	poor	i	İ	İ	poor	Ì
	į -	Ì	İ	į -	i -	i	İ	İ	i	Ì
Cabot	Very	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Very	Poor	Fair	Very
	poor	I	I	I	I	1	poor	I	1	poor
	I	I	l	1	I	1	I	I	1	1
PPB:	I	I	l	1	1	1	I	1	1	1
Pillsbury	Very	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good	Poor	Fair	Good
	poor	I	I	I	I	1	I	I	1	I
	I	I	I	I	1	1	I	I	1	I
Peacham	Very	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Good	Poor	Poor	Poor	Fair
	poor	I	I	I	1	1	I	I	1	I
	1	1	I	1	1	1	I	I	1	1
PSB:	I	1	I	1	1	1	I	I	1	I
Plaisted	Very	Poor	Good	Good	Good	_	-	Poor	Good	Very
	poor	1	!	!	!	poor	poor	!	1	poor
	I	I	İ	I	I	I	I	I	I	I

Table 10.-Wildlife Habitat-Continued

	İ			or habit	ас етеме			Potent	for	
Map symbol	Grain	•	Wild	1	1	1		Open-	Wood-	Wetland
and soil name	-	Grasses		-	-	Wetland	-		land	wild-
	seed crops	and legumes	ceous plants	wood trees	erous plants	plants 	water areas	wild- life	wild- life	life
	i	<u> </u>	<u></u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	į ———	į	-i
PSB:	1	15		 	1 = - 1 .	1	 	 	1=	1
Howland	Very poor 	Poor 	Good 	Fair 	Fair 		Very poor 	Poor 	Fair 	Very poor
PSD:	į	į	i .	į.	į.	į	ĺ	į	į.	į
Plaisted	Very poor 	Poor 	Good 	Good 	Good 	_	Very poor 	Poor 	Good 	Very poor
Howland	Very poor	Poor	 Good 	Fair 	Fair 	_	Very poor	 Poor 	Fair 	Very poor
RRF:	! 	 	! 	 	 	 		! 	<u> </u>	i
Ricker	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Poor	Poor			Very poor	Poor	Very
Rock Outcrop	 Very poor		 Very poor	 Very poor	 Very poor	 Very poor		 Very poor	 Very poor	 Very poor
	i	i	i T	İ	İ	İ	i •	i T	İ	i
RSE: Ricker	 Very poor	 Very poor	 Poor 	 Poor 	 Poor 	 Very poor	_	 Very poor	 Poor 	 Very poor
Saddleback	 Very poor	Poor 	 Fair 	 Fair 	 Fair 		 Very poor	 Poor 	 Fair 	Very poor
Rock Outcrop	 Very poor 		 Very poor 	Very poor	Very poor		_	 Very poor 	 Very poor	Very poor
RTF:	i	İ	İ	İ	İ	İ	İ	İ	İ	İ
Rock Outcrop	Very poor 		Very poor 	Very poor 	Very poor 	Very poor 		Very poor 	Very poor 	Very poor
Ricker	Very poor	Very poor	Poor 	Poor 	Poor 	_		Very poor	Poor	Very poor
RUB:	i	i	i	i	i	i	İ	i	i	i
Roundabout	Poor	Fair	Fair 	Fair 	Fair	Fair 	Fair 	Fair 	Fair	Fair
Croghan	Poor 	 Fair 	Fair 	 Fair 	Fair	Poor	 Poor	Fair 	 Fair 	Poor
SRD: Saddleback	 Very poor	 Poor	 Fair 	 Fair 	 Fair 		 Very poor	 Poor 	 Fair 	 Very poor
Ricker	 Very poor	 Very poor	 Poor 	 Poor 	 Poor 	-	_	 Very poor	 Poor 	 Very poor
SRE:	i	i	i	i	i	i	İ	i	i	i
Saddleback	Very poor 	Poor 	Fair 	Fair 	Fair 	_	Very poor 	Poor 	Fair 	Very poor
Ricker	 Very poor	 Very poor	 Poor 	Poor 	 Poor 	_		' Very poor	Poor 	Very poor
SSD:	i	i	i	i	i	i	j	i	i	i
Saddleback	Very poor 	Poor 	Fair 	Fair 	Fair 	_	Very poor 	Poor 	Fair 	Very poor
Sisk	ı Very	 Very	। Good	। Good	। Good	 Very	ı Very	। Poor	 Fair	 Very
	poor	poor	 	 	1		poor	 	 	poor
Rock Outcrop	ı Very	 Very	 Very	 Very	 Very	 Very	 Very	 Very	 Very	 Very
=	poor	_	poor	poor	poor	poor		poor	poor	poor

Table 10.-Wildlife Habitat-Continued

	l 	Pote	ential f	or habit	at eleme	nts		Potential as habitat for			
Map symbol	Grain	ı	Wild	1	1	1		Open-	Wood-	Wetland	
and soil name	and	Grasses	herba-	Hard-	Conif-	Wetland	Shallow	land	land	wild-	
	seed	and	ceous	wood	erous	plants	water	wild-	wild-	life	
	crops	legumes	plants	trees	plants	!	_areas_	life	life	-!	
SSE:	İ	; 	İ		i	i	! 				
Saddleback	Very	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Very	Very	Poor	Fair	Very	
	poor	1	 	1	1	poor	poor]	1	poor	
Sisk	 Very	 Very	l Good	l Good	 Good	 Very	 Verv	Poor	 Fair	 Very	
	poor	poor				-	poor			poor	
Dools Outonon		1370			1770	1370		 370 mm			
Rock Outcrop	poor	: -	: =	Very poor	Very poor	: -	: -	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	
STC:	 	! 	 	 	1	 	 		 		
Skerry	Very	Poor	Good	Fair	Fair	Very	Very	Poor	Fair	Very	
	poor	 	 	I I	1	poor	poor]	1	poor	
Becket	ı Very	 Poor	। Good	 Fair	 Fair	 Very	 Very	 Poor	 Fair	 Very	
	poor		, 220 u 			: -	poor			poor	
Rawsonville	l Verv	 Poor	। Good	। Good	। Good	 Very	 Very	 Poor	। Good	 Very	
	poor		l	I	I	: -	poor		I	poor	
SUC:	 	 	 	 	 	 	 		 	 	
Surplus	Very	Very	Good	Good	Good	Very	Very	Fair	Fair	Very	
	poor	poor	 	I 1	1	poor	poor] 	1	poor	
Bemis	 Very	 Very	' Fair	 Fair	 Fair	 Fair	 Very	 Poor	 Fair	 Very	
	poor	poor	İ	İ		1	poor		İ	poor	
SWD:	! 	! 	! 				 				
Surplus	Very	Very	Good	Good	Good	Very	Very	Fair	Fair	Very	
	poor	poor	l I	 	1	poor	poor]	1	poor	
Sisk	ı Very	 Very	। Good	l Good	 Good	 Very	 Very	 Poor	 Fair	 Very	
5151	poor	poor	 	l		: -	poor			poor	
TCC:	 	 	 	 	 	 	 		 	 	
Telos	Very	Poor	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Very	Poor	Good	Very	
	poor	1	 	1	1	1	poor] 	1	poor	
Chesuncook	 Very	 Poor	l Good	l Good	 Good	 Verv	 Very	Poor	l Good	 Very	
	poor	İ	ļ	İ		: -	poor			poor	
TEC:	! 	i I	l I	l			! 	! 	1	l	
Telos	_	Poor	Good	Good	Good			Poor	Good	Very	
	poor 	 	 	 		 	poor 		1	poor	
Chesuncook	Very	Poor	Good	Good	Good	Very	Very	Poor	Good	Very	
	poor	l I	l I	 	1	poor	poor]	1	poor	
Elliottsville	ı Verv	 Poor	। Good	। Good	। Good	 Very	 Very	 Poor	। Good	 Very	
	poor	!	I	I	I	_	poor		I	poor	
TMB:	I 	 	I 	 	 	 	 	l 	 	I	
Telos	Very	Poor	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Very	Poor	Good	Very	
	poor	 	 	I 1	1	1	poor]	1	poor	
Monarda	ı Verv	 Very	 Fair	 Fair	 Fair	 Fair	 Very	 Poor	 Fair	 Very	
	_	poor	 !	!	!	-	poor	- 	!	poor	
	 Very	 Poor	 Fair	 Fair	 Fair	 Very	 Very	 Poor	 Fair	 Very	
Monson	,										

Table 10.-Wildlife Habitat-Continued

	 	Pot	ential f	or habit	at eleme	ents		Potent 	ial as l for	nabitat
Map symbol	Grain	1	Wild	1	ī	ī	<u> </u>	Open-	Wood-	Wetland
and soil name	and	Grasses	herba-	Hard-	Conif-	Wetland	Shallow	land	land	wild-
	seed	and	ceous	wood	erous	plants	water	wild-	wild-	life
	crops	legumes	plants	trees	plants	.1	_areas_	_life_	_life_	_!!
TPB:	 	1	 	1	1	1	 	 	1	
Tunbridge	 Very	 Poor	l Good	l Good	l Good	 Verv	 Very	l Poor	l Good	 Very
	poor	1	l	1	1	poor	poor	1	1	poor
Plaisted		 Poor	l I Good	 Good	 Good			 Poor	 Good	
Plaisted	Very poor		G00a 	 	 	Very poor	Very poor		Good	Very poor
	!	!	ļ .	!	1	!	!	l	!	!
TPD:	1	1	101	101	101			 	101	1
Tunbridge	Very	Poor	Good	Good	Good			Poor	Good	Very
	poor	1	! !	1	1	poor	poor] 	1	poor
Plaisted	 Very	Poor	, Good	 Good	 Good	 Very	 Very	 Poor	 Good	 Very
	poor	!	!	!	!	poor	poor	<u> </u>	!	poo
WO:	! 	i	! !	1	1	1]]	! !	1
Wonsqueak	Very	Poor	Poor	Very	Very	Good	Good	Poor	Very	Good
•	poor	į	İ	poor	poor	į	İ	į	poor	į
Bucksport	 Very	 Very	 Poor	 Very	 Very	 Good	l I Good	 Very	 Very	 Good
	poor	poor	i	poor	poor	i	i .	poor	poor	i

Table 11.-Source of Gravel and Sand

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The ratings given for the thickest layer are for the thickest layer above and excluding the bottom layer. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.00 to 0.99. The greater the value, the greater the likelihood that the bottom layer or thickest layer of the soil is a source of sand or gravel. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

and soil name	Pct. of map	gravel	of	Potential sourc	e of
	unit			i	
	<u>!</u>	Rating class	Value	Rating class	Value
ABE:	 	 	1	 	
Abram	25	 Poor	i	 Poor	i
	Ì	Bottom layer	10.00	Bottom layer	10.00
	 	Thickest layer	0.00 	Thickest layer	10.00
Rock outcrop	 25 	 Not rated 	•	 Not rated 	i
Hermon	 25	 Poor	1	 Fair	1
iic i iic iic i iic i iic i iic i iic i iic i iic iic iic iic iic iic iic ii ii		Bottom layer	•	Thickest layer	0.09
	į	Thickest layer		Bottom layer	0.43
ACB:	i	 	i	! 	i
Adams		Poor		Fair	1
	•	Thickest layer Bottom layer	10.00	Thickest layer Bottom layer	10.82
Croghan	I I 20	 Poor	1	 Fair	1
0_09	•	Thickest layer	•	Thickest layer	0.73
	į	Bottom layer		Bottom layer	0.88
BSC:	<u> </u>	 	!		į
Becket	45	•	•	Fair	1
	 	Bottom layer Thickest layer		Thickest layer Bottom layer	0.00 0.02
Skerry	 40	 Poor	1	 Fair	1
-	İ	Bottom layer	0.00		0.00
	 	Thickest layer 	0.00 	Organic matter content	0.00
	i !	Organic matter content	0.00 !	•	0.03
BSD:	 	l 	1	 	
Becket	50			Fair	1
] [Thickest layer Bottom layer	0.00 0.00	·	0.00 0.02
Skerry	30	 Poor	1	 Fair	1
skerry	•	Bottom layer	10.00	•	10.00
	į	Thickest layer	10.00	Organic matter content	10.00
	 	 Organic matter content	•	Bottom layer	0.03
BSE:	 	 	 	 	
Becket	50	Poor	I	Fair	1
	l	Bottom layer	10.00	•	10.00
	!	Thickest layer	10.00	Bottom layer	0.02

Table 11.-Source of Gravel and Sand-Continued

	ı	I		l	
		Potential source	Potential source of sand		
	of map	-		sand	
	unit			! 	
	i	Rating class	Value	Rating class	Value
BSE:	 	 	 	 	
Hermon	20	 Poor	i	Fair	i
	I	-		·	0.09
	I .	Thickest layer	10.00	Bottom layer	0.43
Rawsonville	15	Poor	i	 Poor	i
	l	•	10.00	Bottom layer	0.00
	!	content	1	•	1
	!	-		•	0.00 0.00
	i	Boccom rayer	1	content	l
CAB:	<u> </u>	 	1] !	
Cabot	70	Poor	i	 Poor	i
	Ì				10.00
	 	Bottom layer	10.00	Thickest layer	10.00
Howland	I 15	 Poor	i	 Poor	İ
	i	Bottom layer			0.00
	!	Thickest layer	10.00	Thickest layer	10.00
CG:	 	! 	<u> </u>	! 	! !
Charles	45	Poor	İ	Fair	İ
					10.00
	 	Bottom layer 	0.00 	Bottom layer	0.47
Cornish	15	 Poor	i	' Fair	i
		Thickest layer		·	0.00
	 	Bottom layer	10.00	Bottom layer	0.04
Wonsqueak	1 15	 Poor	i	 Poor	i
	I	Bottom layer			0.00
	 	Thickest layer	10.00	Thickest layer 	0.00
CHC:	i	i	i	' 	i
Chesuncook			•	Poor	1
	!	•	•	·	0.00 0.00
	i	Inickest layer	1	INICKEST TAYET	I
Elliottsville	•	•	•	Poor	I
		Organic matter	[0.00	Bottom layer	10.00
	:	content Thickest layer	10.00	 Thickest layer	1 0.00
	i	Bottom layer	10.00		10.00
	į	<u> </u>	į	content	į
Telos	 15	 Poor	I 	 Poor	I I
	i	Thickest layer	0.00		0.00
	I	Organic matter	10.00	Thickest layer	10.00
	!	content	10.00		1
	!	Bottom layer	10.00	Organic matter content	10.00
	i	i			İ
CHD: Chesuncook	1 40	 Poor		 Poor	
Chesuicook	1 410 I	Poor Bottom layer	10.00	Poor Bottom layer	1 0.00
	i	Thickest layer	10.00	·	10.00
	I	- I	İ	. –	ĺ

Table 11.—Source of Gravel and Sand—Continued

	ī	<u> </u>		<u> </u>	
	Pct. of		of	Potential source sand	of
and soil name	map	•		Sand	
	unit	'		! 	
	¦	Rating class	Value	Rating class	Value
CHD:	i	İ	i	i İ	i
Elliottsville	30	•	•	Poor	1
	 	Organic matter content	0.00 	Bottom layer 	10.00
	i	Thickest layer	•	 Thickest layer	0.00
	1	Bottom layer	10.00	•	10.00
	 	 	1	content	1
Telos	15	Poor	i	 Poor	i
	ļ.	Organic matter	10.00	Bottom layer	10.00
	 	content Thickest layer	I 0.00	 Thickest layer	I 0.00
	i	Bottom layer	10.00	•	10.00
	Į.	<u> </u>	ļ.	content	ļ.
CKC:	 	 	1	 	1
Chesuncook	 45	Poor	i	 Poor	i
	1	Bottom layer	10.00	•	10.00
	 	Thickest layer	10.00	Thickest layer 	10.00
Telos	40	Poor	i	 Poor	i
	I	Bottom layer	[0.00	•	[0.00
		Thickest layer Organic matter	10.00	Thickest layer Organic matter	0.00 0.00
	i	content	1	content	1
	!	!	!	!	!
CNC: Colonel	I I 45	 Poor	1	 Fair	1
00101101	-0	Thickest layer	•	Thickest layer	0.00
	!	Bottom layer	[0.00	Bottom layer	[0.03
Dixfield	I I 25	 Poor	1	 Poor	1
	İ	Organic matter	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		content	10.00	 Thiskest lever	10.00
	! 	Bottom layer Thickest layer	10.00	Thickest layer Organic matter	0.00 0.00
	i	 	I	content	İ
Dillohumu	15	 Poor	1	 	!
Pillsbury	15	Thickest layer	10.00	Poor Bottom layer	10.00
	į	Bottom layer	0.00	•	0.00
CPB:				 	1
Colonel	40	 Poor		 Fair	i
	l	Bottom layer	10.00	•	10.00
		Thickest layer	10.00	Bottom layer	0.03
Pillsbury	30	 Poor	i	 Poor	i
	l	Thickest layer	10.00	•	10.00
		Bottom layer	[0.00	Thickest layer	10.00
Dixfield	1 15	 Poor	i	 Poor	
	l	Bottom layer	10.00	•	10.00
	!	Thickest layer	10.00	•	10.00
	 	Organic matter content	0.00 	Organic matter content	0.00
	Ì	İ	i	İ	İ
CRB: Colonel	 40	 Boom	1	 Fair	1
COTOMET	, 40 	Poor Bottom layer	10.00	Fair Thickest layer	10.00
	İ	Thickest layer	0.00	•	0.03
	I	I	I	I	I

Table 11.-Source of Gravel and Sand-Continued

unit	and soil name	 Pct. of map	gravel	of	 Potential source sand	of
Rating class		_				
Description Description		i	'	Value	Rating class	Value
Description Description	CBB.	 	 	1	 	1
		30	 Poor	i	 Poor	i
Skerry	<u>-</u>	I	Bottom layer	10.00	Bottom layer	0.00
Bottom layer			Thickest layer	[0.00	Thickest layer	10.00
Bottom layer 0.00 Thickest layer 0.00 0	Skerry	I I 15	 Poor	i	 Fair	¦
	-	Ì	Bottom layer	10.00	Thickest layer	0.00
Organic matter 0.00 Bottom layer 0.03 Content			Thickest layer	10.00		10.00
CSC:		 	 Organic matter	10.00		10.03
Colonel		ĺ	content	İ	i -	İ
Colonel	csc.	 	l I	1	İ	
Bottom layer 0.00 Bottom layer 0.03		, 50	 Poor	i	' Fair	i
Skerry		I		10.00	·	0.00
Thickest layer		 	Bottom layer	10.00	Bottom layer	10.03
Bottom layer	Skerry	20	 Poor	i	' Fair	i
		1	•		·	
Organic matter		 	Bottom layer 	10.00	•	10.00
Pillsbury		i	 Organic matter	0.00	•	0.03
Thickest layer		[content	!]	!
Thickest layer	Pillsbury	I I 15	 Poor	;	 Poor	
CTC:	-	Ì	Thickest layer	10.00	Bottom layer	0.00
Colton		 	Bottom layer	10.00	Thickest layer	10.00
Thickest layer	CTC:	İ	! 	i	! 	i
	Colton	40	•	•	•	
Organic matter		 	Thickest layer 	10.00		10.00
Adams		i	 Organic matter	0.00	•	0.20
Adams		!	•	1	l 	1
Thickest layer 0.00 Thickest layer 0.82 Bottom layer 0.00 Bottom layer 0.88		l I	Bottom Layer 	10.20 I	Thickest Layer 	0.20
Bottom layer 0.00 Bottom layer 0.88	Adams	35	Poor	i	Fair	i
CVC:		!	——————————————————————————————————————		•	•
Colton		 	Bottom Layer	10.00 I	Bottom Layer 	U.88
Organic matter		i .	İ	i	İ	i
content content content	Colton	40	•	•	•	10 00
Bottom layer 0.20 Thickest layer 0.20 Hermon		i I		10.00	=	10.00
Hermon		İ	Thickest layer	10.00	Bottom layer	0.20
Thickest layer 0.00 Thickest layer 0.10 Bottom layer 0.54		 	Bottom layer	10.20	Thickest layer	10.20
Bottom layer 0.00 Bottom layer 0.54	Hermon	35	 Poor	i	' Fair	i
CVD:		l	·		·	-
Colton		 	Bottom layer 	10.00	Bottom layer 	0.54
Thickest layer 0.00 Organic matter 0.00		i	İ	i	İ	i
	Colton	55	•	•	•	10.00
Organic matter 0.00 Bottom layer 0.20 content		I I	Thickest Layer 	10.00 	_	10.00
		i	Organic matter	0.00	•	0.20
Bottom Layer 0.20 Thickest Layer 0.20		ļ .		1		1
		I I	ROTTOW Tayer	10.20 I	Thickest Layer 	U.20

Table 11.—Source of Gravel and Sand—Continued

and soil name	Pct. of map	gravel 	e of	Potential sourcest sand	e of
	unit 	 Rating class	Value	 Rating class	Value
CVD:	 20 	 Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	 0.00 0.00	•	 0.10 0.43
DEC: Danforth	 50 	 Poor Thickest layer Organic matter content	10.00 10.00 I	Organic matter content	 0.00 0.00
Elliottsville	 15 	Bottom layer Poor Organic matter content Thickest layer Bottom layer	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00	 Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.01 0.00 0.00 0.00
DED: Danforth	 55 	 Poor Bottom layer Organic matter content Thickest layer	 0.00 0.00 	Organic matter content	 0.00 0.00
Elliottsville	•	 Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer Organic matter content	 0.00 0.00 0.00	Thickest layer	 0.00 0.00 0.00
DMC: Dixfield	:	 - Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer Organic matter content	 0.00 0.00 0.00	Thickest layer	 0.00 0.00 0.00
Colonel	i	 Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	 0.00 0.00	•	 0.00 0.03
Marlow	 20 	 Poor Organic matter content Thickest layer Bottom layer 	 0.00 0.00 0.00	 Thickest layer	 0.00 0.00 0.00
DTC: Dixfield	 30 	 Poor Thickest layer Bottom layer Organic matter content	 0.00 0.00 0.00	Thickest layer	 0.00 0.00 0.00
Colonel	 25 	 Poor Thickest layer Bottom layer 	 0.00 0.00	•	 0.00 0.03

Table 11.-Source of Gravel and Sand-Continued

Map symbol and soil name	 Pct. of map	gravel	of	Potential source sand	of
	unit			İ	
	<u> </u>	Rating class	Value	Rating class	Value
DTC:	 	 		 	1
Rawsonville	25	Poor	1	Poor	1
	I	Thickest layer	10.00	·	10.00
	!	Bottom layer	10.00	-	10.00
	 	Organic matter content	0.00 	Organic matter content	0.00
EMC:	 	 	1	 	1
Elliottsville	60	Poor	-	Poor	i
	!	Bottom layer	10.00	·	10.00
	!	Thickest layer	10.00	-	10.00
	 	Organic matter content	0.00 	Organic matter content	0.00
Monson	 25	 Poor	1	 Poor	1
Monson	•	Bottom layer	0.00		0.00
	į.	Thickest layer	0.00	-	0.00
	I	Organic matter	10.00	Organic matter	10.00
	 	content 	1	content 	1
EMD:	 40		į		į
Elliottsville	40 	Poor Bottom layer	10.00	Poor Bottom layer	10.00
	<u> </u>	Thickest layer	10.00	·	10.00
	i	Organic matter	10.00	-	10.00
	1	content	1	content	1
Monson	 30	 Poor		 Poor	
		Organic matter content	10.00	Bottom layer	10.00
	i	Bottom layer	0.00	 Thickest layer	0.00
	İ	Thickest layer	0.00	-	0.00
	 	 	1	content	1
EME:		<u>.</u>	į	<u>.</u>	į
Elliottsville	60	Poor	 0.00	Poor	10.00
	<u> </u>	Thickest layer Bottom layer	10.00	·	10.00
	i	Organic matter	10.00	-	10.00
	İ	content	İ	content	İ
Monson	20	 Poor	i	 Poor	i
	[Organic matter	0.00	Bottom layer	[0.00
	1	content Thickest layer	10.00	 Thickest layer	10.00
	i	Bottom layer	10.00	-	10.00
	į		İ	content	İ
ENE:	i	 		 	
Enchanted	50	Poor	•	Fair	
		Thickest layer	10.00	-	10.00
	 	Organic matter content	0.00 	Organic matter content	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00		0.06
Mahoosuc	I I 20	 Poor		 Poor	1
		Thickest layer	0.00		0.00
	I	Bottom layer	0.00	•	10.00
	I	I	I	I	1

Table 11.—Source of Gravel and Sand—Continued

	Pct. Potential source of of gravel map			Potential source of sand		
	unit	<u> </u>				
	!	Rating class	<u>Value</u>	Rating class	_ Value	
ESD:	i	! 	i		i	
Enchanted	60	Poor	•	Fair	1	
	!	•	10.00	-	10.00	
	 	Organic matter content	10.00	Organic matter content	[0.00	
	i	Bottom layer	0.00		0.06	
Saddleback	 15	 Poor	 	 Poor	I	
Judu- 554511	i	•	0.00	•	0.00	
	Ì	Thickest layer	10.00	Thickest layer	10.00	
	I	Organic matter	10.00		10.00	
	 	content 	 	content 		
HSC:	 60	 Poor	į		į	
Hermon	1 60	Poor Bottom layer	10.00	Fair Thickest layer	10.10	
	i	Thickest layer	10.00	·	10.13	
Q1		 Page	!	 Talin	!	
Skerry	1 12	Poor Bottom layer	10.00	Fair Thickest layer	10.00	
	i	Organic matter	10.00	•	10.00	
	i	content	İ	content	i	
		Thickest layer	10.00	Bottom layer	10.03	
HSD:	İ	! 	i		i	
Hermon	45	Poor	•	Fair		
	 	Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	-	0.10 0.43	
	İ	Inickest layer	1	Boccom Tayer	10.43	
Skerry	30	Poor	•	Fair	1	
	l I	Organic matter content	10.00	Thickest layer	10.00	
	i i	Bottom layer	0.00	Organic matter	10.00	
	İ	i -	İ	content	i	
	1	Thickest layer 	0.00 	Bottom layer	10.03	
HTC:		!	į		į	
Hermon	40	Poor Bottom layer	I 0.00	Fair Thickoct lawar	 0.10	
	 	Bottom layer Thickest layer	10.00	-	10.10	
	i j	Ī	İ	<u>-</u>	i	
Rawsonville	25		·	Poor	10.00	
	! !	Thickest layer Organic matter	0.00 0.00		0.00 0.00	
	i	content	1	Infonest fayer	1	
	İ	Bottom layer	0.00	-	10.00	
	! 	I 		content 	i	
Skerry	15	Poor	•	Fair		
		Organic matter	10.00	Thickest layer	10.00	
	l I	content Thickest layer	10.00	 Organic matter	10.00	
	i	i	İ	content	İ	
	 	Bottom layer 	0.00 	Bottom layer 	0.03 	
HTD:		 -	İ		į	
Hermon	35 	Poor Bottom layer	I 0.00	Fair Thickest layer	 0.10	
	İ	Thickest layer	10.00	·	10.10	
	i			,	1	

Table 11.-Source of Gravel and Sand-Continued

and soil name	 Pct. of map	of gravel		Potential source of sand		
	unit	' 		!		
	<u> </u>	Rating class	<u>Value</u>	Rating class	<u>Value</u>	
HTD: Rawsonville	, 15 	 - Poor Organic matter content	 0.00	 - Poor Bottom layer	 0.00	
	 	Thickest layer Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer Organic matter content	0.00 0.00	
Skerry	 15 	 Poor Thickest layer Bottom layer Organic matter content	0.00	Organic matter content	 0.00 0.00 0.03	
HWB:	 	 	1	 	1	
Howland	55 	 Poor Thickest layer Bottom layer	•	-	 0.00 0.00	
Cabot	:	 Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer 	0.00	 Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer 	 0.00 0.00	
HYD:	i	i	i	İ	i	
Howland	:	Poor Thickest layer Bottom layer	•	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	 0.00 0.00	
Plaisted	:	 Poor Thickest layer Bottom layer 	0.00	 Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer 	 0.00 0.00	
LAC:	i	i	i	i İ	i	
Hogback	:	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	•	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	 0.00 0.00	
Abram	:	 Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer 	•	 Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer 	 0.00 0.00	
LAE:	İ	İ	-	İ	İ	
Hogback	40 	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	 0.00 0.00	-	 0.00 0.00	
Abram	25 	 Poor Thickest layer Bottom layer 	 0.00 0.00	· -	 0.00 0.00	
LTC: Hogback	 35 	 Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	10.00	· -	 0.00 0.00	
Rawsonville	30 	 Poor Thickest layer Bottom layer Organic matter content 	 0.00 0.00 0.00	Thickest layer	 0.00 0.00 0.00	

Table 11.—Source of Gravel and Sand—Continued

and soil name	Pct. of map	gravel	of	Potential sourc sand 	e of
	unit	 Rating class	Value	 Rating class	Value
	¦	Racing class	Varue		- Value
LTE: Hogback	 40 	 Poor Organic matter	 0.00	 Poor Bottom layer	 0.00
	 	content Bottom layer Thickest layer 	 0.00 0.00 	·	 0.00 0.00
Rawsonville	 25 	 Poor Thickest layer Organic matter content Bottom layer	 0.00 0.00 0.00	Thickest layer 	 0.00 0.00 0.00
MCC:	!	 -	1]	1
Mahoosuc	 40 	Poor Organic matter	10.00	 Poor Bottom layer	10.00
	 	content Thickest layer Bottom layer 	 0.00 0.00	·	 0.00 0.00
Colonel	 25 	 Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	10.00	•	10.00
Pillsbury	 15 	 Poor Thickest layer Bottom layer	10.00	·	10.00
MDD:	! 	! 		! 	i
Marlow	45 	Poor Thickest layer Organic matter	 0.00 0.00	·	 0.00 0.00
	 	content Bottom layer 	0.00	 Organic matter content	0.00
Dixfield	40 	 Bottom layer Organic matter content Thickest layer	 0.00 0.00 	Thickest layer 	 0.00 0.00 0.00
MED:	į	i I	į		į
Marlow	 50 	 Poor Thickest layer Organic matter content	 0.00 0.00	•	10.00
	 	Bottom layer	0.00	Organic matter content	0.00
Dixfield	 25 	 Poor Organic matter content	 0.00	 Poor Bottom layer 	10.00
	 	Thickest layer Bottom layer	0.00 0.00	•	0.00 0.00

Table 11.-Source of Gravel and Sand-Continued

and soil name	of	Pct. Potential source of of gravel map		Potential source of sand		
	unit	' 		 Rating class	Value	
	¦	Rating class	varue	Racing class	Varue	
MED: Rawsonville	15 	 Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer Organic matter content	 	Thickest layer	 0.00 0.00 0.00	
MKC:	! 	! 	i	! 	i	
Masardis	70 	Fair Thickest layer 	 0.00 	Fair Organic matter content	 0.00 	
	 	Organic matter content	0.00 	Ī	0.31 	
	 	Bottom layer 	0.31 	Bottom layer 	0.54 	
Adams	15 	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	 0.00 0.00	•	 0.82 0.88	
MKD:	! 	! 	<u> </u>	! 		
Masardis	50 	Fair Organic matter content	0.00	Fair Organic matter content	 0.00 	
	 	Thickest layer Bottom layer	0.00 0.31	Thickest layer	0.31 0.54	
Adams	 25 	 Poor Thickest layer Bottom layer	10.00	•	 0.82 0.88	
MLE:	İ	! 	i	! 	i	
Marlow	35 	Poor Thickest layer Organic matter content Bottom layer	 0.00 0.00 	Thickest layer 	 0.00 0.00 	
	 	Beecom Tayer 	 	content		
MLE:	 25	 Poor	İ	 Poor	İ	
Hogback	25 	Organic matter content	0.00 I	Bottom layer 	 0.00 	
	 	Thickest layer Bottom layer 		Thickest layer Organic matter content	0.00 0.00 	
Berkshire	 15 	 Poor Thickest layer Bottom layer 	 0.00 0.00	•	 0.00 0.00	
MMC:	 	!	į	! 	į	
Masardis	40 	Fair Thickest layer 	0.00	Fair Organic matter content	 0.00 	
	 	 Organic matter content	0.00		0.31	
	 	Bottom layer 	0.31 	Bottom layer 	0.54 	

Table 11.—Source of Gravel and Sand—Continued

and soil name	 Pct. of map	gravel 	of	 Potential source sand 	Potential source of sand		
	unit 	 Rating class	Value	 Rating class	Value		
MMC: Danforth	 25 	•	 0.00 0.00	Organic matter	 0.00 0.00		
	 	 Organic matter content	 0.00 	content Bottom layer 	0.01		
Peacham	 20 	Organic matter content	 0.00 0.00 	Thickest layer	 0.00 0.00 		
MNC: Monadnock	 25 	Thickest layer	 	 Fair Thickest layer Organic matter content	 0.00 0.00 0.08		
Berkshire	 25 	·	 0.00 0.00	-	 0.00 0.00		
Rawsonville	 25 	content Thickest layer	 	 Thickest layer	 0.00 0.00 0.00		
MND: Monadnock	 25 	Thickest layer	 0.00 0.00 0.00	Organic matter content	 0.00 0.00 0.08		
Berkshire	 25 	- <u>-</u>	 0.00 0.00	·	 0.00 0.00		
Rawsonville	 25 	Bottom layer Thickest layer	 0.00 0.00 0.00	Thickest layer	 0.00 0.00 0.00		
MOB: Monarda	 50 	Thickest layer	 0.00 0.00 0.00	Thickest layer	 0.00 0.00 0.00		
Burnham	 30 	 Poor Thickest layer Bottom layer 	 0.00 0.00	-	 0.00 0.00		

Table 11.-Source of Gravel and Sand-Continued

and soil name	Pct. of map	gravel	of	Potential sourc sand 	e of
	lunit	' 	177-1		177-7
	<u> </u>	Rating class 	<u>Value</u> 	Rating class	_ <u>Value</u>
MRB:		 Page	!	 Page	!
Monarda	35 	Poor Bottom layer	10.00	Poor Bottom layer	10.00
	 	Organic matter content	10.00 I	·	0.00
	 	Thickest layer 	0.00 	Organic matter content	0.00
Ricker	I I 35	 Poor	1	 Poor	
	 	Organic matter content	io.oo I	•	io.00 I
	l	Thickest layer	10.00	·	10.00
	 	Bottom layer 	0.00 	Organic matter content	0.00
MTB:		 	!	 	<u> </u>
Monarda	50 	Poor Thickest layer	•	Poor Bottom layer	1 0.00
	i	Bottom layer	0.00	•	10.00
	 	Organic matter content	0.00 	Organic matter content	0.00
Telos	ı 35	 Poor		 Poor	<u> </u>
	i I	Organic matter content	10.00 I	Bottom layer	10.00 I
	1	Thickest layer	10.00	·	10.00
	 	Bottom layer 	0.00 	Organic matter content 	0.00
MVC: Monson	, 30	 Poor	į	 Poor	į
Honson	30 	Bottom layer	0.00		0.00
	İ	Thickest layer	0.00	·	10.00
	 	Organic matter content	0.00 	Organic matter content	0.00
Elliottsville	 20	 Poor		 Poor	<u> </u>
	l I	Organic matter content	10.00 I	Bottom layer	0.00
	1	Thickest layer	10.00	-	10.00
	 	Bottom layer 	0.00 	Organic matter content 	0.00
Ricker	20	 Poor	i	 Poor	i
	l I	Organic matter content	10.00 I	Bottom layer	0.00
	!	Thickest layer	[0.00	_	[0.00
	 	Bottom layer 	0.00 	Organic matter content 	0.00
MVE:	 30	 Poor	i	 Poor	i
	i I	Organic matter content	io.oo I		io.00 I
	ļ .	Thickest layer	10.00	_	10.00
	! 	Bottom layer 	0.00 	Organic matter content	0.00

Table 11.—Source of Gravel and Sand—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	 Pct. of	•	of	Potential source of sand			
	map	•		, <u>54.14</u> 			
	unit			<u>.</u> 1			
	<u> </u>	Rating class	Value	Rating class	Value		
MVE:	1	 	1	 	1		
Elliottsville	1 20	l Poor	i	 Poor	i		
	:	Bottom layer	0.00	•	0.00		
	i	Thickest layer	0.00	•	0.00		
	1	Organic matter	10.00	Organic matter	10.00		
	1	content	1	content	-		
Ricker	20	 Poor	i	 Poor	;		
	1	Organic matter	10.00	Bottom layer	10.00		
	1	content	1		1		
	1	Bottom layer	10.00	•	10.00		
	I	Thickest layer	10.00		10.00		
	1] [1	content 	l		
PCA:	i	İ	i		i		
Peacham	60	Poor	•	Poor	1		
	!	Bottom layer	10.00		10.00		
	!	Thickest layer	10.00	·	10.00		
	1	Organic matter content	10.00	Organic matter content	10.00		
			i		i		
Wonsqueak	15	Poor	1	Poor	1		
	1	Thickest layer	10.00	Bottom layer	10.00		
	1	Bottom layer	[0.00	Thickest layer	[0.00		
Cabot	1 15	 Poor	i	 Poor	i		
	1	Bottom layer	10.00	Bottom layer	10.00		
	1	Thickest layer	[0.00	Thickest layer	[0.00		
PPB:	i	! 	i	! 	i		
Pillsbury	45	Poor	1	Poor	1		
	I	Thickest layer	10.00	•	10.00		
	1	Bottom layer 	0.00 	Thickest layer 	0.00 		
Peacham	25	 Poor	i	 Poor	i		
	I	Organic matter	10.00	Bottom layer	10.00		
	!	content		l _,			
	1	Thickest layer	10.00	•	10.00		
		Bottom layer 	0.00 	Organic matter content	0.00 		
DOD.	!	 -	1		!		
PSB: Plaisted	I I 60	 Poor		 Poor			
	i	Thickest layer	0.00		0.00		
	!	Bottom layer	10.00	Thickest layer	10.00		
Howland	I I 20	 Poor	1	 Poor			
	i	Thickest layer	0.00		0.00		
	İ	Bottom layer	10.00	-	10.00		
PSD:	1	1 	! 	 			
Plaisted	65	 Poor	1	Poor	İ		
	1	Thickest layer	10.00	Bottom layer	10.00		
	1	Bottom layer	10.00	Thickest layer	[0.00		
Howland	 15	 Poor		 Poor			
	İ	Thickest layer	0.00	•	0.00		
		_		•			
	1	Bottom layer	10.00	Thickest layer	[0.00		

Table 11.-Source of Gravel and Sand-Continued

and soil name	Pct. of map	gravel	of	Potential source sand 	of
	unit 	 Rating class	Value	 Rating class	Value
RRF: Ricker	į	 Poor Thickest layer Bottom layer Organic matter content	0.00	-	
Rock outcrop	 25 	 Not rated 	 	 Not rated 	
RSE: Ricker	į	 Poor Thickest layer Bottom layer Organic matter content	0.00	 Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer Organic matter content	 0.00 0.00 0.00
Saddleback		 Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer Organic matter content	0.00	 Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer Organic matter content	
Rock outcrop	 15 	 Not rated 	 	 Not rated 	
RTF: Rock outcrop	 50 	 Not rated 	 	 Not rated 	
Ricker	į	 Poor Thickest layer Organic matter content Bottom layer	 0.00 0.00 10.00	Thickest layer	 0.00 0.00 10.00
RUB: Roundabout	 65 	 Poor Organic matter content Thickest layer Bottom layer	 0.00 0.00 0.00	 Thickest layer	 0.00 0.00 0.00
Croghan	 20 	 Poor Thickest layer Bottom layer 	 0.00 0.00	•	 0.73 0.88
SRD: Saddleback	 50 	 Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer Organic matter content	 0.00 0.00 0.00	Thickest layer	 0.00 0.00 0.00
Ricker	20 	 Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer Organic matter content 	 0.00 0.00 0.00	Thickest layer	 0.00 0.00 0.00

Table 11.—Source of Gravel and Sand—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map	gravel	of	 Potential source sand 	e of
	unit 	 Rating class	Value	 Rating class	Value
	<u> </u>	İ	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	-i
SRE: Saddleback		 Poor Bottom layer Organic matter content	 0.00 0.00	•	 0.00 0.00
	 	Thickest layer	0.00	Organic matter content	0.00
Ricker		 Poor Organic matter content	10.00 I	Ī	 0.00
	 	Thickest layer Bottom layer 	0.00 0.00 	•	0.00 0.00
SSD:		 	1	 	!
Saddleback	35 	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer Organic matter content	 0.00 0.00 0.00	Thickest layer	 0.00 0.00 0.00
Sisk	•	 Poor Bottom layer Organic matter content Thickest layer 	 0.00 0.00 0.00	Thickest layer	 0.00 0.00 0.00
Rock outcrop	 15 	 Not rated 	 	 Not rated 	
	į	į	į	į	į
SSE: Saddleback		 Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer Organic matter content	 0.00 0.00 0.00	Thickest layer	 0.00 0.00 0.00
Sisk	İ	 Poor Thickest layer Organic matter content Bottom layer 	 0.00 0.00 0.00	Thickest layer	 0.00 0.00 0.00
Rock outcrop	 15 	 Not rated 	 	 Not rated 	
CMC.	ļ.	<u> </u>	!		1
STC: Skerry		 Poor Organic matter content	 0.00 	 Fair Thickest layer 	 0.00
	l I	Thickest layer 	0.00 	Organic matter Content	0.00
	i I	' Bottom layer 	0.00		0.03
Becket	25 	 Poor Thickest layer Bottom layer 	 0.00 0.00	_	 0.00 0.02

Table 11.-Source of Gravel and Sand-Continued

and soil name	 Pct. of map	gravel 	of	 Potential source sand 	of
	unit	 Rating class		 Rating class	Value
	<u>'</u>	Racing class	Vaiue	l Racing Class	varue
STC: Rawsonville	:	Thickest layer	 	Thickest layer	
SUC:	i		i	i I	i
Surplus	55 	Thickest layer	 0.00 0.00 0.00	Organic matter content	 0.00 0.00 0.03
	Ι	l	I	l	I
Bemis	30	Poor	•	Poor	1
	!	•	0.00 0.00	•	0.00 0.00
	İ	Doccom rayer	1	Inickest layer	1
SWD:	İ	l	Ì	İ	İ
Surplus		Poor	•	Fair	1
	 	Organic matter content	10.00	Thickest layer	10.00
	! 		 0.00 	 Organic matter content	0.00
	İ	Bottom layer	10.00	Bottom layer	10.03
0:-1			!	 Table	!
Sisk	35 	Poor Bottom layer	1 0.00	Poor Bottom layer	1 0.00
	i	-	10.00	•	10.00
	į .	— — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	0.00	•	0.00
	1	content	1	content	1
TCC:		 	 	 	1
Telos	ı I 55	 Poor	<u> </u>	 Poor	i
	į	Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
	I	Bottom layer	0.00	·	10.00
	!		10.00	•	[0.00
	 	content	l I	content	1
Chesuncook	30	 Poor	i	 Poor	i
	I	Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	10.00
		Bottom layer	10.00	Thickest layer	10.00
TEC:	 	! 	! 	! 	<u> </u>
Telos	35	Poor	į	Poor	i
	I	•	10.00	Bottom layer	10.00
	!	content	1		1
	l I	Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	•	0.00 0.00
	i		1	content	1
	Ι	l	I	l	I
Chesuncook	30	Poor	·	Poor	10.00
	l I	Thickest layer Bottom layer	0.00 0.00	•	0.00 0.00
	i	,			
Elliottsville	20	•		Poor	I
	!	· -	10.00	•	10.00
	I I	Organic matter content	10.00	Thickest layer 	10.00
	 	Content Bottom layer 	1 0.00 	 Organic matter content	 0.00
	I	I	I	I	I

Table 11.—Source of Gravel and Sand—Continued

and soil name	 Pct. of map	•	e of	Potential sourc sand	e of
	unit	'	Value	Rating class	137010
	<u> </u>	Rating class	_ varue	Racing class	_ <u>Value</u>
TMB:	i	İ	i i	İ	i
Telos	İ	Poor Organic matter content	10.00	Poor Bottom layer	 0.00
	! 	Bottom layer	10.00	 Thickest layer	10.00
	 	Thickest layer		Organic matter content	0.00
Monarda	I I 20	 Poor	i	 Poor	
	:	Bottom layer	•	Bottom layer	0.00
	l	Thickest layer	10.00	Thickest layer	10.00
	 	Organic matter content	0.00 	Organic matter content	0.00
Monson	I I 20	 Poor	i	 Poor	i
	:	Thickest layer	•	Bottom layer	0.00
	l	Bottom layer		Thickest layer	10.00
	 	Organic matter content 	0.00 	Organic matter content 	0.00
TPB:	i	İ	i i	İ	i
Tunbridge	45		1	Poor	1
	 	Bottom layer Thickest layer	10.00	Bottom layer Thickest layer	10.00
Plaisted	ı 25	l lPoor	i	 Poor	i I
		Bottom layer	•	Bottom layer	0.00
	 	Thickest layer 	0.00 	Thickest layer 	0.00
TPD:		<u> </u>	1		1
Tunbridge			•	Poor	10.00
	! !	Thickest layer Bottom layer	-	Bottom layer Thickest layer	10.00
Plaisted	1 25	Poor	i	 Poor	i
	ĺ	Thickest layer	10.00	Bottom layer	10.00
	 	Bottom layer 	0.00 	Thickest layer 	0.00
W:		<u> </u>	1	<u> </u>	1
Water	100 	Not rated 	!	Not rated 	
WO:	! 	! 			i I
Wonsqueak	50	Poor	i	Poor	i
	I	Thickest layer	10.00	·	10.00
	l	Bottom layer	10.00	Thickest layer	10.00
Bucksport	I I 40	 Poor		 Poor	
Duckspore	40	Thickest layer	0.00		10.00
	İ	Bottom layer	0.00	-	10.00
	 	Organic matter content	10.00	_	10.00
	i	,	i		i

Table 12.—Source of Reclamation Material, Roadfill, and Topsoil

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.00 to 0.99. The smaller the value, the greater the limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct.	reclamation mater		Potential source roadfill	of	Potential source topsoil	of
	map unit						
	unii	' 		 Rating class and limiting features	-	 Rating class and limiting features	Value
	!		!	!	!	!	!
ABE: Abram	1 25	l Boom	! !	 Poor	!	 Poor	!
ADIAM	1 23	•	10.00	•	•	•	0.00
	i	Depth to bedrock		•	10.00	_	-
	i i	-	0.50	=	İ	Rock fragments	10.00
	l	Stone content	0.96	ĺ	ĺ	-	10.88
Rock outcrop	 25 	 Not rated 	 	 Not rated 	 	 Not rated 	
	i		i	' 	i	! 	i
Hermon	25	·	•	Poor	1	Poor	1
		·	10.01	•	10.00	· •	10.00
	!	Organic matter	0.12	Stone content	0.16	Rock fragments	10.00
	!	content low Stone content	I 0.13	 Cobble content	I 10.99	 Too sandy	10.01
	<u> </u>	Droughty	10.13	•	10.33	•	10.02
	i	21049.103	1	i I	i	(rock fragments)	•
	į į	Too acid	0.50	İ	i	Too acid	0.82
ACB:	 		1	 	1	 	
Adams	i 60	 Poor	i	 Good	i	 Poor	i
	i	•	0.00	•	i	Too sandy	0.00
	1	Wind erosion	10.00	I	I	- I	1
	1	Droughty	0.05	I	I	l	1
		_	0.12	<u>l</u>	1	<u> </u>	1
		content low Too acid	I 10.50	 	1		!
	 	100 acid 	10.50 I	! 	i		i
Croghan	20	Poor	Ì	Fair	Ì	Poor	Ì
	1	·	10.00	•	0.32	•	10.00
		•	10.00		!	Wetness depth	10.32
	!	Organic matter	10.05	!	!	Rock fragments	10.97
	!	content low Too acid	1 10.50	! !	!	 Too acid	10.99
	<u> </u>		10.55	•	i	100 actu	10.33
D00	!		!	<u> </u>	!	 -	!
BSC: Becket	I I 45	 Fair	l I	 Fair	 	 Fair	i
	l	•	0.16	Wetness depth	0.22	Wetness depth	10.22
	! !	content low	10 50	<u> </u>	1		1
	!	Too acid	10.50	!	!	Rock fragments Too acid	10.28
			! !	! !	i		10.32
	i		i	i I	i	(rock fragments)	-
	į į	İ	İ	İ	i	Slope	0.84
Ol- a	40	 Tain	ļ.	 Tarin	!	 Tanin	!
Skerry	40 	Fair Organic matter	 0.19	Fair Wetness depth	 0.07	Fair Wetness depth	 0.07
	 	Organic matter content low	10.19 	, меспеза аерсп 	10.07 I	, меспезэ аерсп 	10.07
	i	Too acid	, 0.50		i	Rock fragments	0.28
	1	Droughty	0.99		I	Hard to reclaim	10.32
	I I	I	l	I	I	(rock fragments)	1
	1		1	!	1	Too acid	10.88
	I	l	I	I	I	Slope	10.96

Table 12.—Source of Reclamation Material, Roadfill, and Topsoil—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	reclamation mater		Potential source roadfill	of	Potential source topsoil 	of
	 	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
BSD: Becket	 50 	 Fair Organic matter content low	 0.16	 - Fair Slope	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	 Poor Slope	1 1 1 0 . 00
		Too acid 	 0.50 	 Wetness depth 	 0.22 	Rock fragments Too acid	0.22 0.28 0.32 0.68
Skerry	30 	Fair Organic matter content low	 0.19	Fair Wetness depth 	 0.07	Poor Slope 	10.00
	 	Too acid Droughty 	0.50 0.99 	•	0.82 	Rock fragments	0.07 0.28 0.32 0.88
BSE:		!	İ	İ	İ	İ	İ
Becket	50 	Fair Organic matter content low	 0.16 	Poor Slope 	 0.00 	Poor Slope 	1 0.00
		Too acid 	0.50 	Wetness depth 	0.22 	Rock fragments Too acid	0.22 0.28 0.32 0.68
Hermon	20 	 Fair Too sandy Organic matter content low	 0.01 0.12	•	 0.00 0.16	•	 0.00 0.00
	 	Stone content Droughty Too acid	0.13 0.25 0.50	 	0.99 	•	0.01 0.08 0.76
Rawsonville	 15 	 Fair Too acid Depth to bedrock 	0.50	•	0.00	•	 0.00 0.28 0.88 0.90
CAB:	i	 	i	! 	i	! 	i
Cabot	70 	Fair Organic matter content low	0.50 	i -	 0.00 	Ī	 0.00
Howland	 15 	Organic matter content low	0.50 	 Fair Wetness depth 	 0.14	i -	0.88 0.14
CG: Charles	 45 	Too acid Poor Too sandy Too acid Water erosion	0.50 0.00 0.50 0.68	 Poor Wetness depth 	 0.00	Rock fragments Too acid Poor Too sandy Wetness depth Too acid	0.28 0.92 0.00 0.00 0.92

Table 12.—Source of Reclamation Material, Roadfill, and Topsoil—Continued

and soil name	map	reclamation mater		Potential source roadfill 	of	Potential source topsoil	of
	unit 	' 		 Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features	Value
CG:		 	1	 -			1
Cornish	' 15	ı Fair	i	 Poor	;	Poor	i
	 	Water erosion Too acid	0.68	•	0.00	Wetness depth	0.00
Wonsqueak	I I 15	 Fair	!	 Poor		 Poor	1
	•	•	•	• • •	0.00 		0.00 0.00
CHC:	İ	İ	İ	İ	i i		i
Chesuncook	40 	Fair Organic matter content low	•	Fair Wetness depth 	•	Fair Wetness depth 	 0.20
	 	Too acid 	0.50 	No stoniness limitation	0.99 	Too acid	0.76
	!	Stone content	10.97	!	! !	Slope	10.84
	 	 	 	 		Rock fragments Hard to reclaim (rock fragments)	
Elliottsville	ı I 25	। Fair	i	 Poor		 Fair	i
	 	•	•	Depth to bedrock	•		0.03 0.21 0.37 0.50
Telos	 15	 Fair	1	 Poor		 Poor	1
16103	<u>13</u> 	•		Wetness depth 	•		0.00
		Too acid	10.50			Rock fragments	10.28
CHD:	! !	! 	!	! 			1
Chesuncook	40	Fair	i	Fair	i i	Poor	i
	 	Organic matter content low	1	Ī	0.20 	<u>-</u>	0.00
	 	Too acid Stone content	0.50 0.97	No stoniness	0.82 0.99	•	10.20
	 	 	 	limitation -	 	Rock fragments Hard to reclaim (rock fragments)	 0.88 0.98
Elliottsville	I I 30	l IFair		 Poor		 Poor	I I
	. 50 I	Depth to bedrock			•		0.00
	l	Too acid	0.50		10.08	•	10.03
	 	 	!	 	 	Depth to bedrock	0.21 0.50
Telos	l I 15	 Fair	1	 Poor		 Poor	i i
16103	, <u>13</u> 	Organic matter content low	•	•	 0.00		 0.00
	 	Too acid 	0.50 	 	I	Rock fragments	0.28 0.96

Table 12.—Source of Reclamation Material, Roadfill, and Topsoil—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	reclamation mater		Potential source roadfill 	of	Potential source topsoil 	of
		' 		 Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features	Value
CKC:	1	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	 -	l I		<u> </u>
Chesuncook	 45	 Fair	i	 Fair	i	 Poor	İ
	l l	Organic matter Content low	0.12 	Slope 	0.08 	Slope 	10.00 I
	1	•	0.50	-	10.20	· •	10.20
	 	Stone content 	0.97 	No stoniness limitation	0.99 	Too acid 	0.76
	 	 	 	 	 	·	0.88 0.98
Telos	I I 40	। Fair	! !	 Poor	 	 Poor	
		Organic matter	•	•	0.00	•	0.00
	 	content low Too acid	 0.50	 Slope 	 0.92	 Wetness depth Rock fragments	 0.00 0.28
	i	! 	i		i	Nock Fragmencs	10.20
CNC:	I	I	I	l	I	I	l
Colonel	45	•	•	Poor	•	Poor	1
	<u> </u>	content low	U.12 	Wetness depth 	0.00 	Wetness depth 	0.00
 	 	Too acid 	0.50 	 	 	Rock fragments Slope	0.12 0.84
Dixfield	I I 25	 Fair	! !	 Fair	! !	 Fair	
	i I		•	•	0.11 	Wetness depth 	0.11
	 	Too acid 	0.50 	 	 	·	0.84 0.88
Pillsbury	I I 15	l Fair	1	 Poor	 	 Poor	
	 		0.12	•	0.00 		0.00
	İ	Too acid	0.50	Stone content	0.97	Rock fragments	0.12
	!	•	10.68		!	•	10.88
	! !	Stone content 	0.99 	 	 	Hard to reclaim (rock fragments)	0.95
CPB:	! !	! 	<u> </u>	 	 		
Colonel	40	 Fair	i	Poor	i	Poor	i
	1	Organic matter content low	0.12	Wetness depth	10.00	Wetness depth	0.00
		Too acid	0.50	 		Rock fragments	0.12
Pillsbury	I I 30	। Fair	i	 Poor	¦	 Poor	<u> </u>
1	i I I	•	0.12 	•	0.00 	•	0.00
	!	Too acid	0.50	•	0.97	·	0.12
	!	•	10.68			Too acid	10.88
		Stone content 	0.99 	 		Hard to reclaim (rock fragments)	0.95
Dixfield	I I 15	 Fair		 Fair	I I	 Fair	I I
	. <u></u>	Organic matter	0.12		0.11		0.11
	I I	content low Too acid	I 0.50	 	I I	 Rock fragments	 0.88
	i	 	1	I	i		

Table 12.—Source of Reclamation Material, Roadfill, and Topsoil—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map	reclamation mater		Potential source roadfill	of	Potential source topsoil	of
	unit 	 Rating class and limiting features	Value	 Rating class and limiting features	Value	 Rating class and limiting features	Value
	'i	' <u></u>	-i	'	i	' 	i
CRB:	1	I	1	l	1		1
Colonel	40	•	•	Poor	•	Poor	
	1	Organic matter content low	0.12	Wetness depth	10.00	Wetness depth	10.00
	i	Too acid	10.50	! 	i	Rock fragments	0.12
	i	İ	i	İ	i	İ	İ
Pillsbury	30		•	Poor	•	Poor	1
	!	Organic matter	0.12	Wetness depth	[0.00	Wetness depth	10.00
	1	content low Too acid	10.50	Stone content	I 0.97	 Rock fragments	10.12
	i	Droughty	10.68	•	1	Too acid	10.88
	i	Stone content	0.99	İ	i	Hard to reclaim	0.95
	I	İ	1	l	I	(rock fragments)	I
Shower	15	 	1	 Fair	!	 Fair	
Skerry	1 13	Organic matter	1 0.19	•	1		10.07
	i	content low	i		i		1
	1	Too acid	10.50	l	1	Rock fragments	10.28
	1	Droughty	10.99	!	!	•	10.32
	1	1	1	1	!	(rock fragments) Too acid	10.88
	i	! 	i	! 	i	100 acid 	10.00
CSC:	i	İ	i	İ	İ	l	İ
Colonel	50	Fair	•	Poor	•	Poor	1
	1	Organic matter	0.12	Wetness depth	10.00	Wetness depth	10.00
	1	content low Too acid	10.50	! 	i	 Rock fragments	10.12
	i		1		i	Slope	0.84
	1	I	1	l	I	I	1
Skerry	20		•	Fair	•	Fair	10.07
	1	Organic matter content low	10.19	Wetness depth	10.07	Wetness depth 	10.07
	i	Too acid	0.50		i	Rock fragments	0.28
	I	Droughty	10.99	I	1	Hard to reclaim	10.32
	1	!	1	!	!	(rock fragments)	
	1	1	1	 -	!	Slope Too acid	0.37 0.88
	i	! 	i	! 	i	100 aciu 	1
Pillsbury	1 15	Fair	i	Poor	İ	Poor	İ
	I	Organic matter	0.12	Wetness depth	10.00	Wetness depth	10.00
	1	content low Too acid	10 50	Chang gratest	10.07	Book from the	10 10
	1	Too acid Droughty	0.50 0.68		10.97	Rock fragments Too acid	0.12 0.88
	i	Stone content	10.99		i	Hard to reclaim	10.95
	i	İ	İ	į	i	(rock fragments)	-
стс.	1	<u> </u>	!	!	!		!
CTC: Colton	I I 40	 Poor	1	 Fair	1	 Poor	1
		Too sandy	0.00	•	, 0.99	Too sandy	0.00
	1	Wind erosion	0.00		I	Hard to reclaim	0.00
	!	1		!	!	(rock fragments)	
	1	Organic matter content low	10.00	 	I	Rock fragments	10.00
	1	Content low Droughty	10.00	! 	:	 Too acid	10.50
	i	Too acid	10.50		i	Slope	0.84
	I	I	1	I	1	- 	1

Table 12.—Source of Reclamation Material, Roadfill, and Topsoil—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map	reclamation mater		Potential source roadfill	of	Potential source topsoil	of
	unit	·————		<u> </u>	·	<u> </u>	
	!	Rating class and	Value	Rating class and	Value	Rating class and	Value
	!	limiting features	.!	limiting features	!	limiting features	!
CTC:	! !	l İ	I I	l I	1		!
Adams	I 35	 Poor	i	 Good	i i	Poor	i
	i	Too sandy	0.00	•	i i		0.00
	i	Wind erosion	0.00	•	i i	Slope	0.84
	i	Droughty	0.05		i i	-	i
	ĺ	Organic matter	0.12	İ	i i		İ
	I	content low	1	I	1		I
	1	Too acid	10.50	I	1		I
	I	I	I	I	1		I
CVC:	1	<u> </u>	!	!	! !	_	!
Colton	1 40	Poor	•	Fair	-	Poor	10 00
	!	Too sandy Wind erosion	0.00 0.00	•	10.99	•	10.00
	1	Wind erosion	10.00	! !	1	rock fragments)	•
	i	Organic matter	10.00	! 	i i		10.00
	i	content low	1	i İ	i i		1
	İ	Droughty	0.00	i i	i i	Too acid	0.50
	ĺ	Too acid	0.50	İ	i i	Slope	0.84
	I	l	1	I	1	1	I
Hermon	35	Fair	1	Fair	1	Poor	I
	I	Too sandy	0.01	•	0.42	•	10.00
	l	Organic matter	0.12	:	! !	Too sandy	[0.01
	!	content low	•		!	 	10 01
	!	Droughty	10.25] 	1	Hard to reclaim (rock fragments)	0.01
	! !	I Too acid	10.50	! !			10.76
	i	Stone content	10.60	•	i		10.84
	i	l	1	i i	i i	2200	1
CVD:	į	i İ	i	i İ	i i		i
Colton	55	Poor	1	Fair	1	Poor	I
	l	Too sandy	10.00	•	10.08	Slope	10.00
	I	Wind erosion	10.00		0.99	•	10.00
	1	Organic matter	10.00				10.00
	!	content low	•	!	! !	(rock fragments)	-
	!	Droughty	10.00			·	10.00
	! !	Too acid	10.50	! !	1	Too acid	10.50
Hermon	20	' Fair	i	 Fair	i i	Poor	i
	v i	Too sandy	0.01		10.08		0.00
	İ	Organic matter	0.12	•	0.16	-	0.00
	l	content low	1	I	1	_	I
	l	Stone content	0.13	Cobble content	10.99	Too sandy	0.01
	1	Droughty	10.25	I	1		10.08
	ļ	!		!	! !	(rock fragments)	
	!	Too acid	10.50	!	!	Too acid	10.76
DEC:	! !] 	!] 			!
Danforth	ا ا 50	ı IFair	1	। Good		 Poor	1
Daile Cir	1	Too acid	10.50		i i		10.00
	i	, <u> </u>	1	i I	i	(rock fragments)	
	į	Organic matter	0.50	i İ	i i	Rock fragments	0.00
	I	content low	1	l	1]	I
	I	l	1	I	1	Too acid	10.50
	l	l	1	l	1	Slope	0.84
	1	l	I	l	1		I
Elliottsville	15		•	Poor	-	Fair	
	!	Depth to bedrock		Depth to bedrock	10.00		10.03
	I I	Too acid	10.50	 	1	Depth to bedrock	
	I I] 	I I] 	1	-	10.37
	ı	I	1	I	1	Too acid	10.50

Table 12.—Source of Reclamation Material, Roadfill, and Topsoil—Continued

and soil name	Pct. of map unit	reclamation mater		Potential source roadfill 	of	 Potential source topsoil 	of
	•	' 		Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features	
DED: Danforth		Too acid	 0.50 0.50 	-	 0.08 	Hard to reclaim (rock fragments) Rock fragments	 0.00 0.00 10.00 0.50
Elliottsville		Depth to bedrock	•	•	•	Rock fragments Depth to bedrock	 0.00 0.03 0.21 0.50
DMC: Dixfield	 40	 Fair		 Fair		 Fair	1
DIXITEIQ		Organic matter	•	•	•	•	0.11
	 	content low Too acid 	 0.50 	 	 	· •	 0.84 0.88
Colonel		Organic matter content low	•	Ī	 0.00 	Ī	 0.00 0.12
Marlow	 20 	İ	i I	 Fair	 0.22 	 Poor	 0.00
	 	Too acid 	0.50 	 	 	Slope	0.22 0.76 0.84 0.98
DTC:	. 20	' 	į	' 	į	' 	į
Dixfield	30 	Fair Organic matter content low Too acid	 0.12 0.50	Ī	 0.11 	Ī	 0.11 0.84
]]] 	1	Rock fragments	10.88
Colonel	25 	 Fair Organic matter content low	 0.12 	 Poor Wetness depth 	i 0.00 	 Poor Wetness depth 	i 0.00
	 	Too acid	10.50	 -	 	Rock fragments	0.12
Rawsonville	 25 	Too acid	0.50 0.90	i -	-	 Fair Rock fragments Slope Too acid Depth to bedrock 	 0.28 0.37 0.88 0.90
EMC: Elliottsville	 60 	Depth to bedrock		-	-	 Fair Rock fragments Depth to bedrock Slope Too acid	 0.03 0.21 0.37 0.50

Table 12.—Source of Reclamation Material, Roadfill, and Topsoil—Continued

	Pct. of map unit	reclamation mater		Potential source roadfill 	of	Potential source topsoil	of
	 	' 		Rating class and limiting features	-	Rating class and limiting features	Value
EMC: Monson	 25 	Stone content	•	Stone content	•	Rock fragments Too acid	 0.00 0.03 0.76
EMD: Elliottsville	 40 	Depth to bedrock	•	•	•	Rock fragments Depth to bedrock	 0.00 0.03 0.21 0.50
Monson	 30 	Stone content	•	Slope Stone content	•	Slope Rock fragments	 0.00 0.00 0.03 0.76
EME: Elliottsville	 60 	Depth to bedrock	•	•	0.00	Rock fragments Depth to bedrock	 0.00 0.03 0.21 0.50
Monson	 20 	Too acid	•	Stone content	•	Depth to bedrock Rock fragments	 0.00 0.00 0.03 0.76
ENE: Enchanted	 50 	Too acid	 0.08 0.94 	Depth to bedrock	0.00	Hard to reclaim (rock fragments) Rock fragments	 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.50
Mahoosuc	20 1 1 	Stone content Organic matter content low Droughty	0.00 0.12	Stone content Cobble content 	 0.00 0.00 0.01 	l I	
ESD: Enchanted	 60 	 Fair Too acid Stone content 	 0.08 0.94 	•	10.08	Hard to reclaim (rock fragments) Rock fragments Too acid	 0.00 0.00 10.00 0.50

Table 12.—Source of Reclamation Material, Roadfill, and Topsoil—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map	reclamation mater		Potential source roadfill	of	Potential source topsoil	of
	unit						
	- !	Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features	Value
ESD:	i	! 	i	! 	i		i
Saddleback	- 15	Poor	Ì	Poor	İ	Poor	İ
	1	Depth to bedrock		•	•	•	10.00
	!		10.50	•	10.08	•	
			0.69 0.78	•	0.89 	•	0.28 0.50
HSC:	1	 -	I	 -	 	 	1
Hermon	- 60	 Fair	i	 Fair	i	 Poor	i
	İ	Too sandy	0.01	Stone content	0.16	Rock fragments	0.00
	1	Organic matter	0.12	Cobble content	0.99	Too sandy	0.01
	1	content low	I	I	1	1	I
	!	Stone content	10.13	<u> </u>	!	•	10.08
	!	 	10.05] i	!	(rock fragments)	
	I	Droughty Too acid	10.25	•	1	•	0.37 0.76
	;	100 acid 	0.50 	! 		100 acid 	10.76 I
Skerry	- 15	Fair	I	Fair	1	Fair	I
	1		0.19	Wetness depth	10.07	Wetness depth	10.07
	!	content low		<u> </u>	!		1
	!	Too acid	10.50	•	!	·	0.28 0.32
	-	Droughty 	10.99	I I	1	Hard to reclaim (rock fragments)	
	i	i i	i	i i	i		0.88
	i	i İ	i	i İ	i	•	0.96
	1	l	I	l	1	1	I
HSD:			!		!		!
Hermon	- 45	•	•	Fair	-	Poor	10 00
	1	Too sandy Organic matter	0.01 0.12	•	0.08 0.16	·	0.00 0.00
	i	content low	1	l	1	l Rock Fragmencs	1
	i	•	0.13	Cobble content	0.99	Too sandy	0.01
	1	Droughty	0.25	l	1	Hard to reclaim	10.08
	1	I	1	l	1	(rock fragments)	I
	!	Too acid	10.50	 -	!	Too acid	10.76
Skerry	-1 30 -1	 Fair	!	 Fair	!	 Poor	!
Skelly	1 30	Organic matter	10.19	•	0.07		10.00
	i	content low	1		1	51025	1
	i	Too acid	0.50	 Slope	0.98	Wetness depth	0.07
	1	Droughty	0.99	I	1	Rock fragments	10.28
	1	I	1	I	1	•	0.32
	!	<u> </u>	!	<u> </u>	!	(rock fragments)	
	!	! !	!] 	!	Too acid	10.88
HTC:	i	! 	i	! 	i		<u> </u>
Hermon	- 40	 Fair	i	Fair	i	Poor	i
	1	Too sandy	0.01	Stone content	0.16	Rock fragments	10.00
	1		0.12	Cobble content	10.99	Too sandy	0.01
	!	content low		! :	!	!	
	1	Stone content	0.13] !	I	•	10.08
	!	 Droughty	I 0.25] 		(rock fragments) Slope	I 0.37
	;	• •	10.25		<u> </u>	·	10.37
	i	100 d014 	1	!]	i		1
Rawsonville	- 25	Fair	I	Poor	I	Fair	I
	1		10.50	•	10.00	_	0.28
	!		10.90		!	·	10.37
	1	Depth to bedrock	10 90	i	i	Too acid	0.88
	-	Depth to bedrock	10.50		:	Depth to bedrock	-

Table 12.—Source of Reclamation Material, Roadfill, and Topsoil—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	reclamation mater		Potential source roadfill 	of	Potential source topsoil 	of
	!	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
HTC:	 	 	l i]]	1	 	!
Skerry	 15 	 Fair Organic matter content low	 0.19	 Fair Wetness depth 	 0.07	 Fair Wetness depth 	 0.07
	 	Too acid Droughty 	0.50 0.99	•	i 	(rock fragments)	-
	 	I I	I I	l 1	1	Too acid Slope	0.88 0.96
	į	I	i	Ī	i	i -	i
HTD:	55	 Fair		 Fair	1	 Poor	
Hermon	1 33	Too sandy	0.01	•	10.08	•	10.00
	i I	Organic matter content low	0.12 	•	0.16 	•	10.00 I
] 	Stone content Droughty	0.13 0.25	•	0.99 	•	0.01 0.08
	į	 Too acid	I 10.50	Ī	į	(rock fragments) Too acid	i
	<u> </u>	100 acid	T0.50	 	i	100 acid	0.76
Rawsonville	15	Fair	1	Poor	•	Poor	1
	1	Too acid	10.50		-	-	10.00
	!	Water erosion	10.90	•	10.08	•	10.28
	 	Depth to bedrock	0.90 	 	1	Too acid Depth to bedrock	0.88 0.90
Cleamor		 Enim	I	 Paim	1	 	
Skerry	15 	Fair Organic matter content low	 0.19 	Fair Wetness depth 	 0.07 	Poor Slope 	10.00
	 	Too acid Droughty 	0.50 0.99 	•	0.98 	Rock fragments Hard to reclaim	0.07 0.28 0.32
	 	 		 		(rock fragments) Too acid	10.88
HWB:	İ	! 		! 	i	! 	i
Howland	55	•	•	Fair	•	Fair	1
	 	Organic matter content low	0.50 	Ī	0.14 	Wetness depth 	0.14
	 	Too acid 	0.50 	į	 	Rock fragments Too acid	10.28
Cabot	I 30	 Fair		 Poor	-	 Poor	
	 	Organic matter content low	0.50 	Wetness depth 	0.00 	Wetness depth 	0.00
	[[Too acid 	0.97 	 	 	Rock fragments 	0.88
HYD:		 	!		!	l I Barara	!
Howland	65 	Fair Organic matter	10.50	Fair Wetness depth 	0.14	Poor Slope	0.00
	I I	content low Too acid	I 0.50	 Slope	I 0.50	 Wetness depth	 0.14
	<u> </u>		1	 	1	Rock fragments	10.28
	 	 	1	I 	1	Too acid 	0.92
Plaisted	20	 Fair		 Poor	•	 Poor	i
	 	Organic matter content low	0.50 	Slope 	0.00 	Slope 	0.00
	İ	Too acid	0.50	, Wetness depth 	0.22 	 Wetness depth Too acid	0.22 0.88

Table 12.—Source of Reclamation Material, Roadfill, and Topsoil—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map	reclamation mater		Potential source roadfill	of	Potential source topsoil	of
	unit _	' 		Rating class and limiting features	-	Rating class and limiting features	Value
LAC: Hogback	 - 40 	•	•	i -	•	 - Poor Depth to bedrock Rock fragments Too acid	 0.00 0.50 0.76
Abram	 - 25 	 Poor Droughty Depth to bedrock Too acid	0.00	 Poor Depth to bedrock Slope 	•	Slope	0.84 0.00 0.00 0.12 0.88
LAE:	1	 -	 	 -	1] !	1
Hogback	- 40 	Depth to bedrock Water erosion Too acid	•	Slope 	•	•	 0.00 0.00 0.50 0.76
Abram	 - 25 	Droughty Depth to bedrock Too acid	0.00	Slope 	•	•	 0.00 0.00 0.12 0.88
LTC:		 	 	! 		 	
Hogback	- 35 	Depth to bedrock Water erosion Too acid	•	İ	•	Slope	 0.00 0.00 0.50 0.76
Rawsonville	 - 30 	Too acid	0.50 0.90	i -	•	 Fair Rock fragments Slope Too acid Depth to bedrock	 0.28 0.84 0.88 0.90
LTE: Hogback	 - 40 	Depth to bedrock Water erosion Too acid	•	Slope 	•	•	 0.00 0.00 0.50 0.76
Rawsonville	 - 25 	Too acid	0.50 0.90	Slope	-	_	 0.00 0.28 0.88 0.90
MCC: Mahoosuc	 40 	 Poor Stone content Organic matter content low Droughty Too acid Cobble content	 0.00 0.12 0.13 0.50 0.61	Cobble content 	 0.00 0.01 		

Table 12.—Source of Reclamation Material, Roadfill, and Topsoil—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. Of map	reclamation mater		Potential source roadfill 	of	 Potential source topsoil 	of
	unit 	' 		Rating class and limiting features		 Rating class and limiting features	Value
MCC:	ļ	 	1	1		[
Colonel	I I 25	l Fair	1	 Poor	1	 Poor	:
332332	i	Organic matter	0.12	•	0.00	•	0.00
	I	content low	1	I -	I	I	I
		Too acid	10.50	1	!	Rock fragments	0.12
Pillsbury	I I 15	l Fair	1	 Poor	1	 Poor	<u> </u>
	i	Organic matter	0.12	•	0.00	• • •	0.00
	1	content low	1	I -	I	Ī	1
	I	Too acid	10.50	•	0.97	•	0.12
	1	Droughty	10.68		1	•	10.88
	 	Stone content 	0.99 	 	 	Hard to reclaim (rock fragments)	0.95
	İ	İ	i	İ	İ	i	İ
MDD: Marlow	 45	 Fair	1	 Fair	1	 Poor	!
110111011	1	Organic matter	0.22	•	0.08	•	0.00
	i	content low	i		İ		İ
	I	Too acid	10.50	Wetness depth	0.22	Rock fragments	10.00
	I	I	I	I	I	•	10.22
	1	<u>l</u>	1	1	1	•	10.76
	 	 	 	 	 	Hard to reclaim (rock fragments)	0.98
	İ	İ	i	İ	İ	i	İ
Dixfield	40	•		Fair	•	Poor	1
	!	Organic matter	0.12	Wetness depth	0.11	Slope	10.00
	!	content low Too acid	10.50	Slope	I 10.68	 Wetness depth	 0.11
	i		1	l	1	•	10.88
MED:	 	 	1	1	1	 	!
Marlow	i i 50	' Fair	i	 Fair	i	 Poor	i
	i	Organic matter	0.22	•	0.08	•	0.00
	I	content low	1	I -	I	I	I
	1	Too acid	10.50	Wetness depth	10.22	•	10.00
	!	!	!	!	!	•	10.22
	!	!	!	!	!	•	10.76
	! !	! 	1	! 	1	Hard to reclaim (rock fragments)	0.98
	i	İ	i	İ	i	İ	i
Dixfield	25		10 10	Fair	•	Poor	 0.00
	<u> </u>	Organic matter content low	0.12 	Wetness depth	0.11 	Slope 	10.00
	i	Too acid	0.50	Slope	0.68	Wetness depth	0.11
	!	!	!	!	!	Rock fragments	10.88
Rawsonville	l l 15	 Fair	1	 Poor	 	 Poor	
	i	Too acid	10.50		-		0.00
	i	Water erosion	0.90	_	0.08	-	0.28
	1	Depth to bedrock	0.90	I -	I	Too acid	10.88
	1	<u> </u>		1		Depth to bedrock	0.90
MKC:	<u> </u>	' 		i I		 	
Masardis	70	Poor	1	Good	I	Poor	I
	1	Too sandy	10.00	!	!		10.00
	I		10.10		!	(rock fragments)	
	1	Organic matter content low	0.12	1	1	Too sandy 	10.00
	1	Content low Too acid	I 0.50	1	1	 Rock fragments	10.00
	i	Droughty	0.91		i	-	10.63
	İ		i	İ	i	•	10.76
	I	I	1	I	I	I	I

Table 12.—Source of Reclamation Material, Roadfill, and Topsoil—Continued

	Pct. of			Potential source roadfill	of	Potential source	of
	map unit			 		- 	
	i !	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and		Rating class and limiting features	Value
MKC:	<u> </u>	! 	i	! 	i	! 	<u> </u>
Adams	15	Poor	l	Good	I	Poor	I
	!	•	10.00	•	!	•	10.00
	!		10.00		!	Slope	10.96
	!		0.05 0.12		!	 	!
	i	•	U.12	i i	i	! 	i
	į	•	0.50	į	į	İ	į
MKD:	 	 	 	 	 	 	
Masardis	50	Poor	İ	Poor	İ	Poor	į.
	1	•	10.00	-	10.00	•	10.00
	!	_	0.12	!	!	•	10.00
	!	content low Too acid	I 10.50	! !	!	(rock fragments) Too sandy	10.00
	;	•	10.91	•	;	•	10.00
	i			İ	i	•	10.76
Adams	l I 25	 Poor	 	 Poor	 	 Poor	
	i	Too sandy	0.00		0.00	Slope	0.00
	I	Wind erosion	10.00	I -	I	Too sandy	10.00
	I		10.05		I	I	I
	!	•	0.12	!	!	<u> </u>	!
	 	content low Too acid	I 0.50	! 	<u> </u>	 	
	İ	İ	İ	İ	İ	İ	İ
MLE: Marlow	25	 Enim	!	 Poor	!	 Doom	!
Mailow	1 33	Organic matter	10.22	•	10.00	Poor Slope	10.00
	i	content low	1	l Siebe	1	l Siepe	1
	Ì	Too acid	0.50	Wetness depth	0.22	Rock fragments	10.00
	I	I	I	I	I	•	10.22
	!	<u> </u>	!	!	!	•	10.76
	<u> </u>	! 	 	! 		Hard to reclaim (rock fragments)	0.98
Hogback		 Boom		 Poor	1	 Poor	<u> </u>
HOGDACK	1 23	Depth to bedrock	•	•	•	•	10.00
	i	•	10.06	•	10.00	=	-
	Ì	Too acid	0.50	i -	İ	Rock fragments	0.50
	1	Droughty	0.90	<u> </u>	1	Too acid	10.76
Berkshire	1 15	 Fair	 	 Poor	i	 Poor	i
	I	Too acid	10.50	Slope	10.00	-	10.00
	1	•	10.84	ļ.	1	Too acid	10.76
	!	content low	!	!	!		1
	!	! !	1	! !	!	·	10.82
	i	! 	İ	İ	i	(rock fragments)	•
MMC:] 	 	 	 	 	
Masardis	40	 Poor	i	 Good	i	 Poor	i
	l	Too sandy	0.00	I	l	•	10.00
	1	I	1	!	!	(rock fragments)	-
	:			i .	1	Too sandy	10.00
	 		0.12	! !	i	ı	1
	 	content low	İ	I	i i	i -	İ
	 	content low Too acid	•	i I	 	 Rock fragments	 0.00 0.63

Table 12.—Source of Reclamation Material, Roadfill, and Topsoil—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map	reclamation mater		Potential source	of	Potential source topsoil	of
	unit 	 Rating class and limiting features	Value	 Rating class and limiting features	-	 Rating class and limiting features	Value
MMC:	 	 	 	 	 	 	1
Danforth	25	Fair	i	 Good	i	Poor	i
	I	Too acid	10.50	I	1	Hard to reclaim	-
	!	<u> </u>		!	1	(rock fragments)	·
	!	Organic matter content low	10.50	 		Rock fragments	10.00
	i	Concent 10w	i	! 	i	 Too acid	0.50
	i	I	i	i	i		10.63
	İ	İ	Ì	İ	İ	Ī	İ
Peacham	20		•	Poor	•	Poor	1
	!	Organic matter	0.14	Wetness depth	10.00	Wetness depth	10.00
	!	content low Too acid	I 10.88	 Stone content	I 0.78	 Rock fragments	10.72
	;	Stone content	10.88	•	10.78 I	•	10.72
	i		1	i	i	(rock fragments)	•
	I	I	1	I	1	I	1
MNC:	1	<u> </u>	1	1	1	<u> </u>	1
Monadnock	25	Fair Organic matter	•	Good		Poor	10 00
	:	organic matter content low	0.12 	! !	1	Rock fragments	10.00
	i	Too sandy	0.16	i I	i	Too sandy	0.16
	i	Too acid	0.50	İ	i	•	0.24
	I	l	1	I	1	(rock fragments)	1
	!	!	!	!	1	•	10.37
	!	 	!	 		Too acid	10.50
Berkshire	1 25	 Fair	<u> </u>	। Good	1	। Fair	i .
	i	Too acid	0.50		i	•	0.37
	1	Organic matter	0.84	l	1	Too acid	10.76
	!	content low	!	!	!	l	
	!	 	!	 	1	•	0.82 0.88
	i	! 	i	! 	i	(rock fragments)	-
	i	İ	i	İ	i	, , ,	i
Rawsonville	25	Fair	1	Poor	1	Fair	1
	!	Too acid	10.50	•	10.00	_	10.28
	!	Water erosion Depth to bedrock	10.90	•	1	•	10.63
	i	Depth to Dedrock	10.30	! 	i	Depth to bedrock	•
	i	İ	i	İ	i		İ
MND:	1	l	I	l	1	l	1
Monadnock	25			Poor	-	Poor	1
	1	Organic matter content low	0.12	Slope	10.00	Slope	10.00
	i	Too sandy	0.16	! 	i	Rock fragments	0.00
	i	Too acid	0.50		i	_	0.16
	1	I	1	l	1	Hard to reclaim	0.24
	!	<u> </u>	ļ.	<u> </u>	!	(rock fragments)	
	!	 	!	 	1	Too acid	10.50
Berkshire	1 25	' Fair	1	 Poor	<u> </u>	 Poor	i
	i	Too acid	0.50		0.00		0.00
	I	Organic matter	0.84	I	1	Too acid	10.76
	!	content low	ļ.	<u> </u>	!	•	1
	1	 	I I	 	I		0.82 0.88
	i	! 	i	! 	i	(rock fragments)	-
		•	•	•	•	. ,	

Table 12.—Source of Reclamation Material, Roadfill, and Topsoil—Continued

and soil name	Pct. of map unit	reclamation mater		Potential source roadfill	of	Potential source topsoil	of
		' 		Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features	Value
MIND:		 -	1	 -		 	
Rawsonville	25	 Fair	i	 Poor	<u> </u>	 Poor	i
i			0.50	Depth to bedrock	0.00	Slope	0.00
I		Water erosion	0.90	Slope	0.00	Rock fragments	10.28
I		Depth to bedrock	0.90	I	l	·	10.88
		 	1	 	 	Depth to bedrock	10.90
MOB:		' 	i	' 	i	! 	i
Monarda	50	Fair	I	Poor	I	Poor	I
Į.		•	0.12	Wetness depth	10.00	Wetness depth	10.00
ļ		content low Too acid	I 10.50	 		 Rock fragments	 0.12
ļ		100 actu	I	 	i	Nock Ilagments	10.12
Burnham	30	Fair	I	Poor	I	Poor	I
!		•	0.12	Wetness depth	10.00	Wetness depth	10.00
;		content low	!	 Stone content	I 10.99	 Rock fragments	 0.12
j		! 	i	bcone content	1		10.95
į		 -	į	 -	į	(rock fragments)	•
MRB:		! 	i	' 	İ		i
Monarda	35	•	•	Poor	•	Poor	
		Organic matter content low	0.12 	Wetness depth 	0.00 	Wetness depth 	0.00
l I		Too acid	0.50	 -	1	Rock fragments	0.12
Ricker	35	 Poor	i	 Poor	<u> </u>	 Poor	i
İ		Depth to bedrock	0.00	Depth to bedrock	0.00		0.00
<u> </u>		 Too acid	10.50	Stone content	10.82	•	-
i		•	10.52		İ	•	0.12
I		Water erosion	0.68	I	I	Rock fragments	10.90
ļ		Droughty	0.89		!	Slope	10.96
MTB:		! 	i	! 	i		<u> </u>
Monarda	50	Fair	İ	Poor	Ì	Poor	İ
Į.		_	0.12	Wetness depth	10.00	Wetness depth	10.00
		content low Too acid	I 10.50	 	 	 Rock fragments	I I0.12
i		i	İ	i İ	i		i
Telos	35		•	Poor	•	Poor	1
!		•	0.12	Wetness depth	10.00	Wetness depth	[0.00
 		content low Too acid	 0.50	 	 	 Rock fragments	 0.28
I		I	I	I	1	I	I
MVC: Monson	30	 Boom	1	 Poor		 Poor	!
Honson	30	Depth to bedrock			•	•	10.00
i		•	10.50	•	0.98	•	10.03
I		Stone content	0.90	I	I	Too acid	10.76
I		Droughty	0.90	<u> </u>	!	Slope	0.84
	20	 Fair	1	 Poor	 	 Fair	I I
Elliottsville				,		, - 	•
 Elliottsville 	20	Depth to bedrock	0.21	Depth to bedrock	0.00	Rock fragments	10.03
 Elliottsville 	20	Depth to bedrock Too acid	0.21 0.50	Depth to bedrock 	0.00 	Rock fragments Depth to bedrock	-
 Elliottsville 	20	_		Depth to bedrock 	0.00 	•	-

Table 12.—Source of Reclamation Material, Roadfill, and Topsoil—Continued

and soil name	Pct. of map unit	reclamation material		Potential source roadfill 	Potential source topsoil 	of	
	unii c	' 	Value	 Rating class and limiting features	Value	 Rating class and limiting features	Value
MVC:	 	 	1	 		 	1
Ricker	20	 Poor	i	 Poor	i	 Poor	i
] 		Depth to bedrock 	0.00 	Depth to bedrock 	0.00 	Organic matter content high	0.00
I		Too acid	10.50	•	10.82	·	
		•	10.52	· •	0.82	· •	10.00
	 	Water erosion Droughty	0.68 0.89		i	Rock fragments	0.12 0.90
MVE:			ļ .	<u> </u>		<u> </u>	!
Monson	30	 Poor	! !	 Poor	<u> </u>	 Poor	;
		Depth to bedrock	•	•	•	•	0.00
I		Too acid	10.50	Slope	10.00	Depth to bedrock	10.00
I		·	10.90		0.98	•	10.03
	 	Droughty 	10.90	İ		Too acid 	10.76
Elliottsville	20	' Fair	i	 Poor	i	 Poor	i
I		Depth to bedrock	0.21	-		· =	10.00
		Too acid	10.50	Slope	10.00	•	10.03
		 	 	 	 	Depth to bedrock Too acid	10.21
 Ricker	20	 	Į.	 Poor	!	 Poor	Į.
KICKel	20	Depth to bedrock	•	•	•	•	10.00
		Too acid	0.50	•	0.00	· =	0.00
		Stone content	10.52	Stone content	0.82	•	•
i	i	Water erosion	0.68		i	Too acid	0.12
		Droughty	0.89	 -		Rock fragments	0.90
PCA:		l 	i	! 		l 	i
Peacham	60	Fair	•	Poor	•	Poor	1
		Organic matter content low	0.14	Wetness depth	10.00	Wetness depth	10.00
		Too acid	10.88	Stone content	10.78	Rock fragments	10.72
i	i	Stone content	0.97	•	i	•	10.95
			!	<u> </u>	!	(rock fragments)	!
 Wonsqueak	15	 Fair	<u> </u>	 Poor	i	 Poor	
		Too acid	0.54	Wetness depth	10.00	Wetness depth	10.00
			<u> </u>	 -	!	Organic matter	[0.00
		l 	i	! 	i	content high 	i
Cabot	15	•		Poor	•	Poor	1
	 	Organic matter content low	10.50	Wetness depth 	10.00	Wetness depth 	10.00
		Too acid	0.97	' 	i	Rock fragments	0.88
PPB:] 	1]] 	1
Pillsbury	45	Fair	i	 Poor	i	 Poor	İ
1		Organic matter	0.12	Wetness depth	10.00	Wetness depth	10.00
		content low	10 50	 	10.07	 Book fma	I 10 10
		Too acid Droughty	0.50 0.68	•	0.97 	Rock fragments Too acid	0.12 0.88
	· 	Stone content	10.99		i	·	10.95
						(rock fragments)	-

Table 12.—Source of Reclamation Material, Roadfill, and Topsoil—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map	reclamation mater		Potential source roadfill	of	Potential source topsoil	of
	unit 	' 		 Rating class and limiting features	-	Rating class and limiting features	Value
PPB:	 	 	1	 	 	 	
Peacham	. 25	 Fair	i	Poor	i	Poor	i
	1	Organic matter content low	0.14 	Wetness depth 	0.00 	Wetness depth 	0.00
	 	Too acid Stone content 	0.88 0.97 	•	0.78 		0.72 0.95
PSB:	i	 	i	 	i		i
Plaisted	60	•	·	Fair	•	Fair	10.22
		Organic matter content low	0.50 	Wetness depth 	0.22 	Wetness depth 	0.22
	İ İ	Too acid 	0.50 	 	 	•	88.0I
Howland	1 20	 Pair	1	 Fair		 Fair	1
nowiand	20 	Organic matter content low	•	•	 0.14 	•	0.14
	 	Too acid 	0.50 	 	 		0.28
PSD:	i	İ	i	İ	i		i
Plaisted	· 65 	Organic matter	 0.50	Poor Slope	 0.00	Poor Slope	10.00
	 	content low Too acid 	I 0.50 	 Wetness depth 	 0.22 	•	 0.22 0.88
	į	į	į	į	į		0.88
Howland	I ·I 15	 Fair	1	 Fair	 	 Poor	
	i I	Organic matter content low	0.50 	•	0.14 	•	io.oo I
	 	Too acid 	0.50 	Slope 	0.50 	Rock fragments	0.14 0.28 0.92
RRF:	i	 	İ	! 			i
Ricker	4 5	Poor Depth to bedrock	·	Poor Depth to bedrock	•	_	10.00
		 Too acid	10.50	 Slope	10.00	content high Depth to bedrock	10.00
	1	Stone content	10.52		0.82	•	10.00
	1	Water erosion Droughty	0.68 0.89		 		0.12 0.90
Rock outcrop	 25 	 Not rated 	 	 Not rated 	 	 Not rated 	
RSE:	 	 	 	 	 	 	
Ricker	45	Poor	•	Poor	•	Poor	10.00
		Depth to bedrock Too acid	10.50	Slope	0.00	Organic matter	10.00
	<u> </u>	 Stone content	1 0.52	 Stone content	 0.82		0.00
	 	Water erosion Droughty	0.68 0.89		 		0.12 0.90
Saddleback	 - 15	 Poor	1	 Poor	1	 Poor	1
	i	Depth to bedrock	•	•	•	•	0.00
	!	Too acid	10.50	Slope	0.00	Depth to bedrock	
	!	Stone content Droughty	0.69 0.78		0.89	· -	0.28 0.50

Table 12.—Source of Reclamation Material, Roadfill, and Topsoil—Continued

and soil name	Pct. of	reclamation mater		Potential source	of	Potential source	of
	map			!			
	unit	' 	1370 1	l Poting class and	1370 10	Dating along and	1370 1
	İ	Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
RSE:]]	 	 	 	 	
Rock outcrop	15 	Not rated 	l l	Not rated] 	Not rated 	İ
RTF:	 	 	1	 	 	 	
Rock outcrop	50 	Not rated 	 	Not rated 	 	Not rated 	
Ricker	 40	 Poor	1	 Poor	 	 Poor	
	 	Depth to bedrock	0.00 	Depth to bedrock	0.00 	Organic matter content high	0.00
	i	Stone content	0.28	, Slope	0.00	•	•
	i	Too acid	10.50	•	0.82	•	10.00
	İ	Water erosion	0.68		i	Too acid	0.12
	1	Droughty	10.76	 -	1	Rock fragments	10.98
RUB:	!	 -	į	 -	į	-	į
Roundabout	65	•	•	Poor	-	Poor	1
	 	Too acid 	0.20 	Wetness depth 	0.00 	Wetness depth Too acid	0.00 0.76
Croghan	 20	 Poor	 	 Fair	 	 Poor	1
	I	Too sandy	10.00	Wetness depth	0.32	Too sandy	10.00
	I	Wind erosion	10.00	I	1	Wetness depth	10.32
	 	Organic matter content low	0.05 	 	 	Rock fragments 	0.97
	į	Too acid Droughty	0.50 0.55		į	Too acid	0.99
	! !	Dioughey 	10.33	<u> </u>	į		ļ
SRD: Saddleback	 50	 Poor	1	 Poor	 	 Poor	1
	I	Depth to bedrock	10.00	Depth to bedrock	10.00	Depth to bedrock	10.00
	I	Too acid	10.50	•	10.50	-	10.00
	1	Stone content	10.69		10.89	•	10.28
	 	Droughty 	0.78 	 	 	Too acid 	0.50
Ricker	20	Poor	Ì	Poor	İ	Poor	İ
	I	Depth to bedrock	10.00	Depth to bedrock	10.00	Slope	10.00
	 	Too acid 	0.50 	Slope 	0.00 	Organic matter content high	0.00
	i	Stone content	10.52	Stone content	0.82	•	•
	İ	Water erosion	0.68	•	i	Too acid	0.12
	1	Droughty	10.89	 -	1	Rock fragments	0.90
SRE:		 -	į		į	_	į
Saddleback	1 40	Poor		Poor		Poor	1
	!	Depth to bedrock		•	-	•	10.00
	!	Too acid	10.50	•	0.00 0.89	•	10.00
	! 	Stone content Droughty	0.69 0.78		U.89 	Rock fragments Too acid	10.28
Ricker	 35	 Poor	 	 Poor	 	 Poor	1
	I	Depth to bedrock	•	Depth to bedrock	-	Slope	10.00
	1	Too acid	0.50	-	0.00	Organic matter	10.00
	I I	 Stone content	10 52	Stone content	10 02	content high	10 00
	! !	Stone content Water erosion	0.52 0.68		10.82	Depth to bedrock Too acid	10.00
	i	Water erosion Droughty	10.89		<u>.</u>	Rock fragments	10.12
	•	, Droughey	, 5.09	•	!	, moon tragments	, 5.50

Table 12.—Source of Reclamation Material, Roadfill, and Topsoil—Continued

and soil name	map	reclamation mater		Potential source roadfill	of	Potential source topsoil	of
	unit 	' 		 Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features	Value
	!		!	<u> </u>	!!		!
SSD: Saddleback	 35	 Poor	1	 Poor		Poor	!
baddreback	, 55 I	•	•	Depth to bedrock			10.00
	i		0.50	-	0.08	=	•
	ĺ	Stone content	10.69		0.89	Rock fragments	0.28
	l	Droughty	10.78		!!!	Too acid	10.50
Sisk	 30	 Fair	•	 Fair		 Poor	
OISK	, 50 I	·	0.12	•	0.08		10.00
	i	content low	1	010F0 			1
	ĺ	Too acid	10.50	Wetness depth	0.22	Wetness depth	0.22
	l	l	1	Stone content	0.99	Rock fragments	10.28
	l	I	1	I	1 1		10.50
	!	<u> </u>	!	<u> </u>	!!!		10.88
	 	1	1]]		(rock fragments)	1
Rock outcrop	 15 	 Not rated 	i i	 Not rated 		 Not rated	i i
	İ	İ	i	İ	i i	İ	İ
SSE:		 	!		!!!	 	!
Saddleback	1 30 1	·	•	Poor Depth to bedrock		Poor	10.00
	! !	Depth to bedrock Too acid	10.50	•	10.00	-	•
	i	•	0.69	•	10.89	•	10.28
	i İ	•	0.78		i i	•	10.50
Sisk			!	 Page	!!!	 Danasa	!
SISK	30 	•	 0.12	Poor Slope	10.00	Poor Slope	10.00
	! 	content low	U.12	510pe	10.00	Siope	10.00
	i i	Too acid	0.50	Wetness depth	0.22	Wetness depth	0.22
	l	l	1	Stone content	0.99	Rock fragments	10.28
	I	1	1	I	1 1		10.50
	<u> </u>		!	<u> </u>	!!!		10.88
	 	 	1	l I		(rock fragments)	l I
Rock outcrop	15 	 Not rated 	i I	 Not rated 	; ; ;	Not rated	i i i
	ĺ	ĺ	İ	l	i i	İ	ĺ
STC:		 	!	 Tanin	!!!	 	!
Skerry	40 	•	•	Fair Wetness depth		Fair Wetness depth	I 10.07
	' '	content low	10.19	Wethess depth 	10.07	Wethess depth	10.07
	i	Too acid	0.50	i I	i i	Rock fragments	0.28
	İ	Droughty	0.99		i i		0.32
	l	l	1	l	1 1	(rock fragments)	I
	I	1	1	I	1 1		10.88
	<u> </u>		!	1	!!!	Slope	10.96
Becket	I I 25	 Fair	1	 Fair		 Fair	
DOOREG	, <u>-</u> J	Organic matter	0.16	•	10.22		10.22
		content low			= -		
	l	Too acid	0.50	l	ı i	Rock fragments	0.28
	l	l	1	l	1 1		0.32
	!	<u> </u>	!	<u> </u>			10.68
	 -	 	I]		(rock fragments) Slope	 0.84

Table 12.—Source of Reclamation Material, Roadfill, and Topsoil—Continued

	Pct. of map unit	reclamation mater		Potential source roadfill 	of	Potential source topsoil 	of
	 	' 		 Rating class and limiting features	Value	 Rating class and limiting features	Value
STC: Rawsonville	 20 	Too acid	0.50 0.90	Ī	•	Slope	 0.28 0.84 0.88 0.90
SUC: Surplus	 55 	Organic matter content low Too acid	 0.12 0.50 0.87	 Stone content		 Too acid Rock fragments Slope	 1 0.00 1 0.24 0.28 0.37 0.95
Bemis	 30 	 Fair Organic matter content low Too acid 	 0.12 0.50 	i -		 Rock fragments Too acid	 0.00 0.03 0.95 0.98
SWD: Surplus	 40 		 0.12 	 Poor Wetness depth 	 0.00 	 Poor Slope 	 0.00
	 	Too acid Stone content 	0.50 0.87 	•	0.63 0.68 	Too acid Rock fragments	0.00 0.24 0.28 0.95
Sisk	 35 	 Fair Organic matter content low Too acid 	 0.12 0.50 	 Slope	 0.22 0.32 0.39 	 Wetness depth Rock fragments	•
TCC: Telos	 55 	 Fair Organic matter content low	 0.12 	 Poor Wetness depth 	 0.00 	 Poor Wetness depth 	 0.00
Chesuncook	 30 	Too acid Fair Organic matter content low Too acid Stone content	0.50 0.12 0.50 0.97	 Fair Wetness depth No stoniness limitation		i -	0.28 0.20 0.76 0.84 0.88 0.98

Table 12.—Source of Reclamation Material, Roadfill, and Topsoil—Continued

and soil name	Pct. Of map	reclamation mater		Potential source roadfill 	of	Potential source topsoil 	of
	unit 	' 		 Rating class and limiting features		 Rating class and limiting features	Valu
TEC:	 35 	•	 0.12	 Poor Wetness depth 	 0.00	 Poor Wetness depth 	 0.00
	 	•	0.50 	 	i i	Rock fragments 	0.28
Chesuncook	30 	•	 0.12 	Fair Wetness depth 	 0.20 	Fair Wetness depth 	 0.20
	 	Too acid 	0.50 	No stoniness limitation	0.99 	Too acid 	0.76
	 	Stone content - -	0.97 	 	 	Rock fragments	0.84 0.88 0.98
Elliottsville	 20 	Depth to bedrock	•	·	•	Depth to bedrock	 0.03 0.21 0.37 0.50
TMB: Telos	 25 	•	•	i -	 0.00 	Ī	 0.00
Monarda	 20 	İ	i I	 Poor	 0.00	 Poor	0.28 0.00
	 	Too acid 	0.50 	 	 	Rock fragments 	0.12
Monson	20 	Depth to bedrock Too acid Stone content	•	İ	•	Rock fragments Too acid	 0.00 0.03 0.76 0.96
TPB: Tunbridge	45 	 Fair Too acid Droughty Depth to bedrock 	0.50 0.84	Ī	·	Depth to bedrock Rock fragments	 0.76 0.84 0.88
Plaisted	 25 	 Fair Organic matter content low Too acid 	 0.50 0.50	i -	 0.22 	Ī	 0.22 0.88 0.88
TPD: Tunbridge	 40 41 	 	0.50 0.84	Slope	-	 Poor Slope Too acid Depth to bedrock	 0.00 0.76 0.84 0.88

Table 12.—Source of Reclamation Material, Roadfill, and Topsoil—Continued

Map symbol	Pct.	Potential source	of	Potential source	of	Potential source	e of
and soil name	of	reclamation mater	ial	roadfill		topsoil	
	map	l		I		l	
	unit	l		l		l	
	I	Rating class and	Value	Rating class and	Value	Rating class and	Value
	·	limiting features		limiting features	·	limiting features	<u> </u>
TPD:		1	!	<u> </u>	! !		!
Plaisted	1 25	 Fair	!	l Poor	1	l Poor	!
Flaisted	1 23	Organic matter	10.50	,	10.00	Slope	10.00
	! 	organic matter content low	10.50 I	Slope	I I	Slope	10.00
	i	Too acid	0.50	Wetness depth	0.22	Wetness depth	0.22
	I	l	1	- I	1	Too acid	10.88
	ļ.	l	1	l	1	Rock fragments	10.88
₩:	 		1	 			1
== =	100	 Not rated	i	 Not rated	;	Not rated	i
	l	I	1	I	1	I	1
WO:	 	 	!	l I		1	1
Wonsqueak	I 50	' Fair	i	lPoor	i	l Poor	i
		 Too acid	10.54	,	10.00	,	10.00
	i	I	i	I	i	Organic matter	10.00
	İ	I	i	Ī	i i	content high	i
Bucksport	1 40	 Fair	!	 Poor		 Poor	1
Bucksport	1 40	rair Too acid	10.08	•	10.00		10.00
	!	l 100 acid	10.00	ı wecness deptn	10.00	Wetness depth Organic matter	10.00
	<u> </u>	! 	i	! 		content high	1
	i	I	i	i İ	i i	Too acid	10.76

Table 13.—Dwellings and Small Commercial Buildings

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

and soil name	Pct. of map unit	basements	ut	Dwellings with basements 		Small commercia buildings 	1
	unii c 	' 		 Rating class and limiting features		 Rating class and limiting features	
	!	!	!	!	!]	!
ABE: Abram	 25 	Slope	1.00 1.00 	Slope Depth to hard bedrock	 1.00 1.00 1.00	•	 1.00 1.00 1.00
Rock outcrop	 25	 Not rated	! !	 Not rated	! !	 Not rated	
Hermon	 25 	Slope	 1.00 0.02	· _	 	·	 1.00 0.02
ACB:	! 	! 	i	! 	i		i
Adams	60	Not limited	į	Not limited	İ	Not limited	į
Croghan	 20 		0.77	 Very limited Depth to saturated zone	11.00	 Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone	 0.77
BSC:	 	! 		! 	 	 	
Becket	4 5 	Depth to saturated zone	0.90	Depth to saturated zone	1.00 	Very limited Slope Depth to saturated zone	 1.00 0.90
Skerry	 40 	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	 Very limited Depth to saturated zone Slope	 1.00 1.00
BSD:	! 	! 	i	! 	i	! 	i
Becket	50 	Slope	1.00 0.90	Slope	1.00 1.00	Very limited Slope Depth to saturated zone	 1.00 0.90
Skerry	 30 	Depth to saturated zone	1.00 	saturated zone	1.00 	- I	11.00
BSE: Becket	 50 	Slope Very limited Slope	1.00 1.00	 - - Very limited	1.00 1.00	saturated zone	1.00 1.00
	 	Depth to saturated zone	0.90 		11.00	-	0.90

Table 13.—Dwellings and Small Commercial Buildings—Continued

and soil name	Pct. of map unit	basements	ut	Dwellings with basements 		Small commercia buildings 	11
	 	' 		 Rating class and limiting features		 Rating class and limiting features	Value
BSE: Hermon	 20 	Slope	 1.00 0.02	Slope	 1.00 0.02	•	 1.00 0.02
Rawsonville		·	11.00	•	 1.00 1.00 	•	 1.00 0.10
CAB: Cabot		·	11.00	•	11.00	 Very limited Depth to saturated zone	 1.00
Howland		Depth to saturated zone	0.98 	Depth to saturated zone	1.00 	 Very limited Slope Depth to saturated zone	 1.00 0.98
CG: Charles	 45 	Flooding	1.00 1.00	Flooding	1.00 1.00	 Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone	 1.00 1.00
Cornish		Flooding	1.00 1.00	Flooding	1.00 1.00	 Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone	 1.00 1.00
Wonsqueak	ĺ	Flooding Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00	Flooding Depth to saturated zone	11.00	 Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone Organic matter content	 1.00 1.00 1.00
CHC: Chesuncook	 40 	 Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone Slope	 0.93 0.16	saturated zone	 1.00 0.16	Ī	 1.00 0.93
Elliottsville	25 		 0.79 0.63	bedrock	 1.00 0.63	 Very limited Slope Depth to hard	 1.00 0.79
Telos	 15 15 	 Very limited Depth to saturated zone 	 1.00 	 Very limited Depth to saturated zone 	 1.00 	bedrock Very limited Depth to saturated zone Slope	 1.00 0.12

Table 13.—Dwellings and Small Commercial Buildings—Continued

and soil name	 Pct. of map	basements	ut	 Dwellings with basements 		 Small commercia buildings 	1
	unit 	Rating class and		 Rating class and limiting features		=	
CHD: Chesuncook	 40 	Slope 	1.00 	Depth to saturated zone	1.00 	i -	 1.00
Elliottsville	 30	saturated zone Very limited	i I	 Very limited	i I	Depth to saturated zone Very limited Slope	0.93 1.00
Telos	 15	Depth to hard bedrock 	0.79 	Depth to hard bedrock 	1.00 	Depth to hard bedrock Very limited	0.79
	 	saturated zone	Ì	saturated zone		Depth to saturated zone Slope 	1.00 1.00
CKC: Chesuncook	 4 5 	Slope	1.00 0.93	Slope	1.00 1.00	 Very limited Slope Depth to saturated zone 	 1.00 0.93
Telos	40 	Depth to saturated zone	11.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00 	 Very limited Slope Depth to saturated zone	 1.00 1.00
CNC: Colonel	 4 5 	Depth to saturated zone	1.00 	Depth to saturated zone	1.00 	 Very limited Depth to saturated zone Slope	 1.00 1.00
Dixfield	 25 	Depth to saturated zone	0.99 	Depth to saturated zone	1.00 	 Very limited Slope Depth to saturated zone	 1.00 0.99
Pillsbury	 15 		 1.00 		 1.00 	 Very limited	 1.00 0.50
CPB: Colonel	 40 	-	 1.00 	 	 1.00 	 Very limited Depth to saturated zone Slope	 1.00 0.12
Pillsbury	 30 	•	 1.00 	 Very limited Depth to saturated zone 	 1.00 	 Very limited Depth to saturated zone Slope	 1.00 0.12
Dixfield	 15 		 0.99 	 Very limited Depth to saturated zone 	 1.00 	 Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone Slope 	 0.99 0.50

Table 13.—Dwellings and Small Commercial Buildings—Continued

and soil name	Pct. Of map	basements	ut	Dwellings with basements 		Small commercia buildings 	11
	unit 	 Rating class and limiting features		 Rating class and limiting features	-	 Rating class and limiting features	Value
CRB: Colonel		-	11.00	•		 Very limited Depth to saturated zone Slope	 1.00 0.12
Pillsbury		-	11.00	 Very limited Depth to saturated zone 	-	 Very limited Depth to saturated zone Slope	 1.00 0.12
Skerry	 15 	-	11.00	 Very limited Depth to saturated zone 		 Very limited Depth to saturated zone Slope	 1.00 0.50
CSC: Colonel	 50 	Depth to saturated zone	1.00 	saturated zone	1.00 	 Very limited Depth to saturated zone Slope	 1.00 1.00
Skerry	 20 	Depth to saturated zone	1.00 	saturated zone	1.00 	 Very limited Slope Depth to saturated zone	 1.00 1.00
Pillsbury		· =	11.00	 Very limited Depth to saturated zone 	11.00	 Very limited Depth to saturated zone Slope	 1.00 0.12
CTC: Colton	 40 	•	•	 Somewhat limited Slope		 Very limited Slope	 1.00
Adams	I 35 		•		 0.16 	 Very limited Slope 	 1.00
CVC: Colton	 40 		 0.16		 0.16	 Very limited Slope	 1.00
Hermon	 35 			 Somewhat limited Slope 		 Very limited Slope 	1 1.00
CVD: Colton	 55 	•		 Very limited Slope 	 1.00	 Very limited Slope 	 1.00
Hermon	 20 	Slope	 1.00 0.02	•	 1.00 0.02	·	 1.00 0.02
DEC: Danforth	 50 	Slope	 0.16 	 - Somewhat limited Slope 	 0.16	 Very limited Slope 	 1.00

Table 13.—Dwellings and Small Commercial Buildings—Continued

and soil name	Pct. of map	basements	ut	Dwellings with basements		Small commercia buildings 	1
·	unit 	Rating class and		 Rating class and limiting features	-	· -	-
DEC: Elliottsville	 15 15 	Depth to hard bedrock		bedrock	1.00 	 Very limited Slope Depth to hard bedrock	 1.00 0.79
DED: Danforth				•	-	 Very limited Slope	 1.00
Elliottsville	 20 	Slope	11.00	Slope Depth to hard	 1.00 1.00	•	 1.00 0.79
DMC: Dixfield	•	Depth to saturated zone	0.99 	saturated zone	1.00 	 Very limited Slope Depth to saturated zone	 1.00 0.99
Colonel	 25 		1.00	•	11.00		 1.00 0.88
Marlow	 20 	Depth to saturated zone	0.90	Depth to saturated zone	1.00 	 Very limited	 1.00 0.90
DTC: Dixfield	 30 	Depth to saturated zone	0.99	Depth to saturated zone	1.00 	 Very limited	 1.00 0.99
Colonel	 25 		 1.00 	 Very limited Depth to saturated zone 	 1.00 	 Very limited Depth to saturated zone Slope	 1.00 0.50
Rawsonville	 25 	 Somewhat limited Slope Depth to hard bedrock	 0.63 0.10 	bedrock	 1.00 0.63	Ī	 1.00 0.10
EMC: Elliottsville	 60 	 - Somewhat limited Depth to hard bedrock Slope 	 0.79 0.63	bedrock	 1.00 0.63	i I	 1.00 0.79

Table 13.—Dwellings and Small Commercial Buildings—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	 Pct. of map	basements	ut	 Dwellings with basements 		 Small commercia buildings 	ıl
	unit 	Rating class and	•	 Rating class and limiting features	•	 Rating class and limiting features	•
EMC: Monson	 25 	Depth to hard bedrock		bedrock	 1.00 0.16	bedrock	 1.00 1.00
EMD: Elliottsville	 40 	Slope	 1.00 0.79	-	 1.00 1.00	•	 1.00 0.79
Monson	 30 	Depth to hard bedrock	11.00	bedrock	 1.00 1.00	Ī	 1.00 1.00
EME: Elliottsville	 60 	Slope	 1.00 0.79	Slope	 1.00 1.00	 Very limited Slope	 1.00 0.79
Monson	 20 	Slope	 1.00 1.00	•	 1.00 1.00	•	 1.00 1.00
ENE: Enchanted	 50 	·	 1.00 	•	 1.00 0.26	•	 1.00
Mahoosuc	 20 	Slope	 1.00 1.00	Slope	 1.00 1.00	•	 1.00 1.00
ESD: Enchanted	 60 	 Very limited Slope 	 1.00 	Slope	 1.00 0.26	•	 1.00
Saddleback	 15 	 Very limited Slope Depth to hard bedrock 	 1.00 1.00 	-	 1.00 1.00 	•	 1.00 1.00
HSC: Hermon	 60 	 Somewhat limited Slope Large stones content	 0.63 0.02	-	 0.63 0.02	•	 1.00 0.02
Skerry	 15 	 Very limited Depth to saturated zone Slope 	11.00	saturated zone	 1.00 0.04	saturated zone	 1.00 1.00

Table 13.—Dwellings and Small Commercial Buildings—Continued

	Pct. of map	basements	ut	Dwellings with basements		Small commercia buildings 	ıl
<u> </u>	unit 	•	Value	Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features	Value
HSD: Hermon	 45 	-	 1.00 0.02		 1.00 0.02	•	 1.00 0.02
Skerry	 30 	•	 1.00 1.00	saturated zone	 1.00 1.00	Ī	 1.00 1.00
HTC: Hermon	 40 	Slope	 0.63 0.02	•	 0.63 0.02	•	 1.00 0.02
Rawsonville	 25 	Slope 	 0.63 0.10	bedrock	 1.00 0.63	Ī	 1.00 0.10
Skerry	 15 	 Very limited Depth to saturated zone	 1.00 0.04	saturated zone	 1.00 0.04	 Very limited Depth to saturated zone	 1.00 1.00
HTD: Hermon	 55 	•	 1.00 0.02	•	 1.00 0.02	•	 1.00 0.02
Rawsonville	 15 	Slope	 1.00 0.10 		 1.00 1.00	•	 1.00 0.10
Skerry	 15 	 Very limited Depth to saturated zone Slope	 1.00 1.00	saturated zone	 1.00 1.00	 Very limited Slope Depth to	 1.00 1.00
HWB: Howland	 55 	 - Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone Slope	 	 - - Very limited Depth to saturated zone	 	saturated zone Very limited Slope 	 1.00 0.98
Cabot	 30 	 - Very limited Depth to saturated zone 	 1.00 	 - Very limited Depth to saturated zone 	 1.00 	 Very limited	 1.00

Table 13.—Dwellings and Small Commercial Buildings—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map	basements	out	Dwellings with basements	1	Small commercia buildings 	al
	unit _		•	 Rating class and limiting features	•	 Rating class and limiting features	•
HYD:	1	 	!	 	1	 	1
Howland	- i 65 I I	Very limited Slope Depth to	 1.00 0.98	•	 1.00 1.00	•	 1.00 0.98
	!	saturated zone	!	saturated zone	!	saturated zone	!
Plaisted	 - 20 	 Very limited Slope Depth to saturated zone	 1.00 0.90	•	 1.00 1.00	•	 1.00 0.90
LAC:	-	 		 		 	1
Hogback	 - 40 	 Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Slope	 1.00 0.16	bedrock	 1.00 0.16	bedrock	 1.00 1.00
Abram	l -1 25	 Verv limited	!	 Very limited	1	 Very limited	1
	i I	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00 	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00 	Slope 	1.00
		Organic matter content	1.00	Organic matter content	11.00	Depth to hard bedrock	11.00
	; !	Slope	0.63	•	•	Organic matter content	1.00
LAE:	i	! 	i	' 	i	 	i
Hogback	- 40 	Very limited Slope Depth to hard bedrock	 1.00 1.00	•	 1.00 1.00	•	 1.00 1.00
Abram	 - 25	•		 Very limited	-	 Very limited	
	 	Slope Depth to hard bedrock	1.00 1.00 	•	1.00 1.00 	•	1.00 1.00
	 	Organic matter content	1.00 	 		Organic matter content	1.00
LTC:	i	i İ	i	i İ	i	i İ	i
Hogback	- 35 	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock		Very limited Depth to hard bedrock	 1.00	Very limited Slope 	 1.00
	i I	Slope 	1.00 		1.00 	 Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
Rawsonville	 - 30 	 Somewhat limited Slope	 0.16	 Very limited Depth to hard bedrock	 1.00	 Very limited Slope 	1 1.00
	i I	Depth to hard bedrock	 0.10 	•	0.16	Depth to hard bedrock	0.10
LTE:	 	 	 	 	1] 	1
Hogback	- 40	•		 Very limited		Very limited	i
	 	Slope Depth to hard bedrock	1.00 1.00 	•	1.00 1.00 	•	1.00 1.00
Rawsonville	 - 25	 Very limited	 	 Very limited	 	 Very limited	
	İ	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	11.00
	1	Depth to hard	0.10	Depth to hard	1.00	Depth to hard	0.10

Table 13.—Dwellings and Small Commercial Buildings—Continued

and soil name	Pct. of map	basements	ut	Dwellings with basements 		Small commercia buildings 	1
	unit 	l		 Rating class and limiting features	-	 	Value
	<u>'</u>	, <u></u> 	<u>'</u>	 	<u>'</u>	,	<u>'</u>
MCC: Mahoosuc	 40 	·	 1.00	 Very limited Large stones content	 1.00	 Very limited Slope 	 1.00
	i I		0.63 	•	0.63 	Large stones content	 1.00
Colonel	 25 	·	 1.00 	 Very limited Depth to saturated zone	 1.00 	 Very limited Depth to saturated zone	 1.00
	 	 	 	 	 	Slope 	0.12
Pillsbury	15 	·	 1.00 	-	 1.00 	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	 1.00
MDD: Marlow	 45 	Slope	 1.00 0.90		 1.00 1.00		 1.00 0.90
Dixfield	 40 	İ		 Very limited	 1.00	 Very limited	1 1.00
	! 	 Depth to saturated zone	 0.99 	•	 1.00 	 Depth to saturated zone	1 0.99
MED:	 	 	 	 	1	 	1
Marlow	50 	Slope	 1.00 0.90	•	 1.00 1.00 		 1.00 0.90
Dixfield	 25 	 Very limited Slope	•	•	 1.00	 Very limited Slope	 1.00
	 	 Depth to saturated zone	 0.99 	saturated zone Slope 	1 1.00	 Depth to saturated zone	 0.99
Rawsonville	 15 	· _	 1.00 0.10		 1.00 1.00		 1.00 0.10
MKC:		 	<u> </u>	 	! !	 	!
Masardis	/U 	Somewhat limited Slope	 0.37	Somewhat limited Slope	 0.37	Very limited Slope	11.00
Adams	 15 	 Somewhat limited Slope	 0.04	 Somewhat limited Slope	 0.04	 Very limited Slope	11.00
MKD: Masardis	 50 	 Very limited Slope	 1.00	 Very limited Slope	 1.00	 Very limited Slope	 1.00
Adams	 25 	 Very limited Slope	 1.00	 Very limited Slope	 1.00	 Very limited Slope	 1.00

Table 13.—Dwellings and Small Commercial Buildings—Continued

and soil name	Pct. of map unit	basements	ut	Dwellings with basements 		Small commercia buildings 	11
	•	' 		Rating class and limiting features	-	Rating class and limiting features	
MLE: Marlow	İ	Slope	1.00 0.90	Slope Depth to	1.00 1.00	 Very limited Slope Depth to saturated zone	 1.00 0.90
Hogback		Slope	1.00 1.00	• •	1.00 1.00	 Very limited Slope Depth to hard bedrock	 1.00 1.00
Berkshire		-		-	-	 Very limited Slope	1 1.00
MMC: Masardis	 40 	•	•	•	-	 Very limited Slope	1 1.00
Danforth			•			 Very limited Slope	11.00
Peacham	İ	Ponding Depth to	1.00 1.00	Ponding	1.00 1.00	 Very limited Ponding Depth to saturated zone	 1.00 1.00
MNC: Monadnock	 25 				-	 Very limited Slope	 1.00
Berkshire	•	•	•		-	 Very limited Slope	 1.00
Rawsonville	 25 	Slope	10.37	Depth to hard		 Very limited Slope 	 1.00
	 	•	•	•		Depth to hard bedrock	0.10
MND: Monadnock	 25 	 Very limited Slope	 1.00	 Very limited Slope	 1.00	 Very limited Slope	1 1.00
Berkshire	 25 	•	1 1.00	 Very limited Slope	1 1 00	 Very limited Slope	1 1.00
Rawsonville	 25 	Slope 	 1.00 0.10	bedrock	 1.00 1.00	 Depth to hard	 1.00 0.10
MOB: Monarda	 50 	 Very limited	 1.00 	 - Very limited Depth to saturated zone 	 1.00 	bedrock Very limited Depth to saturated zone Slope	 1.00 0.12

Table 13.—Dwellings and Small Commercial Buildings—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	basements	ut	Dwellings with basements l		Small commercia buildings 	11
	 	' 		Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features	-
MOB: Burnham	 - 30 	Ponding	1.00 1.00	·	1.00 1.00	•	 1.00 1.00
MRB: Monarda	 - 35 	· _	 1.00 	 Very limited Depth to saturated zone 	 1.00 	 Very limited Depth to saturated zone Slope	 1.00 0.12
Ricker	 - 35 	Depth to hard bedrock	11.00	bedrock	-	 Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Slope	 1.00 1.00
MTB: Monarda	 - 50 	· =				 Very limited Depth to saturated zone	 1.00
Telos	 - 35 	• •		 Very limited Depth to saturated zone 		 Very limited Depth to saturated zone Slope	 1.00 0.12
MVC: Monson	 - 30 	 Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Slope		Depth to hard bedrock		 Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Slope	 1.00 1.00
Elliottsville	 - 20 	Depth to hard bedrock	0.79	Depth to hard bedrock	 1.00 0.16	 Depth to hard	 1.00 0.79
Ricker	 - 20 	 Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Slope 	•	bedrock		bedrock Very limited Slope Depth to hard bedrock	 1.00 1.00
MVE: Monson	 - 30 	 Very limited Slope Depth to hard bedrock	 1.00 1.00	-	 1.00 1.00	•	 1.00 1.00
Elliottsville	 - 20 	 Very limited Slope Depth to hard bedrock	 1.00 0.79 	-	 1.00 1.00	•	 1.00 0.79
Ricker	 - 20 	 Very limited Slope Depth to hard bedrock 	 1.00 1.00 	_	 1.00 1.00 	•	 1.00 1.00

Table 13.—Dwellings and Small Commercial Buildings—Continued

and soil name	Pct. of map	basements	ut	Dwellings with basements		Small commercia buildings 	al
	unit 	'	•	 Rating class and limiting features		 Rating class and limiting features	Value
PCA: Peacham		Ponding	1.00 1.00	Ponding	1.00 1.00	 Very limited Ponding Depth to saturated zone	 1.00 1.00
Wonsqueak	 	Depth to Saturated zone Organic matter content	1.00 	saturated zone Ponding	1.00 	 Very limited Depth to saturated zone Organic matter content Ponding	 1.00 1.00 1.00
Cabot		•	11.00	Depth to	11.00	 Very limited Depth to saturated zone	 1.00
PPB: Pillsbury		•	11.00	 Very limited Depth to saturated zone 	11.00	 Very limited Depth to saturated zone Slope	 1.00 0.12
Peacham	 25 	Ponding	1.00 1.00	Ponding Depth to	1.00 1.00	 Very limited Ponding Depth to saturated zone 	 1.00 1.00
PSB: Plaisted	 60 	Depth to saturated zone	0.90	Depth to saturated zone	1.00 	 Very limited Slope Depth to saturated zone	 1.00 0.90
Howland	 20 	Depth to saturated zone	0.98	Depth to saturated zone	11.00	i -	 1.00 0.98
PSD: Plaisted	 65 	Slope	•	•	 1.00 1.00	•	 1.00 0.90
Howland	 15 	Slope	 1.00 0.98 	•	 1.00 1.00	•	 1.00 0.98
RRF: Ricker	 45 	 - Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Slope	 1.00 1.00	bedrock	 1.00 1.00	bedrock	 1.00 1.00
Rock outcrop	 25 	Ī	İ	 Not rated 	ĺ	 Not rated 	

Table 13.—Dwellings and Small Commercial Buildings—Continued

and soil name	Pct. of map	basements	ut	Dwellings with basements		Small commercia buildings 	11
	unit 	' 		Rating class and limiting features	-	Rating class and limiting features	Value
RSE: Ricker	 45 	Slope	 1.00 1.00	•	 1.00 1.00	•	 1.00 1.00
Saddleback	 15 	Slope	 	•	 1.00 1.00 	•	 1.00 1.00
Rock outcrop	, 15 	 Not rated 	! !	 Not rated 	 	 Not rated 	į
RTF: Rock outcrop	 50	 Not rated	 	 Not rated	i I	 Not rated	i I
Ricker	 40 	•	 1.00 	 Very limited Organic matter content	 1.00 	 Very limited Slope 	 1.00
	 	bedrock	1.00 1.00	bedrock	1.00 1.00	content	1.00 1.00
RUB:	 	 	 	 	 	 	1
Roundabout	65 		 1.00 	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	 1.00 	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	 1.00
Croghan	 20 	•	 0.77 	 Very limited Depth to saturated zone 	 1.00 	 Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone Slope	 0.77 0.50
SRD: Saddleback	 50 	Depth to hard bedrock	 1.00 1.00	bedrock	 1.00 1.00	İ	 1.00 1.00
	 	Slope 	1.00 	310pe 	I I	bedrock	I I
Ricker	20 	Slope	 1.00 1.00 	-	 1.00 1.00 	•	 1.00 1.00
SRE: Saddleback	40 	-	 1.00 1.00	-	 1.00 1.00	•	 1.00 1.00
Ricker	 35 	_	 1.00 1.00 	=	 1.00 1.00 	_	 1.00 1.00

Table 13.—Dwellings and Small Commercial Buildings—Continued

and soil name	Pct. Of map unit	basements	ut	Dwellings with basements 		Small commercia buildings 	ıl
	•	Rating class and		 Rating class and limiting features	-	•	-
SSD: Saddleback		Slope	1.00 1.00		11.00	 Very limited Slope Depth to hard bedrock	 1.00 1.00
Sisk	 30 	Slope	1.00 0.90	Slope	1.00 1.00	 Very limited Slope Depth to saturated zone	 1.00 0.90
Rock outcrop	1 15	 Not rated 	! !	 Not rated 		 Not rated 	
SSE: Saddleback	 30 	Slope	11.00		11.00	 Very limited Slope Depth to hard bedrock	 1.00 1.00
Sisk		Slope	1.00 0.90	Slope	1.00 1.00	 Very limited Slope Depth to saturated zone	 1.00 0.90
Rock outcrop	 15	 Not rated 	 	 Not rated 	 	 Not rated 	
STC: Skerry	 40 	Depth to saturated zone	1.00 	Depth to saturated zone	1.00 	 Very limited Depth to saturated zone Slope	 1.00 1.00
Becket		Depth to saturated zone	0.90 	Depth to saturated zone	1.00 	 Very limited Slope 	11.00
	 	Slope 	0.16 	Slope 	 	Depth to saturated zone	0.90
Rawsonville	20 	Slope 		Depth to hard bedrock	-	Ī	 1.00 0.10
	 	bedrock 	I I	 	I I	bedrock 	1
SUC: Surplus	 55 	Depth to saturated zone	1.00 	saturated zone	1.00 	Ī	 1.00
	 	Slope 	0.63 	Slope 	0.63 	Depth to saturated zone 	1.00
Bemis	30 	 Very limited Depth to saturated zone Slope	 1.00 0.01	saturated zone	 1.00 0.01	saturated zone	 1.00 1.00

Table 13.—Dwellings and Small Commercial Buildings—Continued

of map	basements	ut	Dwellings with basements		Small commercia buildings	1
unit	' 	Value	 Rating class and limiting features	Value	 Rating class and limiting features	Valu
40	Depth to saturated zone	1.00 	Depth to saturated zone	1.00 	Slope 	 1.00 1.00
35	 Very limited Slope		Depth to		·	 1.00
	 Depth to saturated zone	 0.90 	•	1.00	 Depth to saturated zone	 0.90
55	 Very limited Depth to saturated zone		•	-	•	 1.00 0.50
30	Depth to saturated zone	0.93 	Depth to saturated zone	1.00 	Slope 	 1.00 0.93
35	 Very limited Depth to saturated zone 			-	•	 1.00 0.50
30	 Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone Slope 	0.93 	Depth to saturated zone	1.00 	Slope 	 1.00 0.93
20	Depth to hard bedrock	0.79 	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00 	Slope 	 1.00 0.79
25	 Very limited Depth to saturated zone 				-	 1.00 0.12
20	Depth to				Depth to	 1.00
20	I		 Very limited Depth to hard bedrock		 Very limited Depth to hard bedrock	 1.00 1.00
	of map unit 40 40 35 55 30 20 25	of basements map unit	of basements map unit Rating class and Value limiting features	of basements basements map	of basements basements map unit	Samewhat Samewhat

Table 13.—Dwellings and Small Commercial Buildings—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	basements	ut	Dwellings with basements 		Small commercia buildings 	al
	1	Rating class and	Value	Rating class and	Value	 Rating class and	Value
	į	limiting features	•	limiting features	•	limiting features	•
TPB:	 	 		 	 	 	1
Tunbridge	45	Somewhat limited	1	Very limited	1	Very limited	1
	 	Depth to hard bedrock	0.15 	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00 	Slope 	1.00
	 	Slope 	0.04 	Slope 	0.04 	Depth to hard bedrock	0.15
Plaisted	25	 Somewhat limited	i	 Very limited	i	 Very limited	i
	Ì	Depth to	0.90	Depth to	11.00	Slope	11.00
	I	saturated zone	1	saturated zone	1	I -	1
	 	Slope 	0.01 	Slope 	0.01 	Depth to saturated zone	0.90
TPD:	 	 	1	 		 	1
Tunbridge	40	Very limited	i	Very limited	i	Very limited	i
-	i	Slope	11.00	Slope	11.00	Slope	11.00
	I	Depth to hard	0.15	Depth to hard	1.00	Depth to hard	0.15
	!	bedrock	1	bedrock	!	bedrock	1
Plaisted	I 25	 Very limited	1	 Very limited	;	 Very limited	1
	Ì	Slope	11.00	Slope	11.00	=	11.00
	I	Depth to	0.90	Depth to	1.00	Depth to	0.90
	1	saturated zone	1	saturated zone	!	saturated zone	1
W:	i	! 	i	! 	i	! 	i
Water	1100	Not rated	1	Not rated	!	Not rated	1
WO:	 	! 	i i	! 	¦	! 	i
Wonsqueak	50	Very limited	Ì	Very limited	İ	Very limited	Ì
	I	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	11.00
	I	Depth to	1.00	Depth to	1.00	Depth to	1.00
	I	saturated zone	1	saturated zone	1	saturated zone	1
	I	Organic matter	1.00	I	I	Organic matter	1.00
	 	content	1	 	1	content	1
Bucksport	40	 Very limited	i	 Very limited	i	 Very limited	i
	I	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	11.00
	I	Depth to	1.00	Depth to	1.00	Depth to	11.00
	I	saturated zone	1	saturated zone	1	saturated zone	1
	I	Organic matter	1.00		1.00		1.00
	!	content	!	content	!	content	1
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	·	·	.'	! <u></u>	.'	I <u></u>	_'

Table 14.—Roads and Streets, Shallow Excavations, and Lawns and Landscaping

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	streets 	d	Shallow excavati 	ons.	Lawns and landsca -	ping
	•	Rating class and	•	 Rating class and limiting features	•	 Rating class and limiting features	•
ABE:			1		1	 	
Abram	25	 Very limited	i	 Very limited	i	 Very limited	i
	 	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00 	-	1.00 	Depth to bedrock	1.00
	!	Slope	11.00	Slope	11.00	•	1.00
	!	 	1	 	1	Droughty	11.00
		!	!	! !		Large stones content	0.61
Rock outcrop	 25	 Not rated 	 	 Not rated 	 	 Not rated 	
Hermon	25	 Very limited	i	 Very limited	i	 Very limited	i
	I	Slope	1.00	•	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Large stones content	10.02	Cutbanks cave	11.00	Large stones content	10.97
	i I	l I	i I	Large stones content	 0.02 	Droughty 	 0.52
ACB:	 	 	 	 		 	
Adams	60	Not limited	1	Very limited	1	Somewhat limited	1
	!	!	!	Cutbanks cave	11.00	·	10.91
	 	 	1	 	1	Large stones content	0.61
Croghan	l I 20	 Somewhat limited	1	 Very limited	1	 Somewhat limited	1
	į	Frost action	0.50		-	Droughty	0.88
	!	<u> </u>		saturated zone	•	<u> </u>	1
	 	Depth to saturated zone	0.43 	Cutbanks cave 	1.00 	Depth to saturated zone	0.43
BSC:	[[1	 	1] 	
Becket	45	Somewhat limited	i	Very limited	i	Somewhat limited	i
	I	Depth to		Depth to	1.00	Large stones	0.61
	!	saturated zone Frost action	•	saturated zone	•	content	10.60
	i i	Frost action	10.50 I	Cutbanks cave 	11.00 I	Depth to saturated zone	0.60
	 	Slope	0.16	Slope	0.16	Slope 	10.16
Skerry	40	 Very limited	i	Very limited	i	 Somewhat limited	i
	I	Frost action	1.00	•	•	Large stones	10.97
	!	 	1	saturated zone		content	1
	I I	Depth to saturated zone	0.88 	Cutbanks cave 	1.00 	Depth to saturated zone	10.88
	į	Slope	0.04	 Slope 	0.04		0.04
BSD:	I I	 	I I	 	1	 	1
Becket	50	 Very limited	i	 Very limited	i	 Very limited	i
	l	Slope	11.00	•	11.00		11.00
	!	Depth to	10.60	•	11.00	•	0.61
	I I	saturated zone Frost action	I 10.50	saturated zone Cutbanks cave	 1.00	content Depth to	10.60
	!	1 11030 4001011	13.30	. Cawanks cave	11.00	saturated zone	

Table 14.—Roads and Streets, Shallow Excavations, and Lawns and Landscaping—Continued

	Pct. of map unit	streets	d	Shallow excavati 	ons	Lawns and landsca - 	ping
	•	' 	Value	Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features	Value
BSD: Skerry	 30 	 Very limited Frost action	 1.00	 Very limited Depth to saturated zone	 1.00	 Very limited Slope	 1.00
	! 	ı Slope 	1.00		1.00	 Large stones content	0.97
	 	Depth to saturated zone	0.88 	Slope 	1.00 	Depth to saturated zone	0.88
BSE: Becket	 50	 Very limited Slope	 1.00	 Very limited Slope	 1.00	 Very limited Slope	 1.00
	 	Depth to saturated zone Frost action	0.60	Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00 	Large stones content	0.61 0.60
Hermon	 20	 Very limited	 	 Very limited	 	saturated zone Very limited	
	 	•	1.00 0.02 	•	1.00 1.00 	· · · · •	1.00 0.97
	 	 	 	Large stones content 	0.02 	Droughty 	0.50
Rawsonville	15 	Very limited Slope 	 1.00 	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock	 1.00 	Very limited Slope 	 1.00
	 	•	0.50 0.10	i -	1.00 0.10	content	0.97 0.10
CAB:	 	bedrock 	 	 	 	 	
Cabot	70 	Depth to saturated zone	1.00 	saturated zone	1.00 	saturated zone	 1.00
	 	Frost action - 	1.00 	Cutbanks cave Dense layer	1.00 0.50	content	0.01
Howland	 15 	 Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone	 0.75 	 Very limited Depth to saturated zone	 1.00	Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone	 0.75
	 	Frost action Slope 	0.50 0.01 		1.00 0.01 	_	0.01
CG: Charles	 45 	 Very limited Depth to saturated zone	 1.00	 Very limited Depth to saturated zone	 1.00	 Very limited Flooding 	 1.00
	 	Frost action Flooding	1.00 1.00	İ	1.00 0.80	saturated zone	1.00
Cornish	 15 	Ī	İ	 Very limited	 1.00	 Very limited Flooding	 1.00
	 	 Flooding 	 1.00	saturated zone Cutbanks cave 	 1.00	 Depth to saturated zone	 0.99
	 	Depth to saturated zone	0.99	 Flooding 	0.80	•	i I

Table 14.—Roads and Streets, Shallow Excavations, and Lawns and Landscaping—Continued

and soil name	Pct. of map	streets	d	Shallow excavati 	ons	Lawns and landsca	ping
	unit 	 Rating class and limiting features	Value	 Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
CG: Wonsqueak	 15 	 Very limited Depth to saturated zone Frost action	 1.00 1.00	saturated zone	 1.00 1.00	saturated zone	 1.00 0.60
	' 	Flooding	 1.00 1.00	content	 0.60 0.10		
CHC: Chesuncook	 40 	 Somewhat limited Depth to	 0.64	 Very limited Depth to	 1.00	 Somewhat limited Depth to	 0.64
	 	saturated zone Frost action 	 0.50 	saturated zone Cutbanks cave 	 1.00 	saturated zone Large stones content	 0.61
	 	Slope	0.16 	İ	0.16 !	i -	0.16
Elliottsville	25 	Somewhat limited Depth to hard bedrock	 0.79 	bedrock	1.00 	i -	I 0.80
	 	Slope Frost action 	0.63 0.50 	•	0.63 0.10 	•	0.63 0.61
Telos	 15 	 Very limited Frost action 	 1.00	 Very limited Depth to saturated zone	 1.00	 Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone	 0.99
		Depth to saturated zone	0.99	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Large stones content	0.97
CHD: Chesuncook	 40 	 Very limited Slope	1 1.00	 - Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1 1.00	 Very limited Slope	1 1.00
	! 	Depth to saturated zone	 0.64 	Cutbanks cave 	1.00	saturated zone	0.64
	 	Frost action 	0.50 	Slope 	1.00 	Large stones content 	0.61
Elliottsville	30 	 Very limited Slope 	 1.00	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock	 1.00	 Very limited Slope 	 1.00
	 	Depth to hard bedrock	0.79 	Slope 	 1.00 		1
	 	Frost action 	0.50 	Cutbanks cave 	0.10 	Large stones content 	0.61
Telos	15 	 Very limited Frost action 	 1.00	 Very limited Depth to saturated zone	 1.00	 Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone	 0.99
	 	Depth to saturated zone Slope	0.99 0.04	Cutbanks cave 	1.00 0.04	Large stones content	0.97 10.04
CKC:	 	- 	 	 	 	- 	
Chesuncook	45 	Very limited Slope Depth to saturated zone Frost action	 1.00 0.64 0.50	Depth to saturated zone	 1.00 1.00 1.00	Depth to saturated zone	 1.00 0.64 0.61

 ${\tt Table~14.-Roads~and~Streets,~Shallow~Excavations,~and~Lawns~and~Landscaping-Continued}\\$

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. Of map	streets	d	 Shallow excavati 	ons	 Lawns and landsca 	aping
	unit 	' 	•	Rating class and limiting features	•	Rating class and limiting features	Value
CKC: Telos	 40 	 Very limited Frost action		 Very limited Depth to	 1.00	 Very limited Slope	 1.00
	! !	Slope	 1.00	saturated zone	1.00	i	10.99
	 	 Depth to saturated zone	 0.99 	 Slope 	 1.00 	saturated zone Large stones content	 0.97
CNC:	 45	 Very limited	 	 Very limited	 	 Very limited	
	i I	Depth to saturated zone		Depth to saturated zone	1.00 	•	1.00
	 	Frost action Slope 	1.00 0.16 	•	1.00 0.50 0.16	i -	0.16
Dixfield	 25 	 Very limited Frost action	 1.00	 Very limited Depth to saturated zone	 1.00	 Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone	 0.81
	! 	 Depth to saturated zone	 0.81 	•	 1.00	•	0.61
	i I	Slope 	0.16 	•	0.50 0.16	•	0.16
Pillsbury	 15 	 Very limited Depth to saturated zone Frost action	 1.00 1.00	saturated zone	 1.00 1.00	saturated zone Large stones	 1.00 1.00
	! 	 	 	 Dense layer 	 0.50 	content Droughty 	 0.01
CPB: Colonel	 40 	 Very limited Depth to saturated zone Frost action	 1.00 1.00	saturated zone Cutbanks cave	 1.00 1.00	saturated zone	 1.00
Pillsbury		 Very limited Depth to		 Very limited	i I	 Very limited Depth to	 1.00
		saturated zone Frost action	11.00	saturated zone Cutbanks cave	11.00	saturated zone Large stones content	11.00
	! 	 	<u> </u>	 Dense layer 	 0.50 	•	0.01
Dixfield	15 	Frost action	1.00 	saturated zone	1.00 	saturated zone	 0.81
	 	Depth to saturated zone 	0.81 	Cutbanks cave Dense layer	1.00 0.50	content	0.61
CRB: Colonel	 40 	 Very limited Depth to saturated zone Frost action	 1.00 1.00	saturated zone	 1.00 1.00	saturated zone	 1.00
	 	 	 	Dense layer 	0.50 		

Table 14.—Roads and Streets, Shallow Excavations, and Lawns and Landscaping—Continued

and soil name	Pct. of map	streets	d	Shallow excavati 	ons	Lawns and landsca	ping
	unit			l		<u> </u>	
	I	Rating class and	Value	Rating class and	Value	Rating class and	Value
	I	l limiting features	ــــــا	limiting features	I	limiting features	.!!
CDB.	!	 		 		1	1
CRB: Pillsbury	1 30	 Very limited	 	 Very limited	1	 Very limited	1
ririsbury	1	•	11.00	-	11.00	_	11.00
	i	:	i	saturated zone	i - · · · ·	saturated zone	1
	I	Frost action	1.00	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Large stones	1.00
	1	<u> </u>	1	<u> </u>		content	1
	 	 	 	Dense layer	10.50	Droughty	0.01
Skerry	I I 15	 Verv limited	<u> </u>	 Very limited	i	 Somewhat limited	¦
-	į	Frost action	1.00	•	11.00	•	0.97
	I	I	l	saturated zone	I	content	1
	1	Depth to	10.88	Cutbanks cave	11.00	•	10.88
	!	saturated zone		 		saturated zone	1
CSC:	I I	1 	I I	1 	1	I	1
Colonel	50	Very limited	i	 Very limited	i	 Very limited	i
	I	Depth to	1.00	Depth to	1.00	Depth to	1.00
	I	saturated zone	1	saturated zone	1	saturated zone	1
	!		11.00		11.00	-	0.16
	! !	Slope 	10.16	•	0.50 0.16	•	1
	i	! 	i	Diope	0.±0 		i
Skerry	20	 Very limited	į	 Very limited	i	Somewhat limited	i
	I	Frost action	1.00	Depth to	1.00	Large stones	0.97
	!	!		saturated zone		content	
	!	Depth to saturated zone	10.88	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	10.88
	 	•	1 10.63	ı Slope	1 10.63	•	10.63
	i	i	İ	 	i	<u> </u>	İ
Pillsbury	15	•		Very limited		Very limited	1
	!	•	11.00	•	11.00	•	11.00
	! !		 1.00	saturated zone Cutbanks cave	 1.00	saturated zone Large stones	1
	i	l Frost action	11.00 I	l Cuchanks cave	1 ± . 00	content	1
	i	I	i	Dense layer	0.50	•	0.01
	l	l	l	l	1	I	1
CTC:	1		!		!		!
Colton	40 	Somewhat limited Slope	I I0.16	Very limited Cutbanks cave	 1.00	Somewhat limited Droughty	I 10.93
	i	l Brope	I	,	10.16	· •	10.61
	i	İ	į	, <u></u>	i	content	İ
	l	l	l	l	1	Slope	0.16
3. 3.			!		!		!
Adams	35 		I 0.16	Very limited Cutbanks cave	 1.00	Somewhat limited Droughty	 0.91
	i	l Brope	I	•	0.16	· •	0.61
	i	I	i		 	content	i
	l	l	l	l	1	Slope	0.16
CTIC.		<u> </u>	ļ .	<u> </u>	1		!
CVC: Colton	I I 4∩	 Somewhat limited	I I	 Very limited	1	 Somewhat limited	I I
	, 20 	Slope	0.16	-	1	•	10.93
	İ	i İ	i	Slope	0.16		0.61
	!	<u> </u>	ļ.	<u> </u>	1	content	
		 -	I I	 -	1	Slope	0.16
Hermon	I I 35	 Somewhat limited	I I	 Very limited	1	 Somewhat limited	1
- ·		Slope	0.16	-	1.00	•	0.97
	I	Ī	I	l	1	content	I
	l	ļ	I	Slope	10.16	· •	10.50
	1	I	I	I	I	Slope	0.16

 ${\tt Table~14.-Roads~and~Streets,~Shallow~Excavations,~and~Lawns~and~Landscaping-Continued}\\$

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	streets	d	Shallow excavati 	ons	Lawns and landsca 	ping
	•	' 	•	Rating class and limiting features	•	Rating class and limiting features	•
CVD: Colton	 55 	•	 1.00 	 Very limited Slope Cutbanks cave 	 1.00 1.00	•	 1.00 0.93 0.61
Hermon	20 	 Very limited Slope Large stones content 	1.00 0.02	•	1.00 1.00 	•	 1.00 0.97 0.50
DEC: Danforth	 50 	Frost action	0.50 	 - Somewhat limited Slope - Cutbanks cave	0.16 	 - Somewhat limited Large stones content Slope	 0.61 0.16
Elliottsville	•	 Somewhat limited Depth to hard bedrock	 	 Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Slope	1.00 0.63	 Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock Slope Large stones content	 0.80 0.63 0.61
DED: Danforth	 55 	Slope	 1.00 0.50	-	 1.00 0.10	•	 1.00 0.61
Elliottsville	 20 	Slope 	1.00 0.79	 Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Slope Cutbanks cave	1.00 1.00	 Depth to bedrock	 1.00 0.80 0.61
DMC: Dixfield	 40 	 Very limited Frost action Depth to saturated zone Slope	 1.00 0.81 0.16	saturated zone Cutbanks cave Dense layer	 1.00 1.00 0.50	saturated zone Large stones content Slope	 0.81 0.61
Colonel	 25 	 Very limited Depth to saturated zone Frost action	11.00	saturated zone	0.16 1.00 1.00 0.50	 Very limited Depth to saturated zone 	 1.00

Table 14.—Roads and Streets, Shallow Excavations, and Lawns and Landscaping—Continued

and soil name	Pct. of map	streets	d	Shallow excavati 	ons	Lawns and landsca 	ping
	unit			i i		1	
	:	' 	IValue	Rating class and	IValue	' Rating class and	Value
	i	limiting features		limiting features		limiting features	1
	i	i	i	i	i	i	i
DMC:	ĺ	Ì	İ	İ	İ	l	İ
Marlow	20	Somewhat limited	1	Very limited	I	Somewhat limited	1
	l	Depth to	10.60	Depth to	1.00	Large stones	0.61
	I	saturated zone	1	saturated zone	1	content	1
	l	Frost action	10.50	Cutbanks cave	11.00	•	10.60
	!	 Cleme	I 0.16	l Dongo loven	10 50	saturated zone Slope	 0.16
	! !	Slope	10.10	Dense layer Slope	0.50 0.16	· -	10.10
	i	! !	<u> </u>	l slobe	10.10	! 	i
DTC:	i	I	i	I	i	i İ	i
Dixfield	30	Very limited	i	Very limited	i	Somewhat limited	i
	İ	Frost action	11.00	-	11.00		0.81
	I	l	1	saturated zone	I	saturated zone	1
	l	Depth to	0.81	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Large stones	0.61
	I	saturated zone	1	I	1	content	1
	ļ	Slope	0.16	•	10.50	•	0.16
	!	!	1	Slope	0.16	<u> </u>	!
Colonel	1 25	 Vorm limited	!	 Vorm limited	!	 Very limited	!
COTONET	1 23	Depth to	11.00	Very limited Depth to	11.00		11.00
	i	saturated zone	1	saturated zone	1	saturated zone	1
	i	Frost action	11.00	•	1.00	•	i
	I	I	1	Dense layer	0.50	l	1
	l	I	1	I	I	l	1
Rawsonville	25	•		Very limited	•	Somewhat limited	!
	!	Slope	10.63	•	11.00		0.97
	! !	 Frost action	I 10.50	bedrock	I 10.63	content Slope	I 10.63
	! !	Depth to hard	10.10	•	10.10	•	•
	i	bedrock	1	l	1	l sepen to searcen	1
	i	I	i	i	i	i i	i
EMC:	I	l	1	l	I	l	1
Elliottsville	60	Somewhat limited	1	Very limited	•	Somewhat limited	1
	1	Depth to hard	10.79	•	11.00	Depth to bedrock	10.80
	!	bedrock	1 62	bedrock	1 62		1 62
	! !	Slope Frost action	0.63 0.50	•	0.63 0.10	•	0.63 0.61
	l I	FIOSE ACCION	10.50	Cuchanks cave	10.10	Large stolles content	10.61
	i I	i İ	i	i i	i	,	i
Monson	25	Very limited	İ	Very limited	İ	' Very limited	Í
	I	Depth to hard	1.00	Depth to hard	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
	l	bedrock	1	bedrock	I	I	1
	I	Frost action	0.50	Slope	0.16		10.97
	ļ	!		!	!	content	1
	l I	Slope	0.16	 	1	Slope	10.16
EMD:	! !	! !	1	! !	!	 	1
Elliottsville	1 40	 Verv limited	i	 Very limited	i	 Very limited	í
	i	Slope	11.00	-	1.00	•	11.00
	İ	i -	i	bedrock	İ	i -	i
	l	Depth to hard	10.79	Slope	1.00	Depth to bedrock	10.80
	l	bedrock	1	l	L	l	1
	ļ	Frost action	10.50	Cutbanks cave	10.10	•	0.61
		 -	I	 -	<u> </u>	content	I
Mongon	1 3V 	 Very limited	I	 Very limited	1	 Vary limited	1
Monson	ا ا	Very limited Depth to hard	1	Very limited Depth to hard	 1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock	11 00
	i I	bepth to hard bedrock	1	bepth to hard bedrock	1	Sepan to Dearock	1
	i	Slope	1.00	•	1.00	 Slope	11.00
	İ	Frost action	0.50		i	Large stones	0.97
	_						

 ${\tt Table~14.-Roads~and~Streets,~Shallow~Excavations,~and~Lawns~and~Landscaping-Continued}\\$

Map symbol and soil name	Pct.	streets	ıd	Shallow excavati	ons	 Lawns and landsca 	ping
	map unit			1		 -	
	 	Rating class and		 Rating class and limiting features			
EME:			1	1	1	 -	1
Elliottsville	 60 	 Very limited Slope 		 Very limited Depth to hard bedrock		 Very limited Slope 	11.00
	į	Depth to hard	0.79	•	1.00	Depth to bedrock	0.80
	 	bedrock Frost action 	 0.50 	 Cutbanks cave 	 0.10 	 Large stones content	 0.61
Monson	 20 	 Very limited Depth to hard bedrock	11.00	 Very limited Depth to hard bedrock		 Very limited Slope 	 1.00
	 	Slope Frost action 	1.00 0.50	·	1.00 	Depth to bedrock Large stones content	1.00 0.97
ENE:	<u> </u>	I 	1	! 		I I	
Enchanted	50 	Very limited Slope Frost action	 1.00 0.50	• • •	11.00	•	 1.00 0.68
	 	! 	 	 Depth to hard bedrock	 0.26 	content 	
Mahoosuc	 20 	 Very limited Slope Large stones content	 1.00 1.00	·	 1.00 1.00	•	 1.00 0.61
	 	Content 		Content 	į	Content Droughty 	0.13
ESD: Enchanted	i 60	 Very limited Slope	 1.00	 Very limited Slope	 1.00	 Very limited Slope	 1.00
	 	Frost action 	0.50 	-	1.00 0.26	Large stones content	0.68
	l I	 	1	bedrock 	1] 	1
Saddleback	15 	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock	 1.00 	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock	11.00	Very limited Slope 	 1.00
	 	Slope Frost action 	1.00 0.50		1.00 	Depth to bedrock Large stones content	1.00 1.00
HSC:			!	<u> </u>	!	! !	!
Hermon	60 	Somewhat limited Slope 	 0.63 	Very limited Cutbanks cave 	 1.00 	Somewhat limited Large stones content	 0.97
	i I	Large stones content	0.02 	Slope 	10.63 I		0.63
	 	 	 	Large stones content 	0.02 	Droughty 	0.50
Skerry	15 	 Very limited Frost action 	 1.00	 Very limited Depth to saturated zone	 1.00	 Somewhat limited Large stones content	 0.97
	 	Depth to saturated zone	0.88 		1.00 		0.88
	l I	Slope	0.04 	Slope 	0.04 		0.04

Table 14.—Roads and Streets, Shallow Excavations, and Lawns and Landscaping—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map	streets	d	Shallow excavati 	ons	 Lawns and landsca 	aping
	unit 	' 	Value	 Rating class and limiting features	-	 Rating class and limiting features	Value
	'		'		¦		-¦
HSD:	i	İ	i	İ	i	İ	i
Hermon	45	Very limited		Very limited	1	Very limited	1
	!	Slope	1.00	· •	1.00	•	11.00
	!	Large stones content	10.02	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Large stones content	10.97
	 	Concent 	 	 Large stones content	 0.02 	•	0.50
	I	l	1	l	1		1
Skerry	30	•		Very limited		Very limited	1
	!	Frost action	11.00	•	11.00	Slope	11.00
	!		11 00	saturated zone	11 00		10 07
	1	Slope 	11.00	Cutbanks cave	11.00	Large stones content	10.97
	 	 Depth to saturated zone	 0.88 	 Slope 	1 1.00 	•	0.88
	1	l	1	l	1	l	1
HTC:	1	<u> </u>	!	<u> </u>	!	<u> </u>	1
Hermon	40 	Somewhat limited Slope 	10.63	Very limited Cutbanks cave	11.00	Somewhat limited Large stones content	10.97
	 	 Large stones content	0.02	 Slope 	0.63	•	0.63
	i !	 	į Į	Large stones content	0.02	Droughty	0.50
Rawsonville	1 25	 Somewhat limited	1	 Very limited	!	 Somewhat limited	1
NawsonvIIIe	<u>23</u> 	Slope	0.63	•	1.00		0.97
	I	Frost action	10.50	Slope	10.63	Slope	10.63
	 	Depth to hard bedrock	0.10 	Cutbanks cave 	0.10 	Depth to bedrock	0.10
Skerry	l I 15	 Very limited	1	 Very limited	!	 Somewhat limited	!
Skelly	1 13	Frost action	11.00	-	11.00		10.97
	i	i	i	saturated zone	i	content	i
	1	Depth to	0.88	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Depth to	10.88
	I	saturated zone	1	I	1	saturated zone	1
	!	Slope	0.04	Slope	10.04	Slope	10.04
HTD:	!	 	1	 	!	 	1
Hermon	I 55	 Verv limited	1	 Very limited	1	 Very limited	i
IICIMOII	1	Slope	1.00	-	1.00	-	11.00
	i	Large stones	0.02		11.00	-	0.97
	 	content 	 	 Large stones	 0.02	content Droughty	 0.50
	I	 -	1	content	I	<u> </u>	1
Rawsonville	 15 	 Very limited Slope	 1.00	 Very limited Depth to hard	 1.00	 Very limited Slope	 1.00
	I	I	1	bedrock	I	I	1
	 	Frost action	0.50 	I	1.00 	content	0.97
	 	Depth to hard bedrock	0.10 	Cutbanks cave 	0.10 	Depth to bedrock	0.10

 ${\tt Table~14.-Roads~and~Streets,~Shallow~Excavations,~and~Lawns~and~Landscaping-Continued}\\$

	Pct. of	•	d	Shallow excavati	ons	Lawns and landsca 	ping
	map unit	İ		 		 	
	i !	=		Rating class and		=	
HTD:	i	' 	i	' 	i	' 	i
Skerry	15 	Very limited Frost action		:	11.00	Very limited Slope	11.00
	 	 Slope 	11.00	•	 1.00 	: -	0.97
	 	Depth to saturated zone 	0.88 	 Slope 	•	Depth to saturated zone	0.88
HWB:	i	i I	i	i I	i	i I	i
Howland	55 	Depth to	0.75	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	11.00	Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone	 0.75
	 	Saturated Zone Frost action Slope	0.50	Cutbanks cave	•	Slope	0.01
	İ		İ		İ		İ
Cabot	30 	Depth to		Very limited Depth to saturated zone		Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1 1.00
	 	Frost action	•	Cutbanks cave	•	Saturated Zone Large stones content	0.01
	<u> </u>	, 	į	 Dense layer 	0.50	•	į
HYD:	i	' 	i	' 	i	' 	i
Howland	65	•		Very limited		Very limited	
	 	•		Slope Depth to	1.00 1.00	Slope Depth to	1.00 0.75
	i I	saturated zone	Ì	saturated zone	 1.00	saturated zone	i I
Plaisted	 20	 Very limited		 Very limited	 	 Very limited	1
		Slope		Slope		Slope	11.00
	 	•	İ	•	İ	Depth to saturated zone	0.60
	 	Frost action 	10.50 I	Cutbanks cave 	0.10 	! 	
LAC:		<u> </u>	!	<u> </u>	!	<u> </u>	!
Hogback	40 	Depth to hard	11.00	_	-	Very limited Depth to bedrock	11.00
	 	bedrock Frost action	•	bedrock Slope 	 0.16	•	10.61
	 	 Slope 	0.16	 	-	content Slope	0.16
Abram	25	 Very limited	i	 Very limited	i	 Very limited	i
	 	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00 	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00 	Depth to bedrock 	1.00
	 	Slope 	1.00 	Slope 	1.00 	Droughty Slope	1.00 1.00
	 	 	 	 	 	Large stones content 	0.61
LAE: Hogback	 40	' Very limited	i I	, Very limited	i I	' Very limited	i I
•	ļ.	Depth to hard	1.00	Depth to hard	1.00	=	1.00
	 	bedrock Slope	 1.00	bedrock Slope	 1.00	 Depth to bedrock	11.00
	į	Frost action	10.50	•		Large stones content	0.61

Table 14.—Roads and Streets, Shallow Excavations, and Lawns and Landscaping—Continued

and soil name	Pct. of map	streets	d	Shallow excavati	ons	Lawns and landsca 	ping
	unit 	' 	•	 Rating class and limiting features	•	 Rating class and limiting features	Value
LAE: Abram	 25 	 Very limited Depth to hard bedrock	 1.00	 Very limited Depth to hard bedrock	 1.00	 Very limited Depth to bedrock 	 1.00
	 	Slope 	1.00 	Slope 	1.00 	Slope Droughty Large stones content 	1.00 1.00 0.61
LTC: Hogback	 35 	•	 1.00	 Very limited Depth to hard bedrock	 1.00	 Very limited Depth to bedrock	 1.00
	 		1.00 0.50	•	1.00 	Slope Large stones content	1.00 0.61
Rawsonville	 30 	Frost action	0.50 	bedrock	1.00 	content	 0.97
	 	•	0.16 0.10 	•	0.16 0.10 	•	0.16 0.10
LTE: Hogback	 40 		11.00	 Very limited Depth to hard bedrock	 1.00	 Very limited Slope 	 1.00
	 	•	1.00 0.50	•	1.00 	Depth to bedrock Large stones content	1.00 0.61
Rawsonville	25 	 Very limited Slope 	 1.00	 Very limited Depth to hard bedrock	 1.00	 Very limited Slope 	 1.00
	 	Frost action Depth to hard bedrock	0.50 0.10	i -	1.00 0.10	content	0.97 0.10
MCC: Mahoosuc	 40	 	 	 Very limited	 	 Somewhat limited	
	 	Large stones content Slope	1.00 0.63	content	1.00 0.63	 Large stones	0.63 0.61
Colonel	 25	 Very limited	 	 Very limited	 	content Droughty Very limited	 0.13
	 	Depth to saturated zone Frost action 	1.00 1.00 	Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00 0.50	Depth to saturated zone 	1.00
Pillsbury	15 	 Very limited Depth to saturated zone Frost action	 1.00 1.00	saturated zone	 1.00 1.00	saturated zone	 1.00 1.00
	 	 	 	 Dense layer 	 0.50	content	 0.01

 ${\tt Table~14.-Roads~and~Streets,~Shallow~Excavations,~and~Lawns~and~Landscaping-Continued}\\$

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map	streets 	nd	Shallow excavati 	ons	Lawns and landsca 	ping
	unit _	Rating class and		•		Rating class and limiting features	-
MDD:		! 	i	! 	i	! 	i
Marlow	- 45	Very limited	İ	Very limited	İ	Very limited	İ
	!	Slope	11.00	•	1.00	•	11.00
	!	Depth to saturated zone	10.60	Depth to saturated zone	1.00 	Large stones content	0.61
	<u> </u>	Frost action	10.50	•	11.00	•	10.60
	i	İ	i	j	i	saturated zone	i
	1	!	1	Dense layer	10.50	!	1
Dixfield	 -	 Vom: limited	!	 Very limited	1	 Very limited	!
DIXIIeIQ	- - 10	Frost action		Depth to	11.00	•	11.00
	i		1	saturated zone			1
	1	Slope	1.00	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Depth to	10.81
	!	l				saturated zone	
	!	Depth to saturated zone	10.81	Slope	11.00	Large stones content	10.61
	i .	Saturated zone	i	ı Dense layer	10.50	•	i
	i	İ	i	, <u>-</u> -	i	İ	i
MED:	1	l	1	l	1	l	1
Marlow	- 50	•		Very limited Slope		Very limited	11 00
	<u> </u>	Slope Depth to	1.00 0.60	•	1.00 1.00	· -	10.61
	i	saturated zone	•	saturated zone	1	content	1
	1	Frost action	10.50	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Depth to	10.60
	!	! :	!			saturated zone	!
	!	 	!	Dense layer 	10.50	 	1
Dixfield	- 25	 Very limited	i	 Very limited	i	 Very limited	i
	1	Frost action	1.00	Depth to	1.00	Slope	1.00
	!			saturated zone		 Danth to	
	-	Slope	1.00	Cutbanks cave	11.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.81
	i	Depth to	0.81	 Slope	1.00	•	0.61
	1	saturated zone	1	I	1	content	1
	!	<u> </u>	!	Dense layer	10.50	<u> </u>	!
Rawsonville	 - 15	 Very limited	! !	 Very limited	1	 Very limited	1
144501171110	1	Slope	11.00		11.00	-	11.00
	1	I	1	bedrock	1	I	1
	!	Frost action	10.50	Slope	11.00	•	10.97
	;	 Depth to hard	10.10	 Cutbanks cave	 0.10	content Depth to bedrock	10.10
	i	bedrock	i		I		i
	1	l	1	l	1	l	1
MKC: Masardis	 - 70	 Somewhat limited	1	 Very limited	I	 Somewhat limited	1
masarurs	-	Slope	10.37	•	11.00	•	10.37
	i	i	i	Slope	10.37	•	0.01
	1	!	1	!	1	content	1
Adams	 - 15	 Somewhat limited	1	 Very limited	I	 Somewhat limited	1
Addiis	15	Slope	10.04	— — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	1 1.00	•	10.91
	i	i -	İ	Slope	0.04	• •	0.61
	!	!	!	 -	!	content	
	 	 	1] 	I	Slope	10.04
MKD:		! 	i	! 	i	! 	i
Masardis	- 50	Very limited	i	' Very limited	i	' Very limited	i
	1	Slope	11.00	•	1.00	_	11.00
	!	<u> </u>	Į.	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Large stones content	[0.01

Table 14.—Roads and Streets, Shallow Excavations, and Lawns and Landscaping—Continued

and soil name	Pct. Local roads and		 Shallow excavati 	ons	Lawns and landscaping 		
	•	 Rating class and limiting features		 Rating class and limiting features		 Rating class and limiting features	
MKD: Adams			 1.00 	· •	 1.00 1.00	•	 1.00 0.91 0.61
MLE: Marlow		Slope Depth to saturated zone	1.00 0.60 	Slope Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00 		 1.00 0.61 0.60
Hogback	l I	Depth to hard bedrock Slope	1.00 	 Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Slope	 1.00 1.00	 Very limited Slope Depth to bedrock	 1.00 1.00 0.61
Berkshire	 15 15 	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	 Very limited	 1.00 0.61
MMC: Masardis			10.37	Cutbanks cave	11.00	 Somewhat limited Slope Large stones content	 0.37 0.01
Danforth	•	Frost action	0.50 	 Somewhat limited Slope Cutbanks cave	0.37 	 Somewhat limited Large stones content Slope	 0.61 0.37
Peacham	 20 	Ponding Depth to saturated zone		Ponding Depth to saturated zone		saturated zone Large stones content	 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
MNC: Monadnock	 25 	 Somewhat limited Slope 	 0.63 	 Very limited Cutbanks cave Slope 	 1.00 0.63 	•	 0.63 0.61
Berkshire	 25 	•	 0.63 0.50 		 1.00 0.63 	•	 0.63 0.61

Table 14.—Roads and Streets, Shallow Excavations, and Lawns and Landscaping—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	streets	d	Shallow excavati 	ons	Lawns and landsca 	nping
	•	 Rating class and limiting features		 Rating class and limiting features		 Rating class and limiting features	Value
MNC:	1	 	1	 	1] !	1
Rawsonville	 25 		10.50	 Very limited Depth to hard bedrock	 1.00		 0.97
	 	•	0.37 0.10 	Slope	0.37 0.10 	Slope	0.37 0.10
MND: Monadnock	 25 		 1.00	•	 1.00 1.00	Large stones	 1.00 0.61
	 	 	 	 	 	content 	l I
Berkshire	25 	Slope	 1.00 0.50	•	 1.00 1.00	Large stones	 1.00 0.61
Rawsonville	 25 	 Very limited Slope	 1.00	 Very limited Depth to hard	 1.00	content Very limited Slope	 1.00
	 	 Frost action	 0.50	bedrock Slope	 1.00	 Large stones	 0.97
	 	 Depth to hard bedrock	 0.10 	 Cutbanks cave 	 0.10 	content Depth to bedrock 	 0.10
MOB:	 	 	 	 	I .	 	1
Monarda		Depth to		 Very limited Depth to saturated zone Cutbanks cave Dense layer	11.00	content	 1.00 0.68
Burnham	 30	 Verv limited	 	 Very limited	 	 Very limited	1
	 	Ponding Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00 	Ponding	1.00 1.00 0.50	Ponding Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00 0.11
	į	 -	į	Cutbanks cave	0.10	·	į
MRB: Monarda	 35 	Depth to saturated zone	1.00 	saturated zone	1.00 	 Very limited Depth to saturated zone	 1.00
	 	Frost action 	1.00 	Cutbanks cave Dense layer	1.00 0.50	content	0.68
Ricker	 35 	 Very limited Depth to hard bedrock	 1.00	 Very limited Depth to hard bedrock	 1.00	 Very limited Depth to bedrock 	 1.00
	 	Slope 	0.04 	Slope 	0.04 	Large stones content Slope	0.61 0.04

Table 14.—Roads and Streets, Shallow Excavations, and Lawns and Landscaping—Continued

and soil name	Pct.	streets	d	Shallow excavati 	ons	Lawns and landsca 	ping
	map unit			 		 	
	•	Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features	
MTB:		<u> </u>	!	<u> </u>	1		!
Monarda		•	1.00	Depth to	11.00	 Very limited Depth to	1.00
	 	Saturated zone Frost action 		•	11.00	saturated zone Large stones content	 0.68
	!	!	!	Dense layer	10.50	!	1
Telos			11.00	Depth to	11.00	 Somewhat limited Depth to	1 10.99
	 	:	•		11.00	saturated zone Large stones content	 0.97
MVC:	i	' 	i	' 	i	i I	i
Monson	30 	•	11.00	-		Very limited Depth to bedrock	 1.00
	i I	•		Slope	-	 Large stones content	0.97
	1	Slope	0.16	 -	1	Slope	0.16
Elliottsville	20 			Depth to hard	-	 Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock	0.80
	 	•		Bedrock Slope 	0.16	 Large stones content	0.61
	į	Slope	0.16	Cutbanks cave	-	Slope	0.16
Ricker		Depth to hard		Depth to hard	 1.00	 Very limited Depth to bedrock 	 1.00
	 	Slope 	1.00 	Slope 	-	Slope Large stones content	1.00 0.61
MVE:	i	İ	i	İ	i	İ	i
Monson	30 	Depth to hard	1.00	Depth to hard		Very limited Slope 	 1.00
	 	Slope Frost action 	1.00 0.50 	•	1.00 	Depth to bedrock Large stones content	1.00 0.97
Elliottsville	 20 	 Very limited Slope 	1 1 00	 Very limited Depth to hard bedrock	 1.00	 Very limited Slope 	1 .00
	<u> </u>	 Depth to hard bedrock	0.79	•	1.00	 Depth to bedrock 	0.80
	!	Frost action	0.50	Cutbanks cave 	0.10	Large stones content	0.61
MVE: Ricker	 20 	 Very limited Depth to hard bedrock	 1.00	 Very limited Depth to hard bedrock	 1.00	 Very limited Slope 	 1.00
	 	Slope 	1.00 		1.00 	Depth to bedrock Large stones content	1.00 0.61

 ${\tt Table~14.-Roads~and~Streets,~Shallow~Excavations,~and~Lawns~and~Landscaping-Continued}\\$

Map symbol and soil name	Pct.	•	d	Shallow excavati 	ons	Lawns and landsca 	aping
	map unit			i I		i I	
	!	Rating class and limiting features	•	Rating class and limiting features	•	Rating class and limiting features	Value
PCA:	i	 	i	 	i	! 	i
Peacham	60	•		Very limited		Very limited	
	1	Ponding Depth to	1.00 1.00	•	1.00 1.00	•	1.00 1.00
	i	saturated zone	1	•	1	saturated zone	1
	l l	Frost action	1.00 	Dense layer 	0.50 	Large stones content	1.00
	!	 -	1	Cutbanks cave	0.10	<u> </u>	1
Wonsqueak	I I 15	 Verv limited	1	 Very limited	1	 Very limited	1
1	i	Depth to			1.00	•	11.00
	1	saturated zone	1		I	saturated zone	1
	!	Frost action	1.00	•	1.00	•	11.00
	1	Ponding	11.00	Organic matter content	11.00]]	l I
	i	! 	i	•	0.10	! 	i
O. b. d			!		!		1
Cabot	1 12	very limited Depth to	 1.00	Very limited Depth to		Very limited Depth to	1
	i	saturated zone	1	saturated zone	1	saturated zone	1
	i I	Frost action 	1.00 	Cutbanks cave 	1.00 	Large stones content	0.01
	i I	 	i I	Dense layer 	0.50 	 	İ
PPB:	į	<u>.</u>	į	<u>.</u>	į		į
Pillsbury	45	Very limited Depth to		Very limited		Very limited Depth to	 1.00
	1	Depth to saturated zone	11.00	Depth to saturated zone	11.00	Depth to saturated zone	11.00
	į	Frost action	1.00	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Large stones	11.00
		I 		 Dense layer	 0.50	content Droughty	10.01
Peacham	1 25	 Vor: limited		 Very limited	!	 Very limited	1
Peachall	25 	Very limited Ponding	11.00		11.00	·	11.00
	i	Depth to	11.00	•	11.00	•	11.00
	1	saturated zone	1	saturated zone	I	saturated zone	1
	1	Frost action	1.00	Dense layer	10.50	Large stones content	1.00
	! !	 	<u> </u>	 Cutbanks cave 	0.10	concern	į
PSB:	i	i İ	i	i İ	i	i İ	i
Plaisted	60			Very limited		Somewhat limited	
	1	Depth to saturated zone		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	10.60
	i	Frost action	10.50		0.10		0.01
	į	Slope	0.01	•	0.01	·	İ
Howland	l l 20	 Somewhat limited	1	 Very limited	<u> </u>	 Somewhat limited	1
110 11 2 2 1 2	1	Depth to	0.75		11.00		0.75
	İ	saturated zone	İ	saturated zone	İ	saturated zone	İ
	 	Frost action Slope	0.50 0.01		1.00 0.01	·	0.01
PSD:	1	 -	1	 -	1	 -	1
Plaisted	65	 Very limited		। Very limited		 Very limited	
	1	Slope	1.00	Slope	11.00	Slope	11.00
	!	Depth to	10.60	•	11.00	•	10.60
	1	saturated zone Frost action	I 10.50	saturated zone Cutbanks cave	 0.10	saturated zone	1
	1	I FIOSC ACCION	10.30	i cumanks cave	10.10	! !	1

Table 14.—Roads and Streets, Shallow Excavations, and Lawns and Landscaping—Continued

and soil name	Pct. of map	streets 	d	Shallow excavati 	ons	Lawns and landsca 	ping
	unit 	' 		 Rating class and limiting features		 Rating class and limiting features	Value
PSD:	 	 	 	 	 	 	
Howland	ĺ	Slope	11.00	Very limited Slope Depth to	 1.00 1.00	•	 1.00 0.75
	! 	saturated zone	İ	•	1.00 1.00	saturated zone	0.75
RRF:	i I	 	i I	 	i I	 	i I
Ricker	45 	•	11.00	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock		Very limited Depth to bedrock	 1.00
	 	Slope 	1.00 	Slope 	1.00 	Slope Large stones content	1.00 0.61
Rock outcrop	 25 	 Not rated 	 	 Not rated 	: 	 Not rated 	
RSE: Ricker	 45 	•		 Very limited Depth to hard bedrock	 1.00	 Very limited Slope	 1.00
	 	Slope	1.00		1.00	Depth to bedrock Large stones content	1.00 0.61
Saddleback	 15 	•	1.00	 Very limited Depth to hard bedrock		 Very limited Slope 	 1.00
	 	Slope Frost action 	1.00 0.50	•	1.00 	Depth to bedrock Large stones content	1.00 1.00
Rock outcrop	 15 	 Not rated 	 	 Not rated 	i 	 Not rated 	
RTF: Rock outcrop	 50	 Not rated	 	 Not rated	! !	 Not rated	!
Ricker	 40 		11.00	 Very limited Depth to hard bedrock	 1.00	 Very limited Depth to bedrock 	 1.00
	 	Slope 	1.00	•	1.00	Slope Large stones content	1.00 0.61
RUB: Roundabout	 65 	Depth to	 1.00	•	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	•	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
	 	saturated zone Frost action	 1.00	saturated zone Cutbanks cave	 0.10	saturated zone 	
Croghan	 20 	 Somewhat limited Frost action 	 0.50	 Very limited Depth to saturated zone	 1.00	 Somewhat limited Droughty 	 0.88
	 	Depth to saturated zone	0.43		1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.43

 ${\tt Table~14.-Roads~and~Streets,~Shallow~Excavations,~and~Lawns~and~Landscaping-Continued}\\$

	Pct. Of map	streets	d	 Shallow excavati 	ons	 Lawns and landsca 	aping		
	unit 	Rating class and		Rating class and limiting features		-			
SRD: Saddleback	 50 	Depth to hard bedrock Slope		bedrock Slope	 1.00 1.00	i -	 1.00 1.00 1.00		
Ricker	 20 	Depth to hard bedrock	11.00	bedrock	 1.00 1.00 	 Very limited Slope 	 1.00 1.00 1.00		
SRE:	i	! 	i	! 	i	! 	i		
Saddleback	40 	Depth to hard bedrock Slope	11.00	bedrock Slope	 1.00 1.00	Ī	 1.00 1.00 1.00		
Ricker	 35 	Depth to hard bedrock		Depth to hard bedrock	 1.00 1.00 	İ	 1.00 1.00 0.61		
ccn.		<u> </u>	!	1	1		1		
SSD: Saddleback	 35 	Depth to hard bedrock Slope		Depth to hard bedrock Slope	 1.00 1.00 	İ	 1.00 1.00 1.00		
Sisk	 30 	Slope Depth to saturated zone	11.00	Slope Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Large stones content	 1.00 1.00 0.60		
Rock outcrop	 15	 Not rated		 Not rated		 Not rated			
SSE:] !	 	1	1	<u> </u>	1		
SSE: Saddleback	30 	Depth to hard bedrock Slope	11.00	bedrock Slope	 1.00 1.00 	Ī	 1.00 1.00 1.00		
Sisk	30 30 	 Very limited Slope Depth to saturated zone Frost action 	1.00 0.60	Depth to saturated zone	 1.00 1.00 1.00 	Large stones content	 1.00 1.00 0.60		

Table 14.—Roads and Streets, Shallow Excavations, and Lawns and Landscaping—Continued

and soil name	Pct. Of Map unit	streets	d	Shallow excavati 	ons	Lawns and landscaping 		
	•	Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features	-	Rating class and limiting features	Value	
SSE: Rock outcrop	 15 	 Not rated 	 	 Not rated 	 	 Not rated 	 	
STC: Skerry	l I	Frost action	1.00 	•	1.00 	 Somewhat limited Large stones content	 0.97	
	 	Depth to saturated zone Slope	İ	ĺ	1.00 0.04	Depth to saturated zone Slope	0.88 0.04	
Becket	 25 	Depth to Saturated zone Frost action	0.60 0.50	Cutbanks cave 	1.00 1.00	Depth to saturated zone	 0.61 0.60	
Rawsonville	 20 1 	 Somewhat limited Frost action Slope	 0.50	 Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Slope	11.00	 Somewhat limited Large stones content Slope	0.16 0.97 0.16	
SUC: Surplus	 55 	bedrock Very limited Frost action 	1.00 	 	1.00 	 Very limited Large stones content	 1.00 	
Bemis	 30		 0.63 	 Very limited	 0.10 	 Very limited	 0.63 	
	 	Depth to saturated zone Frost action Slope	 1.00 	Cutbanks cave 	1.00 1.00 0.50	saturated zone Large stones content	1.00 1.00 0.01	
SWD:	 	 	 	Slope 	0.01 	- 	 	
Surprus	40 	Frost action Slope	1.00 1.00	saturated zone	 1.00 1.00	I	 1.00 1.00	
	 	 Depth to saturated zone	 0.99 	 Cutbanks cave 	 0.10 	content Depth to saturated zone	 0.99 	
Sisk	 35 	 Very limited Slope 	 1.00	 Very limited Depth to saturated zone	 1.00 	 Very limited Slope 	 1.00	
	 	Depth to saturated zone Frost action	0.60 0.50	İ	1.00 1.00	content	1.00 0.60	

 ${\tt Table~14.-Roads~and~Streets,~Shallow~Excavations,~and~Lawns~and~Landscaping-Continued}\\$

• •	Pct. of	•	d	Shallow excavati 	ons	Lawns and landsca 	ping
	map			l		<u> </u>	
	unit	' 		<u> _ </u>		<u> </u>	
	!	Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and _limiting features	Value
	!	<u> </u>	!	<u> </u>	!	<u> </u>	1
TCC: Telos	 55	 Vorus limited	1	 Very limited	!	 Somewhat limited	1
1e10s	1 22	Frost action		Depth to	11.00	•	10.99
	i		1	saturated zone	1	saturated zone	1
	İ	Depth to	0.99	Cutbanks cave	11.00	Large stones	0.97
	l	saturated zone	1	l	I	content	1
6 3			!		!		!
Chesuncook	1 30	Somewhat limited Depth to	I 0.64	Very limited Depth to	 1.00	Somewhat limited Depth to	10.64
	! !	-		Depth to saturated zone	11.00	Depth to saturated zone	10.64
	i	Frost action	10.50	•	11.00	·	0.61
	i	l	i	i	i	content	i
	ĺ	Slope	0.16	Slope	0.16	Slope	10.16
	l	l	1	l	1	l	1
TEC:			!		!		!
Telos	35	very limited Frost action	 1.00	Very limited Depth to	 1.00	Somewhat limited Depth to	10.99
	! !	Frost action	11.00	Depth to saturated zone	11.00	Depth to saturated zone	10.99
	i	Depth to	10.99	•	11.00	·	10.97
	i	saturated zone	İ		i	content	I
	l	1	1	l	1	l	1
Chesuncook	J 30	•		Very limited	-	Somewhat limited	1
	I	Depth to	0.64	Depth to	1.00		0.64
	!	saturated zone		saturated zone	1 00	saturated zone	
	!	Frost action	10.50	Cutbanks cave	1.00		0.61
	! !	 Slope	1 0.16	ı Slope	1 0.16	content Slope	10.16
	i	510pc	1	l stope	1	l stope	1
Elliottsville	20	Somewhat limited	İ	Very limited	İ	Somewhat limited	i
	I	Depth to hard	0.79	Depth to hard	1.00	Depth to bedrock	10.80
	I	bedrock	1	•	1	I	1
	!	Slope	10.63	•	10.63	•	10.63
	! !	Frost action	10.50	Cutbanks cave	0.10	Large stones content	0.61
	! 	 	i	! 	i .	l concent	i .
TMB:	i	; 	i	i İ	i	i İ	i
Telos	25	Very limited	İ	Very limited	İ	Somewhat limited	i
	I	Frost action	1.00	Depth to	1.00	Depth to	10.99
	I	I	1	saturated zone	1	saturated zone	1
	!	Depth to	10.99		1.00		10.97
	!	saturated zone	!	 	!	content	!
Monarda	1 1 20	 Verv limited	i	 Very limited	i	 Very limited	i
	 I	Depth to	11.00	-	1.00	-	11.00
	İ	saturated zone	İ	saturated zone	İ	saturated zone	i
	I	Frost action	1.00	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Large stones	10.68
	!	<u> </u>	!	!		content	!
	i i] 	I	Dense layer	10.50] 	1
Monson	ı I 20	 Very limited	1	 Very limited	<u> </u>	 Very limited	1
	, 20 I	Depth to hard	11.00	•	1	-	11.00
	I	bedrock	İ	bedrock			i
	ı	Frost action	0.50	•	0.04	Large stones	0.97
	İ	l	 0.04	I	1	content	 0.04

 ${\tt Table~14.-Roads~and~Streets,~Shallow~Excavations,~and~Lawns~and~Landscaping-Continued}\\$

and soil name	 Pct. of map	streets	d	 Shallow excavati 	ons	 Lawns and landsca 	ping
	unit 	' 		 Rating class and limiting features	-	Rating class and limiting features	
TPB:	 	<u> </u>	!	 	 		1
Tunbridge	•	 Somewhat limited Frost action 	 0.50	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock	 1.00	 Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock 	 0.16
	 	Depth to hard bedrock Slope	0.15 0.04	İ	0.10 0.04	i -	0.04
Plaisted	 25 	Depth to	0.60	 Very limited Depth to	 1.00	 Somewhat limited	 0.60
	 	•	0.50 0.01 	•	0.10 0.01 	•	0.01
TPD:	l	I	I	I	I	I	1
Tunbridge	40 	·	11.00	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock	 1.00 	Very limited Slope 	 1.00
	 	•	0.50 0.15 	•	1.00 0.10 	Depth to bedrock 	0.16
Plaisted	 25 	Slope Depth to saturated zone	1.00 0.60 	Slope Depth to saturated zone	 1.00 1.00 1.00	Depth to saturated zone	 1.00 0.60
₩:	! 	l 	i	! 	İ		i
Water	100 	Not rated 	 	Not rated	1	Not rated 	1
WO: Wonsqueak	 50 	Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00	Depth to saturated zone Organic matter	1.00 1.00	saturated zone	 1.00 0.60
	 	 Flooding 	•	•	 0.60 0.10 	•	
WO: Bucksport	 40 	Depth to saturated zone	1.00 	Depth to saturated zone	1.00 	saturated zone	1.00
	! 	Frost action Flooding	1.00 1.00	Organic matter content Flooding	1.00 0.60	İ	0.60

Table 15.-Sewage Disposal

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

and soil name	 Pct. of map	absorption fiel	ds	 Sewage lagoons 	ge lagoons	
	unit 	' 		 Rating class and limiting features	Value	
	i	i	i	i	i	
ABE: Abram	 25 	 Very limited Depth to bedrock		 Very limited Depth to hard bedrock	 1.00	
	 	•	1.00 1.00	•	1.00	
Rock outcrop	I 25 	 Not rated 	 	 Not rated 	:	
Hermon	25 	Slope Seepage, bottom layer Filtering capacity	 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 	Seepage Large stones content	 1.00 1.00 0.26	
ACB: Adams	 60 	Filtering capacity	 1.00 1.00	I	 1.00 0.32	
Croghan	 20 	saturated zone Filtering capacity	 1.00 1.00 1.00 	İ	 1.00 1.00 	
BSC: Becket	 45 	movement Depth to saturated zone Slope	 1.00 1.00 0.16	 Depth to saturated zone	 1.00 0.98 	
Skerry	40 	 Very limited Slow water movement Depth to saturated zone	i	i -	 1.00 1.00 0.53	

Table 15.—Sewage Disposal—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map	absorption fiel		 Sewage lagoons 	ons	
	unit _ 	Rating class and		Rating class and limiting features		
BSD:	i	! 	i	! 	¦	
Becket	- 50 	Very limited Slow water movement	11.00	Very limited Slope	11.00	
	i i	Depth to saturated zone	İ	, Depth to saturated zone	0.98 	
	1	Slope	1.00 	Seepage 	0.53 	
Skerry	- 30 	-	 1.00 	Very limited Slope 	 1.00	
	!	•		Depth to	1.00	
		saturated zone Slope 	•	saturated zone Seepage 	 0.53 	
BSE:			!		!	
Becket	- 50 	-	 1.00 	Very limited Slope 	 1.00 	
	1			Depth to saturated zone	0.98 	
	į		1.00		0.53	
Hermon	- 20	· =		 Very limited	1	
	 	Slope Seepage, bottom	1.00 1.00	•	1.00 1.00	
	 	·	 1.00	 Large stones	 0.26	
	 	capacity Large stones content	 0.02 	content 	 	
Rawsonville	 - 15 	Slope 	1.00 	bedrock	 1.00	
		Depth to bedrock Seepage, bottom layer 		·	1.00 1.00 	
CAB: Cabot	 - 70	 Very limited	•	 Very limited		
	 	Slow water movement	1.00 	Depth to saturated zone	1.00 	
	 	Depth to saturated zone	1.00 	Seepage 	0.53 	
	 	 	 	Slope 	0.32 	
Howland	- 15 	Very limited Slow water movement	 1.00	Very limited Slope 	 1.00	
	į	Depth to	1.00	•	0.99	
		saturated zone Slope 	 0.01 	saturated zone Seepage 	 0.53 	
CG: Charles	 - 45	 Very limited		 Very limited	 	
	1	Flooding Depth to	1.00 1.00	Flooding Depth to	1.00 1.00	
	į	saturated zone	11.00	saturated zone Seepage	11.00	
	 	capacity Seepage, bottom layer	 1.00 	 	 	

Table 15.—Sewage Disposal—Continued

and soil name	Pct.	absorption fiel		Sewage lagoons	
	map unit				
	•	Rating class and		 Rating class and limiting features	Value
CG:		 	1	<u> </u>	!
Cornish 	15 	Depth to saturated zone	11.00	Depth to saturated zone	 1.00 1.00 0.53
 Wonsqueak 	 15 	Flooding Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00	Depth to Saturated zone Seepage	 1.00 1.00 1.00
	 	 	 	Organic matter content 	1.00
CHC: Chesuncook 	 40 	Slow water movement	1.00 	i -	 1.00
]]	saturated zone	1.00 0.16	Depth to saturated zone Seepage	0.98 0.53
	 	 Siobe	10.16 I	Seepage 	10.55
Elliottsville 	25 	Very limited Depth to bedrock	11.00	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock	 1.00
		•		Slope	1.00 0.53
 Telos 	 15 	=	 1.00 	 Very limited Depth to saturated zone	 1.00
!] 	Depth to saturated zone	1.00 	Slope 	0.68
i		 	i I	 Seepage 	0.53
CHD: Chesuncook	 40 	 Very limited Slow water movement	 1.00	 Very limited Slope 	 1.00
İ	 	Depth to	1.00	Depth to	0.98
	 	saturated zone Slope 	 1.00 	saturated zone Seepage 	 0.53
Elliottsville	30 	Very limited Slope 	 1.00	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock	 1.00
!	 	Depth to bedrock Slow water movement	1.00 0.46 	· -	1.00 0.53
Telos 	1 15 	 Very limited Slow water movement	1.00 	 Very limited Depth to saturated zone	 1.00
 	 	Depth to saturated zone	1.00 	Slope 	1.00
į	 	Slope	0.04 	' Seepage 	0.53

Table 15.—Sewage Disposal—Continued

and soil name	Pct. Of map	absorption fiel	ds	Sewage lagoons 	•
	map unit			! !	
	•	Rating class and		Rating class and limiting features	
CKC: Chesuncook	 45 	 Very limited Slow water movement Depth to saturated zone Slope	1.00 	 Depth to saturated zone	 1.00 0.98 0.53
Telos	 40 	 Very limited Slow water movement Depth to saturated zone Slope	1.00 	 Very limited Slope Depth to saturated zone Seepage	 1.00 1.00 0.53
CNC: Colonel	 45 	 Very limited Slow water movement Depth to saturated zone Slope	1.00 1.00 0.16	saturated zone Slope 	 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.53
Dixfield	 25 	Very limited Slow water movement Depth to saturated zone Slope	 1.00 1.00 1.00	saturated zone Slope	 1.00 1.00 0.53
Pillsbury	 15 	 Very limited Slow water movement Depth to saturated zone 	 1.00 1.00 1.00	 Very limited Depth to saturated zone Slope Seepage	 1.00 0.92 0.53
CPB: Colonel	 40 	 Very limited Slow water movement Depth to saturated zone		 Very limited Depth to saturated zone Slope Seepage	 1.00 0.68 0.53
Pillsbury	 30 	 Very limited Slow water movement Depth to saturated zone	 1.00 1.00	saturated zone Slope 	 1.00 0.68
Dixfield	 15 15 	 Very limited Slow water movement Depth to saturated zone	 1.00 1.00	Seepage Very limited Depth to saturated zone Slope Seepage	0.53 1.00 0.92 0.53

Table 15.—Sewage Disposal—Continued

and soil name	Pct. Of map	absorption fiel	ds	Sewage lagoons 	1
	unit 	Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features	
CRB: Colonel	 40 	 Very limited Slow water movement Depth to saturated zone	1.00 	 Very limited Depth to saturated zone Slope Seepage	 1.00 0.68 0.53
Pillsbury		 Very limited Slow water movement Depth to		 Very limited Depth to saturated zone	 1.00 0.68
	 	saturated zone	 	Seepage	 0.53
Skerry	 15 	 Very limited Slow water movement Depth to		 Very limited Depth to saturated zone Slope	 1.00 0.92
	 	saturated zone 	 	 Seepage 	 0.53
CSC: Colonel	50 	 Very limited Slow water movement Depth to saturated zone Slope	1.00 1.00 	 Very limited Depth to saturated zone Slope Seepage	 1.00 1.00 1.00
Skerry		 Very limited Slow water movement Depth to saturated zone Slope	1.00 1.00 	 Very limited Slope Depth to saturated zone Seepage	 1.00 1.00 0.53
Pillsbury	 15 	 Very limited Slow water movement Depth to saturated zone	11.00	 Very limited Depth to saturated zone Slope Seepage	 1.00 0.68
CTC: Colton	 40 41 1	 Very limited Filtering capacity Seepage, bottom layer Slope	 1.00 1.00 0.16	 Slope 	 1.00 1.00
Adams	 35 	 Very limited Filtering capacity Seepage, bottom	İ	 Very limited Seepage 	 1.00 1.00
	 	layer Slope	 0.16 	I	

Table 15.—Sewage Disposal—Continued

and soil name	map	absorption fiel	ds	Sewage lagoons 	1
	unit 	Rating class and		 Rating class and limiting features	
CVC:	 	 	1] [1
		 Very limited Filtering capacity		 Very limited Seepage 	 1.00
	 	Seepage, bottom layer		l	1.00
Hermon	 35 	Seepage, bottom	11.00	 Very limited Seepage	 1.00
	 	layer Filtering	 1.00	 Slope	 1.00
	 		 0.16 	 Large stones content	 0.26
CVD:	i	i	i	i İ	i
Colton	55 	Very limited Filtering capacity		Very limited Slope 	 1.00
	 	Slope Seepage, bottom layer			1.00
	 20 			 Very limited Slope	 1.00
	 	Seepage, bottom layer	I	I	1.00
	 	capacity	1.00 0.02 	content	0.26
770	İ	İ	İ	 -	İ
DEC: Danforth	 50 	Seepage, bottom		 Very limited Seepage	 1.00
	 		 0.46 	 Slope 	 1.00
	1	Slope	0.16	<u> </u>	1
Elliottsville	 15 	 Very limited Depth to bedrock		 Very limited Depth to hard bedrock	11.00
	 	Slope Slow water movement	0.63 0.46 	Slope	1.00 0.53
DED:	, 	' Very limited	į	' Very limited	į
Jan 101 01	, J3 	Slope	 1.00 1.00	Slope	 1.00 1.00
	 	layer Slow water movement	 0.46	i	
Elliottsville	 20	İ	 1.00	 Very limited Depth to hard	 1.00
	 	STOPE Depth to bedrock	Ì	bedrock	1.00 1.00
	 	Slow water movement	0.46 	_	0.53

Table 15.—Sewage Disposal—Continued

and soil name		absorption fiel		Sewage lagoons	ı
	map				
	unit 	Rating class and		 Rating class and limiting features	
	!	!	!	<u> </u>	1
DMC: Dixfield	 40 	 Very limited Slow water		 Very limited Depth to	 1.00
	 	movement Depth to		saturated zone Slope	11.00
	! 	saturated zone Slope 	 0.16 	ı Seepage 	 0.53
Colonel	25 	Very limited Slow water movement	-	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	 1.00
	, 	Depth to saturated zone	1 1.00	•	1 1.00
	 	 	I .	Seepage 	0.53
Marlow	20 	Very limited Slow water movement	-	 Very limited Slope	 1.00
	! 	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	 Depth to saturated zone	0.98
	! 	Slope	-	Seepage	0.53
DTC:	! 	! 	i		¦
Dixfield	30 I	Slow water		Very limited Depth to	 1.00
	 	movement Depth to		saturated zone Slope	11.00
	 -	saturated zone Slope	 0.16	 Seepage 	 0.53
Colonel	 25	 Very limited	-	 Very limited	
	 -	Slow water movement	İ	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
	 	Depth to saturated zone	1.00 	i -	0.92
	 	 	 	Seepage 	0.53
Rawsonville	25 	-	•	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock	 1.00
	 	Seepage, bottom layer	1.00 	•	i1.00
	 	Slope	0.63 	Seepage 	i1.00
EMC: Elliottsville	 60 	 Very limited Depth to bedrock		 Very limited Depth to hard bedrock	 1.00
	 	 Slope Slow water movement	0.63 0.46 	Slope	 1.00 0.53
Monson	 25 	 Very limited Depth to bedrock		_	 1.00
	 	 Slope 	 0.16 	bedrock Slope Seepage	 1.00 0.53

Table 15.—Sewage Disposal—Continued

	Pct. Septic tank of absorption fields		 Sewage lagoons 		
	map				
	unit 	Rating class and		=	Value
	<u> </u>	limiting reatures	·¦	limiting features	·¦
EMD:	i	i İ	i		i
Elliottsville	40	_		Very limited	1
		Slope	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
	! 	Depth to bedrock	11.00		1 1.00
	 	Slow water movement	0.46	-	0.53
Monson	I I 30	 Very limited	¦	 Very limited	i
	 	Depth to bedrock		·	11.00
	ĺ	Slope	11.00	Slope	11.00
	 	 	 	Seepage 	0.53
EME: Elliottsville	l I 60	 Verv limited	I I	 Very limited	1
		Slope	11.00	·	11.00
	I	l	1	bedrock	1
		Depth to bedrock Slow water		=	11.00
	 	slow water movement	0.46 	Seepage 	0.53
Monson	20	 Very limited	i	 Very limited	i
	l	Depth to bedrock	11.00	·	11.00
		 Slope	 1.00	bedrock Slope	 1.00
	İ	 	1	Seepage	10.53
ENE:	 	 	 	 	1
	50	Very limited	i	Very limited	i
	1	Slope	11.00	-	1.00
	 	Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Seepage 	1.00
	! 	Depth to bedrock	0.69	Depth to hard	10.26
	İ	<u>-</u>	İ	bedrock	İ
Mahoosuc	l I 20	 Very limited	!	 Very limited	1
Halloosuc	1 20	Filtering	1.00	-	11.00
	ĺ	capacity	İ	Ī	İ
		Slope	1.00		1.00
	! 	 Seepage, bottom	1	content Seepage	 1.00
	İ	layer	İ	i i	i
	 	Large stones content	1.00 	 	
705	!	 -	!		!
ESD: Enchanted	I I 60	 Very limited	1	 Very limited	1
<u> </u>		Slope	1.00	_	11.00
	ĺ	Seepage, bottom	11.00	-	11.00
		layer	10.60		10.06
	! !	Depth to bedrock 	0.69 	Depth to hard bedrock	0.26
Saddleback	I I 15	 Very limited	1	 Very limited	1
		Depth to bedrock		_	1.00
	I	I -	1	bedrock	i
	!	Slope	11.00	-	11.00
	1	ı	1	Seepage	10.53

Table 15.—Sewage Disposal—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	 Pct. of	·	.ds	Sewage lagoons	
	map			<u> </u>	
	unit 	 Rating class and limiting features		 Rating class and limiting features	Value
HSC:	 	 	1	 	!
Hermon	60 	Very limited Seepage, bottom layer	 1.00	Very limited Slope 	; 1.00
	İ	Filtering capacity	1.00	Seepage 	1.00
	 	Slope	0.63	 Large stones content	 0.26
	 	Large stones content	0.02 	 	
Skerry	1 15	 Very limited	İ	 Very limited	
	!	Slow water	11.00	•	1.00
	! 	movement Depth to	1 1.00	saturated zone Slope	 1.00
	i	saturated zone	i	i	i
	 	Slope 	0.04 	Seepage 	0.53
HSD: Hermon	l I 45	 Very limited	I I	 Very limited	1
	į	Slope	11.00	-	1.00
 	 	Seepage, bottom layer	1.00 	Seepage 	1.00
	 	Filtering capacity	1.00 	Large stones content	0.26
ļ	 	Large stones content	0.02 	 	
Skerry	 30	 Very limited	1	 Very limited	
	 	Slow water movement	1.00 	Slope 	1.00
	l I	Depth to saturated zone	1.00 	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
	i I	Slope	11.00	Seepage	0.53
HTC:	 40	 Very limited	į	' Very limited	į
nermon	1 0 	Seepage, bottom layer			1.00
	İ	Filtering capacity	1.00 	Seepage 	1.00
	į i	Slope	0.63	 Large stones content	0.26
	i !	Large stones content	0.02		i !
Rawsonville	 25 	 Very limited Depth to bedrock 		 Very limited Depth to hard bedrock	 1.00
	į	Seepage, bottom layer	11.00		1.00
	į	Slope	0.63	' Seepage 	1.00
Skerry	15	 Very limited		 Very limited	
		Slow water	1.00	•	1.00
	 	movement Depth to	11.00	saturated zone Slope 	11.00
	 	saturated zone Slope	 0.04	 Seepage	 0.53
	i		O. O.		1

Table 15.—Sewage Disposal—Continued

Map symbol	Pct.			Sewage lagoons	
and soil name	of	-	ds	<u> </u>	
	map unit			 	
	•	•		 Rating class and	Value
	i			limiting features	
	!	!	!	!	!
HTD: Hermon	 55	 Very limited	!	 Very limited	1
nermon	33 	Slope	1.00	•	11.00
	l I	Seepage, bottom layer	1.00 	Seepage 	1.00
	 	Filtering capacity	1.00 	Large stones content	0.26
	 	Large stones content	0.02 	 	
Rawsonville	l l 15	 Verv limited	<u> </u>	 Very limited	1
	, 	Slope	11.00		1.00
	İ	Depth to bedrock	11.00	Slope	11.00
	 	Seepage, bottom layer	1.00 	Seepage -	1.00
Skerry	l I 15	 Very limited	1	 Very limited	1
22.27	 	=	1.00		1.00
	i i	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	 Depth to saturated zone	11.00
	i I I	Slope	11.00 I		0.53
HWB:	İ	İ	i	İ	i
Howland	55 		 1.00	Very limited Slope	 1.00
	 	movement Depth to		 Depth to	10.99
	 	saturated zone Slope	 0.01	saturated zone Seepage	 0.53
Cabot	 30	 Very limited		 Very limited	
	 	Slow water movement	1.00 	saturated zone	1.00
	 	Depth to saturated zone	1.00 	i	0.53
HVD.	 	 	!	Slope 	0.32
HYD: Howland	 65	 Very limited		 Very limited	
	 	Slow water movement	1.00 1.00	l	1.00 0.99
		Depth to saturated zone	İ	saturated zone	Ī
	i	Slope 	1.00 	I	0.53
Plaisted	20 	Very limited Slow water movement	 1.00	Very limited Slope 	11.00
	 	Movement Depth to saturated zone	 1.00 	 Depth to saturated zone	1 0.98
	 	Slope	1.00	•	0.53
LAC:	i	i	i	İ	i
Hogback	40	Very limited		Very limited	
	I I	Depth to bedrock	11.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
	İ	Slope	0.16		1.00
		1	1	Seepage	10.53

Table 15.—Sewage Disposal—Continued

and soil name	Pct. of map	absorption fiel	ds	Sewage lagoons 	
	map unit			! !	
	u.i.i.c 	Rating class and		 Rating class and limiting features	Value
	i	 	'i		'i
LAC: Abram	 25 	 Very limited Depth to bedrock			 1.00
	 	layer	 1.00 	bedrock Slope 	11.00
	 	Slope	0.63 	 	
LAE: Hogback	 40	 Very limited		 Very limited	
	 	Depth to bedrock	11.00 I	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
	 	Slope 	1.00 	Slope Seepage	11.00
Abram	25 	Very limited Depth to bedrock		 Very limited Depth to hard bedrock	11.00
	 	 Slope Seepage, bottom layer	 1.00 1.00	Slope	 1.00
LTC: Hogback	 35 	 Very limited Depth to bedrock		 Very limited Depth to hard bedrock	 1.00
	 	Slope	1.00	•	 1.00 0.53
Rawsonville	 30 	 Very limited Depth to bedrock 		 Very limited Depth to hard bedrock	 1.00
	l I	Seepage, bottom layer	11.00	Slope	1.00
	<u> </u>	Slope	0.16	' Seepage 	1.00
LTE:	i	, 	i	! 	i
Hogback	40 	Very limited Depth to bedrock		Very limited Depth to hard bedrock	 1.00
	i !	Slope 	1.00	•	11.00
Rawsonville	 25 	 Very limited Slope 	 1.00	 Very limited Depth to hard bedrock	 1.00
		Depth to bedrock Seepage, bottom layer	1.00 1.00	-	1.00 1.00
MCC: Mahoosuc	 40	 Very limited	 	 Very limited	
	l I	Filtering capacity	1.00 	Slope 	1.00
	 	Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Large stones content	1.00
	 	Large stones	11.00		1.00
	 	content Slope	 0.63	1 	1
	l	Ι -		İ	1

Table 15.—Sewage Disposal—Continued

and soil name	 Pct. of map	absorption fields		Sewage lagoons	
	unit			j	
·	! !	Rating class and limiting features	-	Rating class and limiting features	
MOG.	ļ		1		!
MCC: Colonel	 25 	 Very limited Slow water	 1.00	 Very limited Depth to	 1.00
	 	movement Depth to saturated zone	 1.00	saturated zone Slope 	 0.68
	 		į	 Seepage 	0.53
Pillsbury	15 	Very limited Slow water movement	 1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	i 1.00
	 	Depth to saturated zone	1.00 		0.53
	 	 	i I	Slope 	0.32
MDD:	I	l	I	l	1
Marlow	45 	Very limited Slow water	11.00	Very limited Slope	 1.00
	 	movement Depth to saturated zone		 Depth to saturated zone	10.98
	! 	Slope	11.00		 0.53
Dixfield	 40 	 Very limited Slow water movement	 1.00	 Very limited Slope 	 1.00
	 	Depth to saturated zone	11.00	Depth to saturated zone	11.00
	 	Slope 	1.00 	Seepage 	0.53
MED:	I	l	1	l	1
Marlow	50 	Very limited Slow water movement	11.00	Very limited Slope	11.00
	! 	Depth to saturated zone	11.00	 Depth to saturated zone	0.98
	' 	Slope	1.00	Seepage	0.53
Dixfield	25 	Very limited Slow water movement	 1.00	Very limited Slope 	 1.00
	 			 Depth to saturated zone	1.00
	 	Slope	1.00 		0.53
Rawsonville	15 	Very limited Slope 	 1.00	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock	 1.00
	 	Depth to bedrock Seepage, bottom layer	-	-	1.00 1.00
MKC:	i	i İ	i	i İ	i
Masardis	70 	-		Very limited Seepage 	 1.00
	 	layer Slope 	 0.37 	 Slope 	 1.00

Table 15.—Sewage Disposal—Continued

and soil name	nd soil name of absorption field		ds	Sewage lagoons	
	map unit			 	
	•	Rating class and		 Rating class and limiting features	
	!	<u> </u>	!	<u> </u>	!
MKC: Adams	I I 15	 Very limited	<u> </u>	 Very limited	1
Adding	1 13	Filtering	1.00	-	1.00
	i	capacity	i		i
	I	Seepage, bottom	1.00	Slope	1.00
	!	layer		 -	!
	!	Slope	10.04	 	!
MKD:	! 	! 	i	! 	i
Masardis	50	Very limited	i	Very limited	i
	I	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
	I	Seepage, bottom	1.00	Seepage	1.00
	!	layer	!	 -	!
Adams	l l 25	 Very limited		 Very limited	!
Addits	1 23 1	Filtering	11.00	-	11.00
	i	capacity	i	, <u>.</u> .	i
	I	Slope	1.00	Seepage	1.00
	!		11.00	<u> </u>	!
	!	layer	1	 	!
MLE:	;	! 	i	! 	i
Marlow	35	Very limited	i	Very limited	i
	I	Slow water	1.00	Slope	1.00
	I	movement	1	I	1
	!	Depth to		Depth to	0.98
	!	saturated zone Slope	 1.00	saturated zone Seepage	I 0.53
	i	510pc 	1	beepage	1
Hogback	25	Very limited	İ	Very limited	İ
	I	Depth to bedrock	1.00		1.00
	!			bedrock	
	!	Slope	1.00	Slope Seepage	1.00 0.53
	i	! 	i	Seepage 	10.55
Berkshire	15	Very limited	i	Very limited	i
	I	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
	1		11.00	Seepage	11.00
	!	layer	1	 	!
MMC:	;	! 	i	! 	i
Masardis	40	Very limited	i	Very limited	i
	I	Seepage, bottom			1.00
	!	layer			
	!	Slope	10.37	Slope	1.00
Danforth	1 25	ı Verv limited	;	 Very limited	;
	 	Seepage, bottom	11.00	-	1.00
	l	layer	1	I	I
	!	Slow water	0.46	Slope	11.00
	1	movement	 0.37] !	I
	! 	Slope 		 	1
	•	1	•	'	•

Table 15.—Sewage Disposal—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of	•	.ds	Sewage lagoons 		
	map	-		i		
	unit	 Rating class and	1770 1	Doting along and	1370 1	
	. <u>!</u>			l limiting features		
MMC:		 	1	I I		
Peacham	20	Very limited Slow water	 1.00	Very limited Ponding	 1.00	
	i	movement	1	Foliating	1	
	!	Ponding	11.00	Depth to	1.00	
	i	 Depth to	11.00	saturated zone Organic matter	 1.00	
	i	saturated zone		content	İ	
		1	1	Large stones content	10.77	
	į		!	Slope	0.08	
MNC:	1	! !	1] 		
Monadnock	25	Very limited Seepage, bottom	-	Very limited	 1.00	
	i	layer	1	 STODE	I	
	 	Slope 	0.63 	Seepage 	1.00 	
Berkshire	25	Very limited	i	Very limited	i	
	1	Seepage, bottom layer	11.00	Slope	1.00	
	į	Slope	0.63	Seepage	1.00	
Rawsonville	 25	 Very limited		 Very limited	<u> </u>	
	İ	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	11.00	
	i	Seepage, bottom	11.00	•	11.00	
	1	layer	10 27	l Saamaan	 1.00	
		Slope 	0.37	Seepage 	1	
MND: Monadnock	l I 25	 Verv limited	1	 Very limited	 	
	i	•	-	Slope	11.00	
	 	Seepage, bottom layer	1.00 	Seepage 	1.00 	
Berkshire	l I 25	 Verv limited	1	 Very limited	 	
	i	Slope	11.00	Slope	11.00	
	 	Seepage, bottom layer	1.00 	Seepage 	1.00 	
Rawsonville	 25	 Very limited	 	 Very limited	 	
	į	Depth to bedrock	-	Depth to hard	1.00	
	1	 Slope	 1.00	bedrock Slope	1	
	į	Seepage, bottom layer	11.00	•	11.00	
	į		į	! !	į	
MOB: Monarda	 50	 Very limited	1	 Very limited	 	
	i .	Slow water	11.00	-	1.00	
	1	movement Depth to	 1.00	saturated zone Organic matter	 1.00	
		Depth to saturated zone	1 . 00 	Organic matter content	11.00	
	!	!	!	Slope	0.68	
	1	1	I	Seepage	0.19 	

Table 15.—Sewage Disposal—Continued

and soil name	Pct. of map	absorption fiel	ds	Sewage lagoons	
	unit 	Rating class and	•	 Rating class and limiting features	•
	¦	IIIIII IIII IIII	¦		'i
MOB: Burnham	1 30 	 Very limited	!	 Very limited	!
Burman	30 		1.00	•	1.00
	 	Ponding	1.00 	Depth to saturated zone	i1.00
	 	Depth to saturated zone		Organic matter content	1.00
MRB:	i i		i	i I	i
Monarda	35 	Very limited Slow water movement	11.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	 1.00
	 	Depth to saturated zone		Organic matter content	1.00
	 	 	 	Slope Seepage	0.68 0.19
Ricker	 35 	 Very limited Depth to bedrock		 Very limited Depth to hard bedrock	 1.00
	 	Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	•	 1.00
	 	Slope 	0.04 	Seepage 	1.00
MTB:	 50 	 Very limited Slow water		 Very limited Depth to	 1.00
	 	movement Depth to saturated zone 	 1.00 	saturated zone Organic matter content Slope	 1.00 0.32
Telos	 35	 Very limited	<u> </u>	Seepage Very limited	0.19
	ļ	Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
	! 	Depth to saturated zone	1.00		0.68
	 	 	i I	Seepage 	i0.53
MVC: Monson	 30 	 Very limited Depth to bedrock		 Very limited Depth to hard bedrock	 1.00
	 	 Slope 	0.16	•	1.00 0.53
Elliottsville	 20 	 Very limited Depth to bedrock		 Very limited Depth to hard bedrock	 1.00
	' 	Slow water movement	0.46	•	1.00
	 	Slope	0.16	 Seepage 	0.53
Ricker	20 	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00 	bedrock	 1.00
	 	Slope Seepage, bottom layer	1.00 1.00	•	1.00 1.00

Table 15.—Sewage Disposal—Continued

and soil name	Pct. Of	absorption fields		Sewage lagoons	
	map unit]]	
	•	Rating class and		 Rating class and limiting features	Value
	!	!	!	!	!
MVE: Monson	I 30 	 Very limited Depth to bedrock		 Very limited Depth to hard	 1.00
	 	 Slope 	 1.00 	bedrock Slope Seepage	 1.00 0.53
	İ	İ	İ	İ	i
Elliottsville	20 	Very limited Slope 	 1.00	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock	 1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	•	11.00
	 	Slow water movement	0.46 	Seepage 	0.53
Ricker	1 20	 Very limited	i	 Very limited	i
	l I	Depth to bedrock	İ	bedrock	1.00
	 	Slope Seepage, bottom layer 	1.00 1.00 	•	1.00 1.00
PCA:			i	' 	i
Peacham	60 	Very limited Slow water	 1.00	Very limited Ponding	 1.00
	 	movement Ponding 	 1.00	 Depth to saturated zone	 1.00
	į	Depth to	11.00	Organic matter	11.00
	 	saturated zone 	 	content Large stones content	 0.77
Wonsqueak	 15 	 Very limited Depth to	 1.00	 Very limited Depth to	 1.00
	I	saturated zone	1	saturated zone	1
	 	Ponding Slow water movement	1.00 0.72	• •	1.00 1.00
	! !	 	i !	Organic matter content	1.00
Cabot	 15	 Very limited	 	 Very limited	1
	İ	Slow water	1.00	Depth to	11.00
	 	movement Depth to saturated zone	•	saturated zone Seepage 	 0.53
	 	l I	i I	 Slope 	0.32
PPB:		 Vomus limited		 Vorus limited	1
Pillsbury		Very limited Slow water	 1.00	Very limited Depth to	 1.00
	i	movement	İ	saturated zone	i
	 	Depth to saturated zone	1.00 	Slope 	0.68
	 			 Seepage 	0.53

Table 15.—Sewage Disposal—Continued

	Pct. Of	<u> </u>		Sewage lagoons	
	map	-	43		
	unit				
	•	Rating class and	1370 1110	Rating class and	Value
	İ			limiting features	
PPB:	 	 			1
Peacham	I 25	 Very limited		 Very limited	i
1 Cuonam	, <u>-</u>	Slow water	11.00	_	11.00
	i	movement	I	l	i
	i	Ponding	11.00	Depth to	11.00
	I	Ī	1	saturated zone	1
	I	Depth to	1.00	Organic matter	1.00
	l	saturated zone	1	content	1
	l	I	1	Large stones	10.77
	l	1	1	content	!
PSB:	! 	! 			i
Plaisted	60	Very limited	1	Very limited	1
	I	Slow water	1.00	Slope	1.00
	l	movement	1	l	1
	l	Depth to	1.00	Depth to	0.98
	l	saturated zone	1	saturated zone	1
	 	Slope 	0.01	Seepage	0.53
Howland	1 I 20	 Very limited	i	 Very limited	i
	, I	Slow water	1.00	·	11.00
	i	movement	i		i
	ĺ	Depth to	11.00	Depth to	0.99
	l	saturated zone	1	saturated zone	1
	!	Slope	[0.01	Seepage	10.53
PSD:	 	l I	I		1
Plaisted	65	Very limited	i i	Very limited	i
	ĺ	Slow water	11.00	Slope	11.00
	I	movement	1	1	1
	l	Depth to	1.00	Depth to	0.98
	l	saturated zone	1	saturated zone	1
	 	Slope	1.00	Seepage	10.53
Howland	I I 15	 Very limited	1	 Very limited	1
Howiana	1 13	Slow water	11.00	•	11.00
	i	movement	1	51025	1
	i	Depth to	11.00	Depth to	0.99
	I	saturated zone	1	saturated zone	1
	l	Slope	1.00	Seepage	0.53
	l	I	1		1
RRF:	!	<u> </u>			!
Ricker	45	Very limited		Very limited	1 00
	!	Depth to bedrock	11.00	-	1.00
	! !	l L Slope	1	bedrock	 1.00
	! !	Slope Seepage, bottom	11.00	•	11.00
	İ	layer	1		1
		l 	!	<u> </u>	!
Rock outcrop	ı 25 I	NOT rated 		Not rated 	I I
RSE:	I	i I	i		Ī
Ricker	45	Very limited		Very limited	1
	I	Depth to bedrock	1.00	·	1.00
1.20.102	•			bedrock	1
	İ	<u> </u>			!
	 	 Slope	11.00	Slope	11.00
	 	 Slope Seepage, bottom layer	 1.00 1.00	Slope	1.00 1.00

Table 15.—Sewage Disposal—Continued

and soil name	of map		ds	 Sewage lagoons 	
	unit 	Rating class and		 Rating class and limiting features	
RSE: Saddleback	 15 15 	Depth to bedrock Slope	11.00	bedrock Slope	 1.00 1.00 0.53
Rock outcrop	 15 	 Not rated 	 	 Not rated 	
RTF: Rock outcrop	 50 	 Not rated 	, 	 Not rated 	
Ricker	40 	Depth to bedrock	1.00 1.00	bedrock Slope	 1.00 1.00 1.00
RUB: Roundabout		Depth to saturated zone Slow water	1.00 1.00	saturated zone Organic matter content	 1.00 1.00 1.00
Croghan		Depth to saturated zone Filtering	1.00 1.00 	 Depth to saturated zone	 1.00 1.00 1.00
SRD: Saddleback	50 	Depth to bedrock	1.00 1.00	bedrock Slope Seepage	 1.00 1.00 0.53
Ricker	 20 	•		Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Slope	 1.00 1.00 1.00
SRE: Saddleback	 40 	 Very limited Depth to bedrock Slope 	1.00 1.00 	bedrock	 1.00 1.00 0.53

Table 15.—Sewage Disposal—Continued

and soil name	map	absorption fiel	ds	Sewage lagoons	
	unit 	 Rating class and limiting features		_	Value
SRE: Ricker	 35 	 Very limited Depth to bedrock Slope Seepage, bottom layer	1.00 1.00	bedrock Slope	 1.00 1.00 1.00
SSD: Saddleback	 35 	 Very limited Depth to bedrock Slope	1.00 	 Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Slope	 1.00 1.00
Sisk	 30 31 1 1 1	 	 1.00	Seepage Very limited Slope Depth to saturated zone	0.53 1.00 1.00 0.98 10.53
Rock outcrop	 15 	 Not rated 	 	 Not rated 	
SSE: Saddleback	 30 	 Very limited Depth to bedrock Slope 	-	bedrock	 1.00 1.00 0.53
Sisk	 30 	 Very limited Depth to saturated zone Slope Slow water movement	1.00 1.00	 Very limited Slope Depth to saturated zone Seepage	 1.00 0.98 0.53
Rock outcrop	 15 	 Not rated 	<u> </u>	 Not rated 	
STC: Skerry	 40 	 Very limited Slow water movement Depth to saturated zone Slope	 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.04	saturated zone Slope 	 1.00 1.00 0.53
Becket	 25 	 Very limited Slow water movement Depth to saturated zone Slope	 1.00 1.00 1.00 	 Depth to saturated zone	 1.00 0.98 0.53

Table 15.—Sewage Disposal—Continued

Seepage, bottom 1.00 Slope 1.00 layer	and soil name	 Pct. of	absorption fiel	ds	 Sewage lagoons 	
Rating class and Value Rating class and Value Imiting features					! !	
Rawsonville			Rating class and		=	
Rawsonville		ı	1	1		1
		 20 	· =	-	Depth to hard	 1.00
Slope		l	Seepage, bottom	1.00	Slope	1.00
Surplus		 	-		 Seepage	 1.00
Surplus		!	!	!	 -	!
Depth to 1.00 Slope 1.00		l I 55	 Very limited	1	 Very limited	1
	bulpius	33 	· -		=	11.00
movement		i	•		, <u></u>	i
Slope		I	Slow water	1.00	Depth to	1.00
		!	•			
Slow water 1.00 Depth to 1.00 movement saturated zone		 	Slope 	0.63 	Large stones	0.53 0.05
Slow water 1.00 Depth to 1.00 New and Saturated zone	Paulia.		 	!		!
Depth to 1.00 Slope 1.00 Saturated zone	Bemis	30 	Slow water	-	Depth to	11.00
		 		I I1 00		•
Slope		i i	•		biope	1
Surplus		 		-	•	1.00
Surplus	SMD ·	 	 	1	 	1
Depth to 1.00 Slope 1.00 Slope 1.00 Saturated zone		40	 Very limited	İ	 Very limited	i
Slow water 1.00 Depth to 1.00 Movement Saturated zone Slope 1.00 Seepage 0.53 Sisk 35 Very limited Very limited Slow water 1.00 Slope Slope 1.00 Slope 1.00 Slope 1.00 Slope 1.00 Slope 1.00 Slope 1.00 Slope 1.00 Slope 1.00 Slope 1.00 Slope 1.00 Slope	-	İ	-		=	11.00
movement saturated zone Slope 1.00 Seepage 0.53 Large stones 0.05 Larg		I			I	1
		!	•		•	11.00
		 		•		I IN 53
		i i	l Blobe	1		10.05
Depth to 1.00 Slope Slope 1.00 Slope Slope 1.00 Slope Slope 1.00 Slope Slope 1.00 Slope		İ	İ	İ	•	İ
Depth to 1.00 Slope 1.00 Slope 1.00 Slope 1.00 Slope 1.00 Slope 1.00 Slope 1.00 Slope 1.00 Slope 1.00 Saturated zone Slope 1.00 Seepage 0.53 Slope 1.00 Seepage 0.53 Slope 1.00 Slope Slope 1.00 Slope Slope 1.00 Slope Slope 1.00 Slope			!	1	<u> </u>	1
	Sisk	35	=		-	11 00
		! !	· =		l probe	11.00
		i		•	Depth to	0.98
TCC:		l	•			
Telos		 	Slope 	1.00 	Seepage 	0.53
Slow water 1.00 Depth to 1.00		!	ļ	1	<u> </u>	!
movement saturated zone Depth to 1.00 Slope 0.92 saturated zone Seepage 0.53 Chesuncook 30 Very limited Very limited Slow water 1.00 Slope 1.00	Telos	55 	=		-	I I1 00
Depth to 1.00 Slope 0.92		! 		1	•	
		i		11.00		0.92
Slow water 1.00 Slope 1.00		 	saturated zone 	 	 Seepage	 0.53
Slow water 1.00 Slope 1.00		l	!	ļ.	<u> </u>	1
movement	Chesuncook	j 30	•		=	11 00
		I I		11.00	l stobe	11.00
Depui to 1.00 Depui to 10.30		i I	Depth to	1	 Depth to	10.98
saturated zone saturated zone		İ	•		•	
		 	Slope 		Seepage 	0.53

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Table 15.—Sewage Disposal—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct.	absorption fiel	ds	Sewage lagoons					
	map			<u> </u>					
	unit 	Rating class and	•	 Rating class and limiting features	Value				
	1	I	1		1				
TEC: Telos	 35	 Very limited	-	 Very limited					
		Slow water movement	1.00 	saturated zone	1.00 				
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00 	Slope 	0.92 				
	 	 	 	Seepage 	0.53 				
Chesuncook	30 	Very limited Slow water	 1.00	Very limited Slope	 1.00				
	 	movement Depth to	 1.00	 Depth to	 0.98				
	I I	saturated zone Slope	 0.16	saturated zone Seepage	I 10.53				
Elliottsville	 20	Ī	İ	 Very limited					
EIIIOCCSVIIIe	20 	Depth to bedrock	-	•	 1.00 				
	 	Slope Slow water movement 	0.63 0.46 	•	1.00 0.53 				
TMB: Telos	i I 25	 Very limited	i I	 Very limited	i I				
	į	Slow water	1.00	Depth to	1.00				
	 	movement Depth to saturated zone	11.00	saturated zone Slope 	 0.68 				
	į	 	į	Seepage 	0.53				
Monarda	20	 Very limited Slow water	 1.00	 Very limited Depth to	 1.00				
	i	movement	İ	saturated zone	Ī				
	 	Depth to saturated zone	1.00 	Organic matter content	1.00 				
	į	İ	į	Slope	0.32				
		 		Seepage 	0.19 				
Monson	20 	Very limited Depth to bedrock	-	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock	11.00				
	į	 Slope	0.04	Slope	11.00				
	!	! !		Seepage 	0.53 				
TPB: Tunbridge	 45	 Very limited	-	 Very limited	 				
	 	Depth to bedrock	1.00 	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00 				
	I I	Seepage, bottom layer	1.00 	Seepage 	1.00 				
	I I	Slope	0.04	 Slope 	1.00 				
Plaisted	25	 Very limited		 Very limited	 1 00				
		Slow water movement	1.00 	Slope 	1.00 				
	I I	Depth to saturated zone	1.00 	Depth to saturated zone	0.98 				
	!	Slope	0.01 		0.53 				

Table 15.—Sewage Disposal—Continued

				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map	absorption fiel	ds	 Sewage lagoons 	i
	unit 	Rating class and		Rating class and	Value
	!	limiting features	!	limiting features	-!
TPD:	!	! !	!] 	!
Tunbridge	1 40	 Very limited	<u> </u>	 Very limited	<u> </u>
rambriage	<u>-</u> 0	Slope	1.00	-	1.00
	i	Depth to bedrock	11.00	,	11.00
	i !	Seepage, bottom layer	1.00 		1.00
Plaisted	1 25	 Very limited	!	 Very limited	!
riaisteu	23	Slow water movement	1.00	•	1.00
	1	Depth to	11.00	 Depth to	10.98
	i	saturated zone	1	bepth to saturated zone	10.30
	i	Slope	11.00		0.53
w:	 	 	 	 	1
Water	1100	Not rated	!	Not rated	!
WO:	!	! !	!	 	!
Wonsqueak	i i 50	 Very limited	i	 Very limited	i
	i	Flooding	1.00	•	i1.00
	i	Depth to	11.00	Depth to	11.00
	1	saturated zone	I	saturated zone	1
	 	Slow water movement	0.72 	Seepage 	1.00
	 	 	 	Organic matter content	11.00
Bucksport	1 40	 Very limited	i	 Very limited	i
-1	i	Flooding	1.00	•	11.00
	1	Depth to	11.00	Organic matter	11.00
	I	saturated zone	I	content	1
	1	Seepage, bottom	1.00	•	1.00
	I	layer	I	saturated zone	1
	1	!	!	Seepage	11.00
	!	·	.'	! <u></u> _	.'

Soil Survey

Table 16.—Engineering Properties

(Absence of an entry indicates that the data were not estimated.)

 Map symbol	 Depth	 USDA texture	Classi	Classification 		Fragments 		sieve number				 Plas
and soil name	- 		 Unified	I AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	I 4	I 10	I 40	1 200	limit t i	
	In	·'	¦	-¦	Pct	Pct	¦	<u>'</u>	¦— <u>··</u>	¦	'	
į	ĺ	İ	Ì	İ	İ	İ	İ	İ	İ	İ	İ	İ
ABE:	l	1	1	I	1	1	l	I	l	I	1	I
Abram	0-1 	Highly decomposed plant	PT 	A-8 	7-3 4 	0-14 	99-100 	99-100 	60-100 	53-89 	 	
	1-3 	Fine sandy loam, sandy loam, very fine sandy loam	GM, SM 	A-2-4, A-2, A-4 	1-5 	1-15 	60-95 	55-95 	35-80 	15-50 	0-35 	NP-5
	3-9	Bedrock	į	į								i
Rock outcrop	 0-60	Bedrock					 	 	 	 		
Hermon	 0-1 	Highly decomposed plant material	 PT 	A-8	 7-34 	0-14	 99-100 	 99-100 	 60-100 	 53-89 		
	1-3	Sandy loam, fine sandy	GM, SM	 A-1, A-2-4, A-4	 5-25	 10-50	 60-95 	 50-90 	 30-80 	 15-45 	0-40	 NP-10
ļ	3-26 		SM, GM, GP- GM, SP-SM	A-1, A-2, A-4	 5-20 	 10-30 	 40-80 	 30-75 	 15-65 	 10-40 	0-40	 NP-10
	 26-65 	sandy loam Very gravelly coarse sand, loamy coarse sand, gravelly loamy sand, extremely gravelly sand	 GP-GM, GM, SM, SP-SM 	 A-1, A-2, A-3 	 5-20 	 10-30 	 40-80 	 30-75 	 10-55 	 5-25 	 0-14 	 NP
ACB:	l İ	}	<u> </u>	1	 	 	 	 	l I	! !	1	
Adams	0-3 	Highly decomposed plant material	PT 	A-8 	7-34 	0-14 	99-100 	99-100 	60–100 	53-89 	i	i
	3-7 	Sand, loamy sand, loamy fine sand	SP-SM, SM	A-2, A-3 	0 	0 	95-100 	95-100 	50-70 	5-15 	0-14 	NP
	7-27 	Sand, loamy sand, loamy fine sand	SM, SP-SM	A-1, A-2-4, A-3, A-4	0 	0 	95–100 	95-100 	35–95 	5-40 	0-14 	NP
	27-65 	Sand, fine sand	SW-SM, SP, SP-SM	A-1, A-2, A-3	0 	0-1	 80-100 	 70-100 	20-90 	0-10 	0-14	NP
Croghan	 0-5 	·	SM, SP-SM, SW-SM	 A-1, A-2-4, A-3, A-4	0	0	 95-100 	 95-100	 45-80 	 5-40 	0-14	NP
	5-33	Sand, loamy sand, loamy	•	A 3, A 4 A-1, A-2-4,	1 0	I 0	80-100	 80-100	45-80	 5-40	0-14	 NP
		fine sand	SW-SM	A-3, A-4	i -	i	= . .	 	 		i	i
i	33-65	•	SM, SP-SM,	A-1, A-2-4,	0	0	80-100	80-100	45-75	5-30	0-14	NP
i	l	1	SW-SM	A-3	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
i	l	1	1	1	I	I	I	I	I	I	1	I

Table 16.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Fragments		_ sieve number				 Liquid	
and soil name		1 1	 Unified	 AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches		I 10	I 40	1 200	limit 	ticity
	In	i 	' 		'	Pct	i	;——	i—	i	Pct	i
BSC:		1		1	1	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	1
Becket	0-3	Highly decomposed plant material	 PT 	 A-8 	 7-34 	 0-14 	 99-100 	 99-100 	 60-100 	ı 53-89 	 	
	3-6	Fine sandy loam, sandy loam		A-1-b, A-2-4, A-4	1-5 	5-25 	70-95 	60-90 	30-85 	20-50 	i 0-30	NP-10
[[6-26	Fine sandy loam, sandy loam, gravelly sandy loam	SC-SM, SC, SM 	A-2-4, A-4 	0-1 	5-15 	75-95 	60-95 	50-75 	25-45 	0-25 	NP-10
		Gravelly sandy loam,	SM, SP-SM, GP-GM, GM	 A-1-b, A-2 	 0-1 	 5-25 	 60-85 	 45-75 	 30-70 	 10-35 	0-14 	NP
Skerry		Highly decomposed plant material	 PT 	 A-8 	 7-34 	 0-14 	 99-100 	 99-100 	 60-100 	ı 53-89 	 	
İ	1-3	Fine sandy loam, sandy loam	SC, SC-SM, SM	A-2, A-4 	I 0	0-10 	80-95 	75-90 	60-85 	30-50 	0-30 	NP-10
		Gravelly fine sandy loam, sandy loam	SC-SM, SC, SM	A-2, A-4 	0-1 	5-15 	75-95 	60-95 	50-75 	20-45 	0-25 	NP-10
	30-65	Gravelly sandy loam,	GM, GP-GM, SM, SP-SM 	 A-1, A-2 	 0-1 	 5-25 	 60-85 	 45-75 	 30-70 	 10-35 	0-14 	NP
BSD:		1		! 	 	! 	! 	! 	! 	! 	i	i
Becket		Highly decomposed plant	PT 	A-8 	7-34 	0-14 	99-100 	99-100 	60-100 	53-89 	 	
I	3-6	Fine sandy loam, sandy loam		A-1-b, A-2-4, A-4	1-5 	5-25 	70-95 	60-90 	30-85 	20-50 	0-30 	NP-10
		Fine sandy loam, sandy loam, gravelly sandy loam	SC-SM, SC, SM 	A-2-4, A-4 	0-1 	5-15 	75-95 	60-95 	50-75 	25-45 	0-25 	NP-10
		Gravelly sandy loam, sandy loam, gravelly loamy sand	SM, SP-SM, GP-GM, GM	A-1-b, A-2 	0-1 	5-25 	60-85 	4 5-75 	30-70 	10-35 	0-14 	NP
Skerry		Highly decomposed plant material	 PT 	 A-8 	 7-34 	 0-14 	 99-100 	 99-100 	 60-100 	ı 53-89 	 	
	1-3	Fine sandy loam, sandy loam	SM, SC-SM, SC	A-2, A-4 	i 0 I	0-10 	80-95 	75-90 	60-85 	30-50 	0-30	NP-10
ĺ		Gravelly fine sandy loam, sandy loam	SC, SC-SM, SM	A-2, A-4 	0-1 	5-15 	75-95 	60-95 	50-75 	20- 4 5 	0-25 	NP-10
	30-65	Gravelly sandy loam, gravelly loamy sand, gravelly fine sandy loam	SP-SM, GM, GP-GM, SM 	A-1, A-2 	0-1 	5-25 	60-85 	4 5–75 	30-70 	10-35 	0-14 	NP

Table 16.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol	 Depth	 USDA texture	Classif	ication	Fragments 			rcentage sieve n	_	ng	 Liquid	 Plas-
and soil name	- 	i I	Unified	AASHTO	•	3-10 inches		10	1 40	1 200	limit t i	ticity
	In	' <u></u>	<u>'</u>	<u>'</u>	Pct	Pct	i	i	<u>i</u>	<u>'</u>	Pct	<u>i</u>
BSE:	 			1	!	!				!	!	!
Becket	 0-3 	Highly decomposed plant material	 PT 	A-8 	 7-34 	 0-14 	 99-100 	 99-100 	 60-100 	ı 53-89 	 	
	3-6 	Fine sandy loam, sandy loam	SC-SM, SC, SM	A-1-b, A-2-4, A-4	1-5 	5-25 	70-95 	60-90 	30-85 	20-50 	0-30 	NP-10
	6-26 	Fine sandy loam, sandy loam, gravelly sandy loam	SC-SM, SC, SM 	A-2-4, A-4 	0-1 	5-15 	75-95 	60-95 	50-75 	25- 4 5 	0-25 	NP-10
	26-65 		SM, SP-SM, GP-GM, GM	A-1-b, A-2 	0-1 	5-25 	60-85 	4 5-75 	30-70 	10-35 	0-14	NP
Hermon	 0-1 	Highly decomposed plant material	 PT 	A-8 	 7-34 	 0-14 	 99-100 	 99-100 	 60-100 	ı 53-89 	 	
	1-3 	Sandy loam, fine sandy loam	GM, SM	A-1, A-2-4, A-4	5-25 	10-50 	60-95 	50-90 	30-80 	15-45 	0-40 	NP-10
	3-26 	Very gravelly loamy sand, loamy coarse sand, sandy loam, fine sandy loam	SM, SP-SM, GM, GP-GM 	A-1, A-2, A-4 	5-20 	10-30 	40-80 	30-75 	15-65 	10-40 	0-40 	NP-10
	26-65 	Very gravelly coarse sand, loamy coarse sand, gravelly loamy sand, extremely gravelly sand	GP-GM, SM, GM, SP-SM 	A-1, A-2, A-3 	5-20 	10-30 	40-80 	35-75 	10-55 	5-25 	0-14 	NP
Rawsonville	 0-3 	 Highly decomposed plant material	 PT 	 A-8 	 7-34 	 0-14 	 99-100 	 99-100 	 60-100 	I 53-89 	 	
	3-5 	Very fine sandy loam, fine sandy loam	ML, SM 	A-4, A-5	1-5 	5-20 	75-100 	70-90 	 50-90 	30-70 	20-50 	NP-10
	5-19 	Fine sandy loam, very fine sandy loam	ML, SM 	A-5, A-2-4, A-4	0-5 	0-10 	75-100 	70-95 	50-95 	30-70 	20-50 	NP-10
		Cobbly fine sandy loam Bedrock	ML, SM 	A-2, A-4 	0-2 	0-15 	70-100 	60-95 	35-95 	20-85 	0-20	NP-2
CAB:	! 	1	! 	! 	! 	! 	 	! 	! 	! 	<u> </u>	i
Cabot	0-9 	Gravelly silt loam, very fine sandy loam, loam		A-2, A-4 	0-1 	0-10 	80-90 	75-85 	50-85 	30-75 	15-25 	NP-5
	9-14 	Gravelly loam, silt loam, very fine sandy loam	ML, SC-SM, CL-ML, SM 	A-2, A-4 	0-5 	0-30 	55-95 	50-90 	30-90 	15-80 	15-25 	NP-5
İ	14-65 	Gravelly silt loam, very	ML, SC-SM, SM, CL-ML	A-2, A-4 	0-5 	0-35 	4 0-95 	35-90 	25-90 	15-80 	 15-25 	NP-5

Table 16.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol	 Depth	USDA texture _	Classification 		Fragments 			rcentago sieve n	e passi umber	ng	 Liquid	-
and soil name		1	I	1	•	3-10	I				llimit	
	!	·!	Unified	AASHTO	inches		!	! <u></u>	<u> 40</u>	200	!	index
	In	1	 	 	Pct	Pct	 	 	 	 	Pct	1
CAB:		i	i i	i	i		i i	i	i	! 	i	i i
Howland	0-1	Moderately decomposed	PT	A-8	0	0	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89	i	
	l	plant material	I	1	1		1	Ι.	1	Ι	1	l
	1-3	Silt loam, gravelly silt	ML	A-4	0-1	0-10	80-100	75-95	70-95	50-85	0-40	NP-4
		loam, very fine sandy loam	l I	1	I		! !	! !	! !	l I	<u> </u>	l I
	3-24	Gravelly silt loam, silt	ML, GM, SM	A-4	0-5	0-10	, 65-100	, 60-95	 55-95	 40-85	0-30	 NP-4
j		loam, very fine sandy	İ	İ	İ		İ	İ	İ	l	İ	İ
		loam, gravelly very	l	1	1		I	I	I	l	1	1
	04.65	fine sandy loam, loam		13.4	1 0 5	0 10	 CF 100	 			1	
	24-65	Gravelly silt loam, very gravelly very fine	GM, ML, SM	A-4	0-5	0-10	1 02-TOO	60-95 	50-95 	35-85 	0-20	NP-4
		sandy loam	i i	i	<u> </u>		i i	i	i	! 	i	i i
į		i -	l	İ	İ		ĺ	ĺ	İ	ĺ	İ	İ
CG:		1	l 	<u> </u>						l 	!	I
Charles	0-3	Silt loam, very fine sandy loam	CL, CL-ML, ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	100	100	95-100	180-95	0-40	NP-15
	3-16	-	' CL, CL-ML, ML	I IA-4. A-6	1 0	0	1 1 100	 100	 95-100	ı 160-95	I 0-40	 NP-15
		sandy loam, loamy very	, , _ , , , _ ,	1	i		. = 	 		i	i	
		fine sand	l	1	1		I	I	I	l	I	l
	16-65	Sand	SM, SP-SM, ML		0	0	90-100	75-100	40-90	5-80	0-14	NP
		1	 	3, A-4			 -	 	 	 	1	
Cornish	ı I 0-7	 Silt loam	' CL, CL-ML, ML	I IA-4. A-6	1 0	0	1 1 100	 100	 95-100	ı 180-95	I 0-40	 NP-15
		•	CL, CL-ML, ML		0	0	•	•	95-100	•	•	NP-15
	l	sandy loam	l	1			I	I	I	l	I	l
	48-65		ML, CL, CL-ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	100	100	95-100	160-95	0-40	NP-15
		loam, very fine sandy loam	 	 	1		! !	! !	! !	 	!	
		I Todaii	i i	i	<u> </u>		i i	i	i	! 	i	i i
Wonsqueak	0-3	Muck	PT	A-8	0	0	100	100	60-100	53-89	i	
		•	PT	A-8	0				60-100			
	25-65		SM, ML, CL- ML, CL	A-6, A-2, A-4	0	0-5	85-100	75-100	50-100	30-95	0-40	NP-20
) 		I MIL, CL	 			! !	! !	! !	! 	i	
CHC:		i	i i	i	i		i i	i	i	i i	i	i
Chesuncook	0-3	Highly decomposed plant	PT	A-8	7-34	0-14	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89		
		material		1								
	3-5 	Silt loam, loam, fine sandy loam	SM, CL-ML	A-2, A-4	1-5	1-5	80-95 	65-90 	45-90 	25-80 	U-40	IND-TO
	 5-28	-	 SM, CL-ML	 A-2, A-4	 0-15	0-10	ı 180-95	ı 165-90	 45-90	1 125-80	I 0-40	 NP-10
j		gravelly fine sandy	i , -	i ′			İ	İ	i	İ	i	i
	1	loam	I	1	1		I	1	L	١	1	I
	28-65	Gravelly silt loam	SM, SC-SM,	A-4	0-15	0-10	75-85	60-85	50-85	35-75 -	0-30	NP-8
] 	1	ML, CL-ML	 	1		I I	I I	1	l I	I I	
		1	I	I	I		I	I	I	I	I	I

Table 16.-Engineering Properties-Continued

Map symbol	 Depth	 USDA texture	Classification		Fragi	Fragments 		s Percentage passing sieve number				
and soil name	l		<u> </u>		•	3-10	i				Liquid _ limit t i	ticit
		·	Unified	AASHTO	'	inches	<u> 4</u>	10	40	200	-'	index
	In	!	!	!	Pct	Pct	!	!	!	!	Pct	!
CHC:		-	1	-	-	! !	! !	! !	! !	! !	!	!
Elliottsville	0-1	 Highly decomposed plant	। I DTP	IA-8	1 7-34	I I 0-14	1 199-100	 99-100	ı 160-100	I 153-89	¦	¦
1111000071110	. • -	material	1	1	1 , 31	1	1	1	00 ±00 	1	i	i
	1-2	•	GM, ML, SM	A-4	i 1-5	0-10	65-95	55-90	45-90	35-80	0-40	NP-8
		fine sandy loam	1	1	I	I	l	l	I	l	1	1
	2-17	Flaggy loam, silt loam,	GM, ML, SM	A-4	0-5	0-10	65-95	55-90	45-90	35-80	0-40	NP-8
ļ	l	very fine sandy loam	1	I	I ,	I .	1	I	l	I	1	1
	17-26	Channery loam, silt loam		A-4	0-5	0-5	65-95	55-90	45-90	35-80	0-30	NP-8
	 26-30	 Bedrock	ML, SC-SM	-	!	l I	! !	! !	! !	! !		
	20-30 	l learock	! !	<u> </u>		 	 	 	 	 		
Telos	0-2	 Highly decomposed plant	 PT	 A-8	, 7-34	0-14	, 99-100	, 99-100	60-100	153-89	i	
	, - 	material	i	i	i	i	İ	İ	İ	İ	i	İ
1	2-3	Silt loam, loam, very	GM, ML, SM	A-2, A-4	1-5	1-5	65-95	60-90	45-90	25-80	0-40	NP-10
		fine sandy loam, fine	I	1	I	l	I	I	l	I	1	1
		sandy loam	1	1	!		<u> </u>	I	l		1	
	3-18		CL, ML, SM,	A-2, A-4	0-5	0-10	70-95	65-90	45-90	25-80	0-30	NP-8
		fine sandy loam, fine sandy loam	I CT-WT	 	-	! !	! !	! !	! !	! !	!	!
	1 1 18-65	Gravelly silt loam, loam	IMT. SC-SM.	 A-4	I 0-5	ı I 0-10	ı 170-95	1 165-90	ı 155-90	1 140-80	1 0-25	INP-5
			CL-ML, SM	i	i	, 	i		, 	i	i	İ
į		İ	İ	İ	Ì	İ	İ	İ	ĺ	İ	İ	ĺ
CHD:		I	I	1	I	I	I	I	l	I	1	I
Chesuncook	0-3	Highly decomposed plant	PT	A-8	7-34	0-14	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89		
		material			!		 					
	3-5	Silt loam, loam, fine sandy loam	CL-ML, SM	A-2, A-4	1-5	1-5	180-95	165-90	45-90	125-80	0-40	NP-10
	l I 5-28	Silt loam, loam,	CL-ML, SM	 A-2, A-4	I I 0-15	I I 0-10	I 180-95	I 165-90	I I 45-90	1 125-80	I 0-40	เ เพp-10
	1	gravelly fine sandy	1	1 2 7 1 1	1 0 13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
i	İ	loam	i	i	i	İ	i	i	İ	i	i	i
1	28-65	Gravelly silt loam	SC-SM, SM,	A-4	0-15	0-10	75-85	60-85	50-85	35-75	0-30	NP-8
		1	ML, CL-ML	I	I	I	I	I	l	I	1	l
		<u> </u>									!	!
EIIIOTTSVIIIe	0-1	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	/-34	0-14	1 133-TOO	99-100	00-TOO	123-89		
	ı I 1-2	material Silt loam, loam, very	SM, ML, GM	I IA-4	 1-5	ı I 0-10	ı 165-95	ı 155-90	ı I 45–90	ı 135-80	I I 0-40	INP-8
	, <u></u>	fine sandy loam			1	, 0 ±0 I	, 55 55 I	, 33 30 I	, 10 JU	, 55 00 I		, U
	2-17	Flaggy loam, silt loam	SM, ML, GM	' A-4	0-5	0-10	65-95	55-90	45-90	35-80	0-40	NP-8
İ		Channery loam, silt loam		A-4	0-5			-	-	-	0-30	-
I	l	1	SC-SM, ML	T	I	I	I	I	l	I	1	l
ļ	26-30	Bedrock	1	!								
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Table 16.-Engineering Properties-Continued

Map symbol and soil name	 Depth	 USDA texture	Classification		Fragments 		sieve number				 Liquid	 Plas-
and soil name	 	1	 Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	•		10	40	1 200	limit	ticity
	In	<u>'</u>		' <u></u>	Pct	Pct	¦— - —	¦——	¦— 	¦	.'	1
	, 	i	i	i	i	 I	i	i	İ	i i	i	i
CHD:		İ	İ	İ	Ì	İ	İ	ĺ	l	l	İ	İ
Telos	0-2	Highly decomposed plant	PT	A-8	7-34	0-14	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89		
	l	material	l	1	l	l	I	l	l	l	1	1
	2-3	· · · · · · · -	GM, ML, SM	A-2, A-4	1-5	1-5	65-95	60-90	45-90	25-80	0-40	NP-10
		fine sandy loam, fine	!	!	!	!	!	ļ	 -	 -	!	!
	210	sandy loam	lot ot Mt	12.0.2.4	1 0 5	l . o 10	 70 0E	165.00	1 45 00	 05 00	1 0 20	
	1 3-19	Silt loam, loam, very fine sandy loam, fine	CL, CL-ML,	A-2, A-4	0-5	1 0-10	/U-95 	65-90	45-90 	25-80 	1 0-30	INP-8
) 	sandy loam	I ML, SM	 	 	! !	! !	 	! !	! !	<u> </u>	!
	1 18-65	Gravelly silt loam, loam	' CL-ML. ML.	 A-4	I 0-5	I 0-10	' 170-95	65-90	55-90	40-80	0-25	INP-5
	_0 00 		SC-SM, SM	i -	, 	, v <u>-</u> v	1	1		, 10 00 I	i	1
		İ	İ	İ	Ì	İ	İ	ĺ	l	l	İ	İ
CKC:	l	I	l	1	l	l	I	l	l	l	1	1
Chesuncook	0-3	Highly decomposed plant	PT	A-8	7-34	0-14	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89		
	l	material			!		l		l .	l 	!	
	3-5 	Silt loam, loam, fine sandy loam	SM, CL-ML	A-2, A-4	1-5	1-5	180-95	65-90	45-90	25-80	0-40	IND-TO
	I I 5-28	·	 CL-ML, SM	 A-2, A-4	I I 0-15	I I 0-10	I 180-95	ı 65-90	I I 45-90	I I 25-80	1 0-40	INTD-10
	1 3 20	gravelly fine sandy	I III, SM	1 2, 1 4	1 0 13	1 0 10	1 00 JJ	1	1 3	123 00 I	1 0 40	1
	' 	loam	İ	i	i	i	i	i	i I	i i	i	i
	28-65	Gravelly silt loam	SC-SM, SM,	A-4	0-15	0-10	75-85	60-85	50-85	35-75	0-30	NP-8
	l	1	ML, CL-ML	1	l	l	I	l	l	l	1	I
	Ι	1	I	1	1	l	1	1	l	l	1	1
Telos	0-2	Highly decomposed plant	PT	A-8	7-34	0-14	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89	!	!
	l 2_2	material Silt loam, loam, very	I GM, ML, SM	 A-2, A-4	I I 1-5	I I 1-5	 65_05	I 60−90	 45_90	 25_00	1 0-40	IND_10
	<u>2</u> -3 	fine sandy loam, fine	IGM, ML, SM	A-2, A-4	1-5	l 1-2	l 1	1	4 5-90	25-60 	1 0-40	INF-10
	! 	sandy loam	i I	i	i	i	i i	i	' 	' 	i	i
	3-18	·	CL-ML, SM,	A-2, A-4	0-5	0-10	70-95	65-90	45-90	25-80	0-30	NP-8
	l	fine sandy loam, fine	CL, ML	1	l	l	I	I	l	l	1	I
	l	sandy loam	l	1	1	l	I	1	l	l	1	I
	18-65	Gravelly silt loam, loam		A-4	0-5	0-10	70-95	65-90	55-90	140-80	0-25	NP-5
			CL-ML, ML	!	!	!	!	!		!	!	!
CNC:] 	1	! !	1	! !	! !	! !	! !	 	 	1	!
Colonel	ı I 0-3	 Highly decomposed plant	IPT	 A-8	1 0	I 0	 100	1 100	60-100	ı 153-89	0-14	
	, , , , 	material	. = = 		İ	i Ž	 I	 	,	, -	i	i
	3-5	Fine sandy loam, sandy	ML, SM, CL-	A-1, A-2, A-4	1-5	1-15	75-95	60-90	35-85	20-70	0-25	NP-10
	l	· ·	ML, SC-SM	1	l	l	I	I	l	l	I	I
	5-18	Fine sandy loam, sandy		A-1, A-2, A-4	0-10	0-10	75-95	60-90	35-85	20-70	0-25	NP-10
		· ·	SC-SM, SM				I		 	l 		
	18-65			A-1, A-2, A-4	0-10	0-10 	75-95	60-90	35-85	20-70	0-25	NP-10
	l	fine sandy loam	SM, ML	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	1

Table 16.-Engineering Properties-Continued

Map symbol	Depth	 USDA texture	Classification		Fragments 		sieve number				 Liquid	 Plas
and soil name		1	I	1		3-10	ـــــــ				limit	
		.l <u></u> .	Unified	AASHTO	'	inches	l <u>4</u>	<u>10</u>	40	200	.!	index
	In	1	<u> </u>		Pct	Pct	l	!	<u> </u>	!	Pct	1
CNC:		! !	! 	! !		! 	! 	! !	! 	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Dixfield	0-2	Highly decomposed plant material	PT 	A-8	7-34 	0-14 	99-100 	99-100 	 60-100 	53-89 	 	i
 	2-3	Gravelly fine sandy loam	SC-SM, SM, CL-ML, ML	A-1, A-2, A-4 	1-5 	1-15 	75-95 	60-90 	35-85 	20-70 	0-25 	NP-10
			CL-ML, ML, SC-SM, SM 	A-1, A-2, A-4 	0-10 	0-10 	75-95 	60-90 	35-85 	20-70 	0-25 	NP-10
	22-65	•	CL-ML, SC-SM, SM, ML 	A-1, A-2, A-4 	0-10 	0-15 	75-95 	60-90 	35-85 	20-70 	0-25 	NP-10
Pillsbury	0-4	 Muck	I PT	A-8	 8-42	 5-15	 80-100	ı 55-95	ı 35-95	 25-85	 15-25	 NP-3
- i		Fine sandy loam, sandy loam	ML, SM	A-2, A-4	1-5 	0-15 	80-95 	55-95 	35-80 	25-60 	15-25 	NP-3
	21-65	Gravelly loam, fine sandy loam, sandy loam		A-2, A-4 	0-10 	0-15 	80-95 	55-95 	35-80 	25-60 	15-25 	NP-3
CPB:]]]]	İ	 	l I	 	 	 	1	
Colonel		Highly decomposed plant material	PT 	A-8	0 	0 	100 	100 	60-100 	53-89 	0-14 	i
	3-5	Fine sandy loam, sandy loam, loam	CL-ML, ML, SC-SM, SM	A-1, A-2, A-4	1-5 	1-15 	75-95 	 60-90 	35-85 	20-70 	i 0-25	NP-10
[5-18	Fine sandy loam, sandy loam, loam	CL-ML, ML, SC-SM, SM	A-1, A-2, A-4 	0-10 	0-10 	75-95 	60-90 	35-85 	20-70 	0-25 	NP-10
1			SC-SM, SM, CL-ML, ML	A-1, A-2, A-4 	0-10 	0-10 	75-95 	60-90 	35-85 	20-70 	0-25 	NP-10
Pillsbury	0-4	 Muck	I PT	A-8	 8-42	 5-15	 80-100	ı 55-95	 35-95	 25-85	 15-25	 NP-3
_	4-21	Fine sandy loam, sandy loam	SM, ML 	A-2, A-4 	1-5 	0-15 	80−95 	55-95 	35-80 	25-60 	15-25 	NP-3
	21-65	Gravelly loam, fine sandy loam, sandy loam		A-2, A-4 	0-10 	0-15 	80-95 	55-95 	35-80 	25-60 	15-25 	NP-3
Dixfield		Highly decomposed plant material	 PT 		 7-34 	 0-14 	ı 99–100 	 99-100 	ı 60-100 	 53-89 	 	
	2-3	Gravelly fine sandy loam	CL-ML, SM, SC-SM, ML	A-1, A-2, A-4	1-5 	1-15 	75-95 	 60-90 	35-85 	20-70 	i 0-25	NP-10
 	3-22	·	SM, SC-SM, ML, CL-ML 	A-1, A-2, A-4 	0-10 	0-10 	75-95 	60-90 	35-85 	20-70 	0-25 	NP-10
ļ		Gravelly fine sandy	SC-SM, SM, ML, CL-ML	A-1, A-2, A-4 	0-10 	0-15 	 75-95 	60-90 	 35-85 	20-70 	0-25 	NP-10

Table 16.—Engineering Properties—Continued
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Map symbol	 Depth	 USDA texture	Classif	Classification		Fragments 			e passi	ng	 Liquid	 Plas-
and soil name		1	ı	ı	>10	3-10	I				llimit	ticity
		.1	Unified	AASHTO	inches	inches	4	10	40	200	l	index
	In	Į.	1	1	Pct	Pct	l	1	1	I	Pct	1
CRB:		1	1] 	 	! !	! !	 	1	
Colonel	0-3	Highly decomposed plant material	I PT 	 A-8 	 0	0	 100 	 100 	 60-100	 53-89 	 0-14 	'
	3-5	Fine sandy loam, sandy	CL-ML, ML, SC-SM, SM	A-1, A-2, A-4	1-5	1-15	75-95 	60-90 	35-85 	20-70 	0-25	NP-10
	5-18	Fine sandy loam, sandy	CL-ML, ML, SC-SM, SM	A-1, A-2, A-4	0-10	0-10	75-95 	60-90 	 35-85 	20-70 	0-25	 NP-10
	18-65	Gravelly sandy loam,	CL-ML, ML, SC-SM, SM	 A-1, A-2, A-4 	0-10 0-10	0-10	' 75-95 	 60-90 	 35-85 	 20-70 	0-25	 NP-10
Pillsbury	 0-4	 Muck	I PT	I A-8	ı I 8−42 ∣	I I 5-15	ı 80−100	ı 155-95	ı 135-95	ı 25-85	 15-25	 NP-3
-			ML, SM	A-2, A-4 	1-5 1-5	-					15-25 	
	21-65	Gravelly loam, fine sandy loam, sandy loam	ML, SM 	A-2, A-4 	0-10 0-10	0-15 	80-95 	 55-95 	35-80 	 25-60 	15-25 	NP-3
Skerry	0-1	Highly decomposed plant material	 PT 	 A-8 	7-34 7-34	 0-14 	 99-100 	 99-100 	 60-100 	ı 53-89 	 	
	1-3	•	SC, SC-SM, SM	A-2, A-4 	0 	0-10 	80-95 	75-90 	60-85 	30-50 	0-30 	NP-10
	3-30	Gravelly fine sandy loam, sandy loam	SC, SC-SM, SM	A-2, A-4 	0-1 	5-15 	75-95 	60-95 	50-75 	20-45 	0-25 	NP-10
	30-65 	Gravelly sandy loam,	GM, GP-GM, SM, SP-SM 	A-1, A-2 	0-1 	5-25 	60-85 	4 5-75 	30-70 	10-35 	0-14 	NP
CSC:		1	 	 	 	l	! !	! !	 	! !	!	
Colonel	0-3	Highly decomposed plant material	' PT 	A-8 	0	0	100 	100 	 60-100 	53-89 	0-14	
	3-5 	Fine sandy loam, sandy	CL-ML, ML, SC-SM, SM	A-1, A-2, A-4	1-5 	1-15	75–95 	60-90 	35-85 	20-70 	0-25 	NP-10
	5-18	Fine sandy loam, sandy		A-1, A-2, A-4	0-10 	0-10	75-95 	60-90 	35-85 	20-70 	0-25 	NP-10
	18-65	Gravelly sandy loam,	CL-ML, ML, SC-SM, SM	A-1, A-2, A-4 	0-10 0-10	0-10	75–95 	 60-90 	35-85 	 20-70 	0-25	NP-10
Skerry	0-1	Highly decomposed plant material	I PT 	 A-8 	7-34 7-34	 0-14 	 99-100 	 99-100 	 60-100 	ı 53-89 	 	
	1-3	Fine sandy loam, sandy	SM, SC-SM, SC	A-2, A-4 	0 	0-10	80-95 	75-90 	60-85 	30-50 	0-30 	NP-10
	3-30 I	Gravelly fine sandy loam, sandy loam	SM, SC-SM, SC	A-2, A-4	0-1 	5-15 I	75-95 I	60-95 	50-75 	 20-45 	0-25 	NP-10
	30-65 	Gravelly sandy loam, gravelly loamy sand, gravelly fine sandy loam	GP-GM, SM, SP-SM, GM 	 A-1, A-2 	0-1 	5-25 	60-85 	45-75 	30-70 	10-35 	0-14 	' NP

Map symbol	 Depth	 USDA texture	Classif	ication	Frag	ments		_	e passi: umber	_	 Liquid	 Plas-
and soil name	Ī	Ì	i	1	>10	3-10	Ì				limit	
	1	1	Unified	AASHTO	inches	inches	4	10	40	200	- 	index
	In	i	i	i	Pct	Pct	i	i	i	i	Pct	i
	İ	Ì	İ	İ	İ	İ	İ	İ	İ	İ	Ì	İ
	1	Į.	ļ.	!	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	I
CSC:	!	1	!	!	!	!		!	!	!	<u> </u>	!
Pillsbury		•	PT	A-8	8-42						15-25	
	ĺ	Fine sandy loam, sandy loam	İ	A-2, A-4 	1-5 	İ	İ	İ	İ	İ	15-25 	İ
	21-65 	Gravelly loam, fine sandy loam, sandy loam	SM, ML 	A-2, A-4 	0-10 	0-15 	80-95 	55-95 	35-80 	25-60 	15-25 	NP-3
CTC:	i	İ	i	i	i	i	i	i	i	i	i	i
Colton	0-3 	Highly decomposed plant	PT 	A-8 	7-3 4 	0-14 	99-100 	99-100 	60-100 	53-89 	 	
	3-5 	Sandy loam, fine sandy loam, loamy sand		A-1-b, A-2, A-3	0 	5-25 	30-80 	25-75 	25-60 	2-25 	0-10	NP-2
	5-28 	Very gravelly coarse sand, gravelly sandy loam, very gravelly	SP, SM, GM, GP	A-1-b 	0-1 	5-20 	30-80 	25-75 	20-50 	2-20 	0-14 	NP
	! 	loamy sand, loamy sand, coarse sand	İ	1	! 	 	 	 	 	 		!
	28-65 	Extremely gravelly coarse sand, sand	GP, SW, GW, SP	A-1-a 	0-1 	10-45 	20-55 	15-50 	10-30 	0-5 	0-14	NP
Adams	 0-3 	Highly decomposed plant material	 PT 	A-8 	 7-34 	 0-14 	 99-100 	 99-100 	 60-100 	ı 53-89 	 	
	3-7 	Sand, loamy sand, loamy fine sand	SP-SM, SM	A-2, A-3	0 	i 0 I	95-100 	95-100 	50-70 	5-15 	0-14 	NP
	7-27 	Sand, loamy sand, loamy fine sand		A-1, A-2-4, A-3, A-4	0 	i 0	95-100 	95-100 	35-95 	5-40 	0-14 	NP
	27-65 	Sand, fine sand 	•	A-1, A-2, A-3	0 	0-1 	80-100 	 70-100 	20-90 	0-10 	0-14 	NP
CVC:	i i	i	i	i	i i	i	i	i	i İ	i	i	i I
Colton	0-3 	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	7-34 	0-14 	99-100 	99-100 	60-100 	53-89 	i	i
	3-5 	·	GW, SP, SM,	A-1-b, A-2, A-3	0	5-25	30-80	25-75 	25-60	2-25	0-10	NP-2
	 5-28 	loam, loamy sand Very gravelly coarse sand, gravelly sandy loam, very gravelly loamy sand, loamy sand,	SP, SM, GP, GM	•	 0-1 	 5-20 	 30-80 	 25-75 	 20-50 	 2-20 	0-14 	 NP
	 28-65 	coarse sand Extremely gravelly coarse sand, sand	 SW, GP, GW, SP	 A-1-a 	 0-1 	 10-45 	 20-55 	 15-50 	 10-30 	 0-5 	 0-14 	 NP

Table 16.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Table 16.-Engineering Properties-Continued

Donth	IISDA toxturo	Classi	fication	Fragi	ments		_	-	-	 Liquid	 Dlace
Depth	USDA CEXCUIE	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	 >10	3-10	, . 	sieve III	mmer		limit	
	İ	Unified	AASHTO	inches	inches	4	10	40	200	Ì	index
In	1	1		Pct	Pct	ı	ı	ı	ı	Pct	1
	1	1	1	l	1	I	l	l	I	1	I
	!	!	!	!	!				I	1	1
0-1	Highly decomposed plant material	PT 	A-8 	7-3 4 	0-14 	99-100 	99-100 	60-100 	53-89 	 	
1-3	Sandy loam, fine sandy loam	GM, SM 	A-1, A-2-4, A-4	5-25 	10-50 	60-95 	50-90 	30-80 	15-45 	0-40 	NP-10
3-26	sand, loamy coarse sand, sandy loam, fine	GM, SP-SM, SM, GP-GM 	A-1, A-2, A-4 	5-20 	10-30 	40-80 	30-75 	15-65 	10-40 	0-40 	NP-10
26-65		SP-SM, SM, GP-GM, GM 	A-1, A-2, A-3 	5-20 	10-30 	40-80 	35-75 	10-55 	5-25 	0-14 	NP
	1	1	I I	 	 	 	 	 	 	1	! !
0-3		' PT 	A-8	7-34 	0-14 	99-100 	99-100 	60-100 	53-89 	i	
	Sandy loam, fine sandy		 A-1-b, A-2, A-3	0 	5-25 	30-80 	25-75 	25–60 	2-25 	0-10	 NP-2
5-28	Very gravelly coarse sand, gravelly sandy loam, very gravelly loamy sand, loamy sand,	SM, GP, GM, SP	A-1 	0-1 	5-20 	30-80 	25-75 	20-50 	2-20 	0-14 	NP
28-65	•	GW, GP, SP, SW	 A-1 	, 0-1 	 10-45 	20-55 	 15-50 	 10-30 	0-5 	0-14	NP
0-1		 PT 	 A-8 	 7-34 	 0-14 	 99-100 	 99-100 	 60-100 	I 53-89 		
1-3	Sandy loam, fine sandy	GM, SM		5-25 	10-50 	60-95 	50-90 	30-80 	15-45 	0-40 	NP-10
3-26	sand, loamy coarse sand, sandy loam, fine	GM, GP-GM, SP-SM, SM	•	5-20 	10-30 	40-80 	30-75 	15-65 	10-40 	0-40 	NP-10
26-65	•	 GM, GP-GM, SP-SM, SM 	 A-1, A-2, A-3 	 5-20 	 10-30 	 40-80 	 35-75 	 10-55 	 5-25 	0-14 	 NP
	0-1 1-3 3-26 26-65 0-3 3-5 5-28 28-65 0-1 1-3 3-26		Depth USDA texture Unified In	In Unified AASHTO In	Unified	Depth USDA texture	Depth USDA texture	Depth USDA texture	Depth USDA texture	Depth USDA texture	Depth USDA texture

Table 16.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	 Depth	 USDA texture	Classi	fication	i	nents		rcentag sieve n	e passi umber	ng	 Liquid limit	
and soll name	l I		 Unified	I AASHTO	>10 inches		¦	I 10	1 40	1 200	 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	ticity index
	In	. <u>'</u>		·¦	Pct	Pct	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	¦	Pct	<u> </u>
DEC:	! 	1 1	1	1	! ! ! !		! 	! 	! 	! 	i	!
Danforth	0-5 	Highly decomposed plant material	PT 	A-8 	7-34 	0-14 	99-100 	99-100 	60-100 	53-89 	 	
	5-9 	Channery silt loam, very fine sandy loam, loam	GM, ML, SM	A-2, A-4 	5-25 	5-25 	60-90 	55-85 	50-85 	30-75 	0-40 	NP-8
	9-32 	Channery fine sandy loam, very channery sandy loam, silt loam	SW-SM, SM, GM, ML	A-1, A-2, A-4 	0-5 0-1	0-15 	45-90 	35-85 	20-85 	10-75 	0-40 	NP-8
	32-65 	Very channery sandy	GM, GW-GM, SM, SW-SM 	A-1-b, A-2 	1-5 1-5 	5-15 	4 5-70 	35-55 	20-50 	5-30 	0-40	NP-8
Elliottsville	 0-1 	Highly decomposed plant material	 PT 	 A-8 	7-34 7-34	0-14	 99-100 	 99-100 	 60-100 	 53-89 	 	
	1-2 	Silt loam, loam, very fine sandy loam	GM, ML, SM	A-4 	1-5 	0-10	65-95 	55-90 	45-90 	35-80 	0-40 	NP-8
	2-17	Flaggy loam, silt loam	GM, ML, SM	A-4	I 0-5 i	0-10	65-95	55-90	45-90	35-80	0-40	NP-8
		Channery loam, silt loam		A-4 	0-5 	0-5 I	65-95 	55-90 	45-90 	35-80 	0-30 	NP-8
	26-30 	Bedrock	 	į	 			i			i	i
DED:	' 	i	i	i	i		i	i	i	i I	i	i
Danforth	0-5 	Highly decomposed plant material	PT 	A-8	7-34 	0-14	99-100 	99-100 	60-100 	53-89 	i	
	5-9 	Channery silt loam, very fine sandy loam, loam	ML, GM, SM	A-2, A-4	5-25 	5-25	60-90 	55-85 	50-85 	30-75 	0-40 	NP-8
	9-32 		SM, ML, GM, SW-SM	A-1, A-2, A-4 	0-5 0 1	0-15 	45-90 	35-85 	20-85 	 10-75 	0-40 	NP-8
	32-65 	Very channery sandy loam, channery fine sandy loam, very gravelly loamy sand	GM, SW-SM, SM, GW-GM 	A-1-b, A-2 	1-5 	5-15 	45-70 	35-55 	20-50 	5-30 	0-40 	NP-8
Elliottsville	0-1 	Highly decomposed plant material	, PT 	A-8	7-34 	0-14	99-100 	99-100 	60-100 	53-89 	i	
	1-2 	•	GM, ML, SM	 A-4 	1-5 	0-10	65-95 	55-90 	45-90 	35-80 	i 0-40	NP-8
	2-17	Flaggy loam, silt loam	GM, ML, SM	A-4	0-5	0-10	65-95	55-90	45-90	35-80	0-40	NP-8
		Channery loam, silt loam		A-4 	0-5 		•	•	45-90 	•	•	NP-8
	26-30 	Bedrock 	 	 	 	 	 	 	 	 	 	

Table 16.-Engineering Properties-Continued

Map symbol	 Depth	 USDA texture	Classi	fication	Fragi	ments		rcentage sieve n	-	ng	 Liquid	 Plas
and soil name	- 		 Unified	 AASHTO	>10 inches		I 4	I 10	I 40	1 200	limit	 ticity index
	'	-'	'	-¦	Pct	Pct	<u>'</u>	¦	¦	¦	.'	'=====
	İ	Ì	l	i	İ	l	İ	İ	İ	i	İ	ĺ
DMC:	l	1		1	1	l	1	l	l	I	1	I
Dixfield	0-2 	Highly decomposed plant material	PT 	A-8 	7-34 	0-14 	99-100 	99-100 	60-100 	53-89 	 	
	2-3 	Gravelly fine sandy loam	SM, SC-SM, CL-ML, ML	A-1, A-2, A-4 	1-5 	1-15 	75-95 	60−90 	35-85 	20-70 	0-25 	NP-10
	3-22 	- ·	SM, SC-SM, CL-ML, ML 	A-1, A-2, A-4 	0-10 	0-10 	75-95 	60-90 	35-85 	20-70 	0-25 	NP-10
	22-65 		CL-ML, ML, SC-SM, SM	A-1, A-2, A-4 	0-10 	0-15 	75-95 	 60-90 	35-85 	20-70 	0-25 	NP-10
Colonel	 0-3 	Highly decomposed plant material	' PT 	A-8	, 0) 0 	 100 	 100 	 60-100 	 53-89 	0-14	
	3-5 	Fine sandy loam, sandy	ML, CL-ML, SC-SM, SM	A-4, A-1, A-2	1-5 	1-15 	75-95 	60-90 	35-85 	20-70 	0-25 	NP-10
	5-18 I	Fine sandy loam, sandy		A-1, A-2, A-4	0-10 	0-10 	75-95 	60-90 	35-85 	20-70 	0-25 	NP-10
	18-65 		SM, SC-SM, ML, CL-ML	A-1, A-2, A-4	0-10 	0-10 	75-95 	60-90 	35-85 	20-70 	0-25 	NP-10
Marlow	 0-3 	Highly decomposed plant material	і РТ 	A-8	 7-34 	 0-14 	 99-100 	 99-100 	 60-100 	 53-89 	 	
	3-5 		SM, SC, ML, CL-ML	A-2, A-4	1-5 	5-15 	90-100 	75-90 	50-90 	30-80 	0-30 	NP-10
	5-30 5-30	·	ML, CL-ML, SC-SM, SM 	A-1-b, A-2, A-4	0-1 	0-15 	75-95 	60-90 	40-85 	20-65 	0-30 	NP-10
	30-65 	Fine sandy loam, sandy	CL-ML, SM, ML, SC-SM	A-1-b, A-2, A-4	0-1 	0-15 	70-90 	60-85 	35-80 	20-60 	0-30 	NP-10
	l	1	l	1	I	l	I	I	I	I	1	I
DTC: Dixfield	 0-2	 Highly decomposed plant	 PT 	 A-8	 7-34	 0-14	 99-100	 99-100	 60-100	 53-89		
	 2-3 	material Gravelly fine sandy loam	 SM, SC-SM, CL-ML, ML	 A-1, A-2, A-4	 1-5	 1-15 	1 75-95 	ı 60–90 	ı 35-85 	 20-70	0-25	 NP-10
	3-22 	Fine sandy loam,	CL-ML, ML, CL-ML, ML, SM, SC-SM 	A-1, A-2, A-4 	0-10 	 0-10 	 75-95 	60-90 	, 35-85 	20-70 	0-25 	 NP-10
	22-65 		SM, CL-ML, SC-SM, ML 	A-1, A-2, A-4 	0-10 	0-15 	75-95 	60-90 	35-85 	20-70 	0-25 	NP-10

Map symbol	 Depth	 USDA texture	Classi	fication	Frag	ments		rcentage sieve n		ng	 Liquid	 Plas-
and soil name	! !] 	 Unified	AASHTO		3-10 inches		I 10	I 40	1 200	limit	ticity
	In	<u>'</u>	<u> </u>	·	Pct	Pct	¦	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Pct	
DTC:	 	1	 	1	 	 	 	 	 	 	 	!
Colonel	0-3 	Highly decomposed plant material	' PT 	A-8 	0 	0 	100 	100 	, 60-100 	53-89 	0-14 	i
	ĺ		ML, SC-SM	A-1, A-2, A-4 	1-5 	1-15 	75-95 	60-90 	35-85 	20-70 	0-25 	NP-10
	5-18 	Fine sandy loam, sandy loam, loam	CL-ML, ML, SC-SM, SM	A-1, A-2, A-4 	0-10 	0-10 	75-95 	60-90 	35-85 	20-70 	0-25 	NP-10
	18-65 !		CL-ML, ML, SC-SM, SM	A-1, A-2, A-4 	0-10 	0-10 	75-95 	60-90 	35-85 	20-70 	0-25 	NP-10
Rawsonville	•	 Highly decomposed plant material	I PT 	 A-8 	I 7-34 	 0-14 	 99-100 	 99-100 	 60-100 	I 53-89 		
		Very fine sandy loam, fine sandy loam	ML, SM	A-4, A-5	1-5 	5-20 	75-100 	70-90 	50-90 	30-70 	20-50 	NP-10
	5-19	·	ML, SM	A-2-4, A-4, A-5	0-5 	0-10 	75-100 	70-95 	50-95 	30-70 	20-50 	NP-10
	19-35	Cobbly fine sandy loam Bedrock	 ML, SM 	A-2, A-4 	0-2 	0-15 	70-100 	60-95 	35-95 	20-85 	0-20 	NP-2
EMC:	 	1	 -	1	 	1	 	 	 	 	1	1
		Highly decomposed plant material	I PT 	 A-8 	 7-34 	 0-14 	 99-100 	 99-100 	 60-100 	ı 53-89 		
	1-2	•	GM, ML, SM	A-4 	1-5 	0-10 	65-95 	55-90 	45-90 	35-80 	0-40 	NP-8
	2-17	Flaggy loam, silt loam		A-4	0-5	0-10	65-95	55-90	45-90	35-80	0-40	NP-8
	17-26 	Channery loam, silt loam	SM, ML, SC- SM, CL-ML	A-4 	0-5 	0-5 	65-95 	55-90 	45-90 	35-80 	0-30 	NP-8
	26-30	Bedrock	<u> </u>	1								
Monson	I 0-6 	Highly decomposed plant material	I PT 	 A-8 	I 7-34 	 0-14 	 99-100 	 99-100 	I 60-100 	ı 53-89 		
	6-9 	Silt loam, fine sandy	GM, ML, SM	A-4	1-5 I	1-10 	65-95 	55-90 	45-85 	35-80 	0-40	NP-8
	9-19 	•	SM, GM, ML 	A-4 	0-1 	0-5 	65-95 	55-90 	45-90 	35-80 	i 0-40	NP-8
	19-23	Bedrock	 	į							j	į
EMD: Elliottsville	 0-1	 - Highly decomposed plant material	 PT 	 	 7-34 	 0-14 	 99-100	' 99-100	 60-100	 53-89 	; 	
	 1-2 	· ·	 ML, SM, GM 	 A-4 	 1-5 	, 0-10	 65-95 	 55-90 	45-90 	 35-80 	0-40	 NP-8
	2-17	Flaggy loam, silt loam	GM, ML, SM	 A-4	 0-5	0-10	65-95	 55-90	45-90	35-80	0-40	NP-8
	17-26 	Channery loam, silt loam		A-4 	0-5 						i 0-30	NP-8
	26-30	Bedrock	l									

Table 16.—Engineering Properties—Continued

mable.	16 _Fnai		Properties-	_Continued
тарте	IOEngl	neering	Properties.	-continuea

Map symbol	 Depth	 USDA texture	Classi	fication	Fragi	ments	-	rcentage sieve n	-	-	 Liquid	 Plas-
and soil name	i -	i	i	ĺ	>10	3-10	i				limit	
	l	I	Unified	AASHTO	inches	inches	4	10	40	200	1	index
	In	1	1	1	Pct	Pct	1	1	ı	I	Pct	1
	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	1	!	1	!
EMD:	1 0 6	 	 	 A-8	1 7 24	1 0 14	I 100 100	I 100 100	I I CO 100	 	1	!
Monson	l	Highly decomposed plant material	I	i	İ	İ	ĺ	99-100 	ĺ	ĺ	İ	
	6-9 	Silt loam, fine sandy loam	ML, GM, SM	A – 4 	1-5 	1-10 	65-95 	55-90 	45-85 	35-80 	0-40 	NP-8
	9-19 	Loam, silt loam, very fine sandy loam	GM, ML, SM	A-4 	0-1	0-5 	65-95 	55-90 	45-90 	35-80 	0-40 	NP-8
	19-23	Bedrock	į	į	i			i	i		i	i
EME:	! !		1	l I	1	! !	! !	! !	! !	! !	:	
Elliottsville	0-1 	Highly decomposed plant material	' PT 	A-8	7-34	0-14 	99-100 	99-100 	60-100 	53-89 	i	i
	1-2 	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	SM, ML, GM 	A-4	1-5 	0-10 	65-95 	55-90 	45-90 	35-80 	0-40 	NP-8
	2-17	Flaggy loam, silt loam	SM, ML, GM	 A-4	0-5	0-10	65-95	55-90	45-90	35-80	0-40	NP-8
		Channery loam, silt loam		A-4	0-5 	0-5 	65-95 	55-90 	45-90 	35-80 	0-30 	NP-8
	26-30	Bedrock	 	İ	j						i	i
Monson	0-6	Highly decomposed plant material	' PT 	A-8	7-34	 0-14	, 99-100 	 99-100	, 60-100	, 53-89 		
	 6-9	•	GM, ML, SM	A-4	1-5	1-10	 65-95	 55-90	 45-85	 35-80	0-40	NP-8
		•	SM, ML, GM	 A-4	0-1	 0-5	 65-95	 55-90	 45-90	 35-80	0-40	NP-8
		Bedrock	! 	<u> </u>	i						i	i
ENE:	! 		1	! 		! !	! !	! 	! 	! !	;	<u> </u>
Enchanted	0-6 	Highly decomposed plant material	PT 	A-8	7-20 	0-20 	99-100 	98-100 	60-100 	53-89 	i	i
		Channery very fine sandy loam, fine sandy loam,	ML, GM, SM	A-2, A-4 	5-25 	10-60 	65-95 	55-85 	40-85 	25-75 	0-40 	 NP-10
	l	loam, silt loam	I	1	1	I	l	1	I	l	1	I
	9-42 	loam, very fine sandy	ML, GM, SM 	A-1, A-2, A-4 	1-10 	5-25 	60-95 	50-85 	30-85 	15-75 	0-40 	NP-7
	 42-52	loam, cobbly sandy loam Extremely cobbly loamy	 GW-GM, GM,	 A-1-b, A-2,	 1-10	 10-55	 35-80	 25-70	 10-60	 1-35	 0-20	 NP-4
	I	sand, sandy loam	SW-SM, SM	A-3	1	I	I	I	I	I	1	I
	52-54 	Bedrock	 	 	 	 	 	 	 	 	 	
Mahoosuc	0-3 	Slightly decomposed plant material	PT 	A-8 	7-20 	0-14 I	 99-100 	99-100 	60-100 	53-89 	i	i
	3-8	· =	 PT	A-8	7-20	0-14	99-100	 99-100	60-100	53-89	i	i
	ĺ	plant material	I	1	I	İ	I	I	I	I	I	I
	8-65	Fragmental material	GP	A-1	35-65	25-55	0-5	0-1	0-1	0-1	0-14	NP

		1	Classif	ication	Frag	ments	Pe:	rcentag	e passi	ng	1	1
Map symbol	Depth	USDA texture	I		I		1 :	sieve n	umber		Liquid	Plas
and soil name		1	I	I	>10	3-10	I				limit	
		.	Unified	AASHTO	`	inches	l <u>4</u>	I <u>10</u>	I <u>40</u>	200	.	index
ļ	In	I	I	I	Pct	Pct	I	l	l	I	Pct	I
= an			!	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	!
ESD: Enchanted	1 0 6	 Highly decomposed plant	l DIII	 A-8	l 1720	 0-20	I 100 100	 00 100	 60 100	1 5 2 0 0	!	!
Elichanteu) U-0 I	material	I	I A-0	7-20 	U-2U 	 99-100	 90-100	 60-100	122-69	1	
	l 6-9	Channery very fine sandy	ML, GM, SM	 A-2, A-4	' I 5-25	10-60	165-95	, 155-85	 40-85	125-75	0-40	NP-10
i		loam, fine sandy loam,	i , , , ,	i ′	i	İ	İ		i	i	i	i
		loam, silt loam	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	1	I
I	9-42		GM, ML, SM	A-1, A-2, A-4	1-10	5-25	60-95	50-85	30-85	15-75	0-40	NP-7
1		loam, very fine sandy	I	I	I	I	I	l	l	I	1	I
	1 40 50	loam, cobbly sandy loam									1	
	42-52				1 1-10	110-55	135-80	125-70	110-60	1 1-35	0-20	NP-4
	 52-54	sand, sandy loam Bedrock	GW-GM, GM	A-3	! !	 	! ! ===	 	 	! !		
	J2 J4 	 	! !	! !	i	! !	! !	! !	! !	i	i	;
Saddleback	0-5	 Highly decomposed plant	' PT	' A-8	10-50	0-20	99-100	98-100	60-100	53-89	i	i
		material	i	İ	i	i	İ	İ	İ	i	i	i
1	5-6	Fine sandy loam, silt	ML, SM	A-1, A-2, A-4	1-5	0-15	70-95	65-90	40-90	20-80	0-35	NP-6
1		loam, very fine sandy	I	1	I	1	l	l	l	I	1	I
		loam			1		l 					
	6-19	- ·	ML, SM	A-1, A-2, A-4	0-1	0-20	170-95	65-90	40-90	120-80	1 0-30	NP-6
		loam, loam, very fine sandy loam	 	 	! !	1	 	! !	! !	1	!	!
	1 19-23	Bedrock	! !	! !	 	 	' 	, 	' 		¦	¦
	10 20		i I	i	i	i I	i	i I	i	i	i	i
HSC:		İ	İ	İ	İ	İ	İ	l	ĺ	İ	Ì	İ
Hermon	0-1	Highly decomposed plant	PT	A-8	7-34	0-14	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89		
		material	1	!	!	I		l	l	I	1	1
	1-3	Sandy loam, fine sandy		A-1, A-2-4,	5-25	110-50	60-95	50-90	30-80	15-45	0-40	NP-10
	 3_26	loam Very gravelly loamy	•	A-4 A-1, A-2, A-4	 5-20	 10_30	140-00	 20_75	 15_65	 10_40	1 0-40	 NTD_10
) 3-26 		SP-SM, GM, SM, GP-GM	A-1, A-2, A-4 	5-20 	110-30	4 0-60	30 - 75 	1 13-63	110-40	1 0-40	INP-10
	!	sand, sandy loam, fine	1	i	i	i I	i	I	i	i	i	i
i		sandy loam	i	i	i	i	i İ	İ	i	i	i	i
	26-65	Very gravelly coarse	GM, GP-GM,	A-1, A-2, A-3	5-20	10-30	40-80	35-75	10-55	5-25	0-14	NP
1		·	SM, SP-SM	1	I	1	l	l	l	I	1	I
		sand, gravelly loamy	1	I	1	1	1	l	l	1	1	1
		sand, extremely	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	!
		gravelly sand	! !	 	! !	1	! !	! !	! !	1	!	!
Skerrv	 0-1	 Highly decomposed plant	ı IPT	 A-8	1 1 7-34	0-14	' 99-100	' 99-100	' 60-100	1 153-89		
		material	i	i	i	i		,	 	i	i	i
į	1-3	Fine sandy loam, sandy	SM, SC-SM, SC	A-2, A-4	0	0-10	180-95	75-90	60-85	30-50	0-30	NP-10
1		loam	I	I	I	I	I	l	I	I	1	I
	3-30	Gravelly fine sandy	ISC, SC-SM, SM	A-2, A-4	0-1	5-15	75-95	60-95	50-75	20-45	0-25	NP-10
		loam, sandy loam			1				l			
	30-65	Gravelly sandy loam,		A-1, A-2	0-1	5-25	160-85	45-75 	30-70 	110-35	0-14	NP
	l	gravelly loamy sand, gravelly fine sandy	GP-GM, GM	 	1	1	! !	 	! !	1	1	!
	! 	loam	i	i	i	i I	I	I	I	i	i	i
		1	i	i		:	i	:	:	:	;	:

Table 16.-Engineering Properties-Continued

Table 16.-Engineering Properties-Continued

Map symbol	 Depth	 USDA texture	Classif	ication	Frag	ments		rcentage sieve nu	-	-	 Liquid	 Plas-
and soil name	l 1	1	 Unified	 AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches		10	40	1 200	limit	ticity
	In	·'	<u> </u>	<u>'</u>	'	Pct	<u>'</u>	i	<u> </u>	<u>' </u>	Pct	<u> </u>
HSD:			 	1	 	 	 	 	İ	 	1	! !
Hermon	0-1	Highly decomposed plant material	PT 	A-8 	7-34 	0-14 	99-100 	99-100 	60-100 	53-89 	i	i I
	1-3	Sandy loam, fine sandy loam	GM, SM	A-1, A-2-4, A-4	5-25 	10-50 	 60-95 	 50-90 	30-80 	15-45 	0-40 	NP-10
	3-26 	Very gravelly loamy sand, loamy coarse sand, sandy loam, fine sandy loam	SP-SM, SM, GM, GP-GM	A-1, A-2, A-4 	5-20 	10-30 	40-80 	30-75 	15-65 	10-40 	0-40 	NP-10
	26-65 	Very gravelly coarse sand, loamy coarse sand, gravelly loamy sand, extremely gravelly sand	SP-SM, GP-GM, SM, GM 	 A-1, A-2, A-3 	 5-20 	 10-30 	40-80 	 35-75 	 10-55 	 5-25 	 0-14 	 NP
Skerry	0-1	Highly decomposed plant material	 PT	A-8	 7-34 	0-14	 99-100	 99-100	 60-100	 53-89		
	1-3	Fine sandy loam, sandy loam	SM, SC, SC-SM	 A-2, A-4 	, 0 	0-10	 80-95 	 75-90 	 60-85 	 30-50 	0-30	 NP-10
	3-30	Gravelly fine sandy loam, sandy loam	SC-SM, SM, SC	A-2, A-4 	0-1 	5-15 	75-95 	 60-95 	50-75 	20-45 	i 0-25	NP-10
	30-65 	Gravelly sandy loam, gravelly loamy sand, gravelly fine sandy loam	GM, GP-GM, SM, SP-SM 	A-1, A-2 	0-1 	5-25 	60-85 	4 5-75 	30-70 	10-35 	0-14 	NP
HTC:	İ	1	 	 	 	 	 	 	İ	1	1	
Hermon	0-1	Highly decomposed plant material	 PT 	A-8 	7-34 	0-14	99-100 	99-100 	 60-100 	 53-89 	i	
	1-3	Sandy loam, fine sandy loam	GM, SM	A-1, A-2-4, A-4	5-25 	10-50 	 60-95 	 50-90 	30-80 	15-45 	0-40 	NP-10
	3-26 	Very gravelly loamy sand, loamy coarse sand, sandy loam, fine sandy loam	GM, SM, SP- SM, GP-GM 	A-1, A-2, A-4 	5-20 	10-30 	40-80 	30-75 	15-65 	10-40 	0-40 	NP-10
	26-65 	Very gravelly coarse sand, loamy coarse sand, gravelly loamy sand, extremely gravelly sand	GM, GP-GM, SM, SP-SM 	A-1, A-2, A-3 	5-20 	10-30 	40-80 	35-75 	10-55 	5-25 	0-14 	NP

Classification Fragments Percentage passing Map symbol | Depth | USDA texture sieve number--|Liquid| Plasand soil name | >10 | 3-10 |limit |ticity Unified AASHTO |inches|inches| 200 lindex | Pct | Pct In | Pct | HTC:

Table 16.-Engineering Properties-Continued

Rawsonville	0-3	Highly decomposed plant	PT	A-8	7-34	0-14	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89		
I		material	1	1		l	1			l	l	I
I	3-5	Very fine sandy loam,	ML, SM	A-4, A-5	1-5	5-20	75-100	70-90	50-90	30-70	20-50	NP-10
I		fine sandy loam	1	1		l	1				l	I
I	5-19	Fine sandy loam, very	ML, SM	A-2-4, A-4,	0-5	0-10	75-100	70-95	50-95	30-70	20-50	NP-10
I		fine sandy loam	1	A-5		l	1				l	I
I	19-35	Cobbly fine sandy loam	SM, ML	A-2, A-4	0-2	0-15	70-100	60-95	35-95	20-85	0-20	NP-2
I	35-39	Bedrock	1	1								
I		1	1	1		l				l	l	l
Skerry	0-1	Highly decomposed plant	PT	A-8	7-34	0-14	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89		
I		material	1	I I		l	1				l	I
I	1-3	Fine sandy loam, sandy	SC, SC-SM, SM	A-2, A-4	0	0-10	80-95	75-90	60-85	30-50	0-30	NP-10
I		loam	1	I I		l	1				l	I
I	3-30		SC-SM, SC, SM	A-2, A-4	0-1	5-15	75-95	60-95	50-75	20-45	0-25	NP-10
I		loam, sandy loam	1	I I		l	1			l	l	I
I	30-65		. , ,	A-1, A-2	0-1	5-25	60-85	45-75	30-70	10-35	0-14	NP
I			GP-GM, GM	1		l	1			l	l	I
I		gravelly fine sandy	1	1		l	1			l	l	I
I		loam	1	1		l	1			l	l	I
I		I	1	1		l	1	l		l	l	l
HTD:		I	1	I		l	1	 	l	l	l	I
Hermon	0-1	Highly decomposed plant	PT	A-8	7-34	0-14	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89		I
		material	1	! . !		<u> </u>	!				!	!
	1-3	Sandy loam, fine sandy		A-1, A-2-4,	5-25	10-50	60-95	50-90	30-80	15-45	0-40	NP-10
		loam	•	A-4								
	3-26			A-1, A-2, A-4	5-20	110-30	140-80	130-75	15-65	10-40	0-40	NP-10
		·	GM, SP-SM	!!!		!	!	!		<u> </u>	!	!
		sand, sandy loam, fine	1	!!!		!	!	!		<u> </u>	!	!
!	06 65	sandy loam					1		1			l
!	26-65			A-1, A-2, A-3	5-20	110-30	140-80	135-75	110-22	5-25	U-14	NP
!			GM, SP-SM	! ! !		!	1			l	!	!
l		sand, gravelly loamy	1	ı		ı	I	I	l	I	I	I

|A-8

| A-5

|A-4, A-5

|A-2, A-4

|A-2-4, A-4,

|SM, ML

|ML, SM

|SM, ML

| 7-34 | 0-14 | 99-100 | 99-100 | 60-100 | 53-89 |

| 5-20 |75-100|70-90 |50-90 |30-70 |20-50 |NP-10

| 0-10 |75-100|70-95 |50-95 |30-70 |20-50 |NP-10

| 0-2 | 0-15 |70-100|60-95 |35-95 |20-85 | 0-20 |NP-2

| sand, extremely | gravelly sand

3-5 | Very fine sandy loam,

| fine sandy loam 5-19 |Fine sandy loam, very

| fine sandy loam

| 19-35 |Cobbly fine sandy loam

Rawsonville---- 0-3 | Highly decomposed plant | PT

| 35-39 |Bedrock

| material

Table 16.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	 Depth	 USDA texture	Classif	ication	Fragi	ments		-	e passi: umber	ng	 Liquid limit	-
and soll name	l I	1	 Unified	AASHTO	•	3-10 inches	¦	I 10	I 40	1 200	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	ticity
	In	<u>'</u>			Pct	Pct	<u>'</u>	¦		1 200	Pct	I
HTD:] [] [l I	 	 	 	 	 	1	
Skerry	0-1	Highly decomposed plant material	PT 	A-8 	7-34 	0-14 	99-100 	99-100 	 60-100 	53-89 	i	i I
	1-3 	Fine sandy loam, sandy loam	SM, SC, SC-SM 	A-2, A-4 	0 	0-10 	80-95 	75-90 	60-85 	30-50 	0-30 	NP-10
	3-30	Gravelly fine sandy loam, sandy loam	SC-SM, SC, SM	A-2, A-4	0-1	5-15	75-95	60-95	50-75	20-45	0-25	NP-10
	 30-65 	Gravelly sandy loam,	 SP-SM, SM, GP-GM, GM 	 A-1, A-2 	 0-1 	 5-25 	 60-85 	 45-75 	 30-70 	 10-35 	 0-14 	 NP
HWB:	İ	İ		I	į	 	İ	İ	į į	i I	į	İ
Howland	0-1	Moderately decomposed plant material	I PT 	 A-8 	0	I I 0 I	 99-100 	 99-100 	 60-100	 53-89 		
	1-3		ML 	 A-4 	0-1 	0-10 	80-100 	75-95 	70-95 	50-85 	0-40 	 NP-4
	3-24 	Gravelly silt loam, silt loam, very fine sandy loam, gravelly very fine sandy loam, loam	SM, ML, GM 	A-4 	0-5 	0-10 0-10 	65-100 	60-95 	55-95 	40-85 	0-30 	NP-4 NP-4
	24-65 	Gravelly silt loam, very gravelly very fine sandy loam	GM, ML, SM 	A-4 	0-5 	 0-10 	 65-100 	 60-95 	50-95 	 35-85 	0-20 	 NP-4
Cabot	 0-9 	Gravelly silt loam, very fine sandy loam, loam		 A-2, A-4 	0-1	 0-10 	1 80-90 	 75-85 	 50-85 	 30-75 	 15-25 	 NP-5
	9-14 	= '	SM, SC-SM,	 A-2, A-4 	, 0-5 	0-30 	55-95 	50-90 	 30-90 	15-80 	 15-25 	 NP-5
	14-65	Gravelly silt loam, very	SC-SM, ML, CL-ML, SM	A-2, A-4 	0-5 !	0-35 	40-95 	35-90 	25-90 	 15-80 	15-25 	NP-5
HYD:			! 	1 		 	! !	! 		I I	1	
Howland	0-1	Moderately decomposed plant material	PT 	A-8 	i 0	0 	99-100 	99-100 	60-100 	53-89 	i	i I
	1-3 	Silt loam, gravelly silt loam, very fine sandy loam	ML 	A-4 	0-1 	0-10 	80-100 	75-95 	70-95 	50-85 	0-40 	NP-4
	3-24 	Gravelly silt loam, silt loam, very fine sandy loam, gravelly very fine sandy loam, loam	SM, GM, ML 	A – 4 	0-5 	0-10 	65-100 	60-95 	55-95 	40-85 	0-30 	NP-4
	24-65 	Gravelly silt loam, very gravelly very fine sandy loam	GM, SM, ML 	A-4 	0-5 	0-10 	65-100 	60-95 	50-95 	35-85 	0-20 	NP-4

Table 16	Engineering	Properties-Continued
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Map symbol	 Depth	 USDA texture	 	Cla	assif	ication	Fragr	nents		rcentage sieve n	-	-	 Liquid	 Plas-
and soil name	Ī	İ	1			T	>10		i				limit	
		·!	<u>. </u>	Inifie	ed	AASHTO	inches	'	<u> 4</u>	10	40	200	.!	index
	In					1	Pct	Pct	!		!		Pct	!
HYD:	! 	1	1			1		<u> </u>	! !	! !	! !	! !	1	;
Plaisted	0-2 	Moderately decomposed plant material	PT 			A-8	0	0	99-100 	99-100 	60-100 	53-89 	i	i
	2-4	· =	GM,	ML, S	SM	A-4	0-10	3-20	65-100 	60-95 	55-95 	 40-85	0-30	NP-4
	 4-29	•	SM,	ML, G	SM	A-4	0-10	3-20	 65-100	 60-95	 55-95 	 40-85	0-30	NP-4
	 29-65 		SM,	GM, N	/IL	 A-4 	0-5	0-15	 65-100 	 60-95 	 50-95 	 35-85 	0-20	NP-4
LAC:			!						! !	! 	! !	! !		
Hogback	l	Highly decomposed plant material	1			A-8 	7-34 		ĺ	99-100 	ĺ	İ	 	
	2-5 	Very fine sandy loam, fine sandy loam, sandy loam	ML, 	SM		A-2-4, A-4, A-5 	1-5 	5-20 	85-100 	80-95 	55-90 	30-70 	20-50 	NP-10
	5-16 	Gravelly very fine sandy loam, cobbly sandy loam, fine sandy loam	ML, 	SM		A-2-4, A-4, A-5	0-5 	0-20 	75-100 	70-95 	50-90 	30-70 	20-50 	NP-10
	16-19 	• •	ML,	SM		A-2-4, A-4, A-5	0-5	0-20	75-100 	70-95 	50-90 	30-70 	20-50	 NP-10
	19-23	Bedrock	į				i						i	i
Abram	 0-1 	Highly decomposed plant material	' PT 			 A-8 	 7-34 	0-14	' 99-100 	 99-100 	 60-100 	 53-89 	i	
	1-3 	Fine sandy loam, sandy loam, very fine sandy loam	SM,	GM		A-2-4, A-2, A-4	1-5 	1-15 	60-95 	55-95 	35-80 	15-50 	0-35 	NP-5
	3-9 	Bedrock	İ			İ	i	i				i	j	i
LAE:	' 	i	i			i	i	! 	i I	i i	i I	i	i	i
Hogback	0-2 	Highly decomposed plant material	PT 			A-8 	7-34 	0-14 	99-100 	99-100 	60-100 	53-89 	 	
	2-5 	Very fine sandy loam, fine sandy loam, sandy loam	SM, 	ML		A-2-4, A-4, A-5	1-5 	5-20 	85-100 	80-95 	55-90 	30-70 	20-50 	NP-10
	5-16	Gravelly very fine sandy loam, cobbly sandy loam, fine sandy loam	ML,	SM		A-2-4, A-4, A-5	0-5	0-20	75-100 	70-95 	50-90 	30-70 	20-50 	NP-10
	 16-19 		ISM,	ML		 A-2-4, A-4, A-5	 0-5 	0-20	 75-100 	 70-95 	 50-90 	 30-70 	 20-50 	 NP-10
	19-23 	Bedrock	l I			 		 	 	 	 			
Abram	0-1 	Highly decomposed plant material	PT 			A-8 	7-34 	0-14	99-100 	99-100 	60–100 	53-89 	i	i
	1-3 	Fine sandy loam, sandy loam, very fine sandy loam		SM		A-2-4, A-2, A-4	1-5 	1-15 1-15	60-95 	55-95 	35-80 	15-50 	0-35 	NP-5

Table 16.—Engineering Properties—Continued

 Map symbol	Depth	 USDA texture	Classi	fication	Fragi	ments		rcentage	-	-	 Liquid	 Plas-
and soil name		I	i		>10	-	i					ticity
			Unified	_ _AASHTO	_'	inches	l <u>4</u>	l <u>10</u>	40	200	.	index
<u> </u>	In		1	1	Pct	Pct	l	l	!	!	Pct	1
Abram	3-9	 Bedrock 	 			! !	! !	! !	 	 		
LTC:		i	i	i	i	' 	' 		i	i	i	i
Hogback 	0-2	Highly decomposed plant	PT 	A-8 	7-34 	0-14 	99-100 	99-100 	60-100 	53-89 	 	
 		Very fine sandy loam, fine sandy loam, sandy loam	SM, ML 	A-2-4, A-4, A-5 	1-5 	5-20 	85-100 	80-95 	55-90 	30-70 	20-50 	NP-10
 		Gravelly very fine sandy loam, cobbly sandy loam, fine sandy loam	SM, ML 	A-2-4, A-4, A-5	0-5 	0-20 	75-100 	70-95 	50-90 	30-70 	20-50 	NP-10
į	16-19	• =	SM, ML	A-2-4, A-4, A-5	i 0-5	0-20 	75-100 	70-95 	50-90 	30-70 	20-50 	NP-10
į	19-23	Bedrock	İ	į	j						j	j
Rawsonville	0-3	Highly decomposed plant material	 PT 	 A-8 	 7-34 	 0-14 	 99-100 	 99-100 	 60-100 	ı 53-89 	 	
į	3-5	Very fine sandy loam, fine sandy loam	SM, ML	A-4, A-5	1-5 	5-20 	75-100 	70-90 	50-90 	30-70 	20-50 	NP-10
į	5-19	-	ML, SM	A-2-4, A-4, A-5	0-5 	0-10 	75-100 	70-95 	50-95 	30-70 	20-50 	NP-10
į		Cobbly fine sandy loam	ML, SM	A-4, A-2	0-2 	0-15 	70-100 	60-95 	35-95 	20-85 	i 0-20	NP-2
j		İ	İ	İ	i	l	ĺ	İ	İ	i	İ	İ
LTE:		I	1	1	1	l	l	l	I	I	1	1
Hogback 	0-2	Highly decomposed plant	PT 	A-8 	7-34 	0-14 	99-100 	99-100 	60-100 	53-89 	 	
 		Very fine sandy loam, fine sandy loam, sandy loam	ML, SM 	A-2-4, A-4, A-5 	1-5 	5-20 	85-100 	80-95 	55-90 	30-70 	20-50 	NP-10
 		Gravelly very fine sandy loam, cobbly sandy loam, fine sandy loam	SM, ML	A-2-4, A-4, A-5	0-5 	0-20 	75-100 	70-95 	50-90 	30-70 	20-50 	NP-10
į	16-19	Very fine sandy loam, fine sandy loam	SM, ML	A-2-4, A-4, A-5	0-5	 0-20 	, 75-100 	70-95 	50-90 	30-70 	 20-50 	 NP-10
İ	19-23	Bedrock		İ		 	 	 	 			
Rawsonville	0-3	Highly decomposed plant material	, PT 	A-8 	7-34	0-14 	 99-100 	99–100 	60-100 	53-89 	i	i
į			ML, SM 	A-4, A-5 	i 1-5 I	5-20 	75-100 	70-90 	50-90 	30-70 	20-50 	NP-10
İ		-	ML, SM 	A-5, A-2-4, A-4	0-5 	0-10 	75-100 	70-95 	50-95 	30-70 	20-50 	NP-10
 		Cobbly fine sandy loam Bedrock	ML, SM 	A-2, A-4 	0-2 	0-15 	70-100 	60-95 	35-95 	20-85 	0-20 	NP-2

Map symbol	 Denth	 USDA texture	Classi:	fication	Frag	ments		rcentage	_	ng	 Liquid	 Plac-
and soil name	l pebcu	I CODE CERCUIE	<u> </u>	1	>10	I 3-10	<u> </u>	31646 11	umber		limit	-
and boll name	' 	i	Unified	I AASHTO	•	inches	¦——	I 10	I 40	I 200	.,	lindex
	'	·¦ 	¦ 	-¦	Pct	Pct	¦— <u> </u>	<u>'</u>	¦	¦	'	¦
	l 	1	! 	i	1	1	! !		' !		1	<u> </u>
MCC:	' 	i	İ	i		i		i i	i	i	i	i
Mahoosuc	0-3	Slightly decomposed	PT	IA-8	I 7-20	I 0-14	99–100	99-100	60-100	I 53-89	i	i
	İ	plant material	İ	i	i	i	İ	i	i	i	i	i
	3-8	Moderately decomposed	PT	A-8	7-20	0-14	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89		
	l	plant material	I	1	1	I	1	I	I	l	1	I
	8-65	Fragmental material	GP	A-1	35-65	25-55	0-5	0-1	0-1	0-1	0-14	NP
	l	1	1	1	1	1	1	I	l	l	1	l
Colonel	0-3	Highly decomposed plant	PT	A-8	1 0	1 0	100	100	60-100	53-89	0-14	
		material	1	1	1	1	1	1	Ι	l	1	1
	3-5		SC-SM, SM,	A-1, A-2, A-4	1-5	1-15	75-95	160-90	35-85	20-70	0-25	NP-10
	- 10	loam, loam	ML, CL-ML		1 0 10	1		1			1 0 05	1
	2-18		SM, CL-ML,	A-1, A-2, A-4	1 0-10	1 0-10	1/5-95	60-90	135-85	120-70	1 0-25	NP-10
	 10_65	loam, loam Gravelly sandy loam,	ML, SC-SM SM, ML, SC-	 A-1, A-2, A-4	I I 0-10	I I 0-10	 75_05	 60_00	125-05	I 120-70	1 0-25	 NP-10
	l 10-03	fine sandy loam	SM, CL-ML	A-1, A-2, A-4	1 0-10	I 0-10	13-93 	00-90 	I 33-63	20 - 70 	1 0-25	IME-IO
	! 	I	I DM, CE ME	i	<u> </u>	i	<u> </u>	! 	' 	! !	i	<u> </u>
Pillsbury	I 0-4	Muck	' PT	IA-8	8-42	I 5-15	180-100	155-95	I 35-95	125-85	15-25	NP-3
-		Fine sandy loam, sandy	ML, SM	A-2, A-4	1 1-5	•	•	•	•	•	115-25	•
	i I	loam	i ′	i '	į	i	į	i	İ	İ	i	İ
	21-65	Gravelly loam, fine	ML, SM	A-2, A-4	0-10	0-15	80-95	55-95	35-80	25-60	15-25	NP-3
	l	sandy loam, sandy loam	1	1	1	I	1	I	l	l	1	l
	l	1	1	1	1	1	1	I	l	l	1	l
MDD:	l	1	1	1	l	1	l	I	l	l	1	1
Marlow	0-3	Highly decomposed plant	PT	A-8	7-34	0-14	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89		
	<u> </u>	material	<u> </u>	!	!	!		l	l 			
	3-5	Very fine sandy loam,	CL-ML, ML,	A-2, A-4	1-5	5-15	90-100	75-90	150-90	130-80	0-30	NP-10
	E-30	fine sandy loam Gravelly fine sandy	SC, SM SM, SC-SM,	 A-1-b, A-2,	 0-1	I I 0-15	 75_05	ı 160-90	 40_05	 20_65	1 0-30	 NP-10
	5-30 	loam, very fine sandy	CL-ML, ML	A-4	1 0-1	1 0-13	175-95	1 00-90	4 0-65	20-65 	1 0-30	INP-IO
	! 	loam, sandy loam	I CE ME, ME	14 4	<u> </u>	i	<u> </u>	! 	' 	! !	i	<u> </u>
	I 30-65	Fine sandy loam, sandy	SC-SM, ML,	 A-1-b, A-2,	I 0-1	I 0-15	170-90	60-85	135-80	120-60	i 0-30	 NP-10
	, 	loam	CL-ML, SM	A-4	i	i	1		,	,	i	i
	l	Ì	Ì	İ	İ	İ	İ	ĺ	İ	l	i	ĺ
Dixfield	0-2	Highly decomposed plant	PT	A-8	7-34	0-14	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89		
	l	material	1	1	1	1	1	I	l	l	1	1
	2-3	Gravelly fine sandy loam		A-1, A-2, A-4	1-5	1-15	75-95	60-90	35-85	20-70	0-25	NP-10
	l	I	SC-SM, SM	1	1	1	1	1	Ι	l	1	1
	3-22	Fine sandy loam,	CL-ML, ML,	A-1, A-2, A-4	0-10	0-10	75-95	60-90	35-85	20-70	0-25	NP-10
	 -	gravelly sandy loam,	SC-SM, SM	!	!	ļ.	!	!	!	!	!	!
	 22 6F	loam	I CM MT CC	 	I I 0-10	I I 0-15	 75_ 05	I 160-00	35_0E	I 120-70	I I 0-25	IND. 10
	22-65 	Gravelly fine sandy loam, gravelly sandy	SM, ML, SC- SM, CL-ML	A-1, A-2, A-4	I 0-10	I 0-T2	/3-95 	100-90 1	 33-85	120-70 I	I U-25	INE-TO
	' 	loam	DM, CH ML	<u> </u>	<u>'</u>	i I	<u>'</u>	! !	' 	! !	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	, 	I	i	i	i	i i	i	i i	i	i	i	i

Table 16.-Engineering Properties-Continued

Table 16.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol	Depth	 USDA texture	Classi:	fication	Fragn	ments			e passi umber		 Liquid	 Plas-
and soil name		I	l	1	>10	3-10	I				llimit	ticity
		.1	Unified	AASHTO	inches	inches	4	<u>10</u>	40	200	·	index
	In	1	I	1	Pct	Pct	I	I	I	I	Pct	1
		!	!	!	! !	<u> </u>	!	ļ	!	!	1	1
MED:		1	! : ==	I							!	!
Marlow		Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8 	7-34 	İ	İ	İ	60-100 	İ		
1	3-5	· · · · ·	SM, ML, CL- ML, SC	A-2, A-4 	1-5 	5-15 	90-100 	75-90 	50-90 	30-80 	0-30 	NP-10
	5-30	· -	ML, CL-ML,	A-1-b, A-2,	0-1	0-15	75-95	60-90	40-85	20-65	0-30	NP-10
			SC-SM, SM	A-4		 	I	I	I		i I	i I
	30-65	·	SM, SC-SM,	 A-1-b, A-2,	0-1	I 0-15	170-90	160-85	135-80	120-60	0-30	 NP-10
		loam	ML, CL-ML	A-4				!	!		!	!
Dixfield	0-2	 Highly decomposed plant	 IDT	I IA-8	 7-3/	l I 0–14	 00_100	 00_100	I I 60-100	 53_80		
DIXITEIG	02	material	 	I U	/ J .	1 0 14	99 100 	99 100 	00 100 	100 09	1	i
	2-3	Gravelly fine sandy loam	' SM, SC-SM, ML, CL-ML	A-1, A-2, A-4	1-5	1-15 	75-95 	60-90 	35-85 	20-70 	0-25	NP-10
	3-22	•	ML, CL-ML,	A-1, A-2, A-4	0-10	0-10	75-95	60-90	35-85	20-70	0-25	 NP-10
		- ·	SM, SC-SM	i i	[i i	i I
İ	22-65	Gravelly fine sandy	ML, CL-ML,	A-1, A-2, A-4	0-10	0-15	75-95	60-90	35-85	20-70	0-25	NP-10
	 	loam, gravelly sandy loam	SC-SM, SM 	 	 	 	 	 	 	 	 	
Rawsonville	0-3	 Highly decomposed plant	ı IPT	IA-8	 7-34	I I 0-14	। 199-100	1 199-100	 60-100	ı 153-89		
i		material	i İ	i	i	i İ	İ	İ	İ	i	i	i
	3-5	Very fine sandy loam, fine sandy loam	ML, SM 	A-4, A-5 	1-5 	5-20 	75-100 	70-90 	50-90 	30-70 	20-50 	NP-10
į	5-19		SM, ML	1,,	0-5	0-10	75-100	70-95	50-95	30-70	20-50	NP-10
		fine sandy loam		A-5			<u> </u>	l	I	I		!
		Cobbly fine sandy loam	SM, ML	A-2, A-4	0-2	0-15	70-100	60-95	35-95	20-85	0-20	NP-2
	35-39	Bedrock	 	1								
MKC:	 		! 	1	! ! ! !	! 	! !	! !	! !	i	! !	<u> </u>
Masardis	0-1	Highly decomposed plant material	' PT 	 A-8	0	0-14	99-100 	99-100 	60-100	53-89	i	
	1-4	•	GM, ML, SM	 A-1, A-2, A-4	i 0	ı I 0-5	160-85	150-75	130-75	15-70	0-40	NP-6
		loam, very fine sandy loam, loam		 		, 	 	 	 			
	4-34	Extremely gravelly sand,	IGP-GM.ML.	 A-1, A-2, A-	0-1	I 0-10	40-95	I30-90	15-90	I 5-80	0-14	NP
			SM, SP-SM	3, A-4	 I	 I	, 	,		 I	i	i
İ		sand, sandy loam, fine	l i	1	1 1	l	I	l	I	I	1	I
I		sandy loam, very fine	l	1	1 1	l	l	l	I	I	1	l
1		sandy loam	l	1	1 1	l	l	l	I	I	1	1
ļ	34-65		GP, GP-GM,	A-1-a	0-1	5-20	20-55	15-50	5-40	1-10	0-14	NP
		coarse sand, extremely	SP, SP-SM	!		<u> </u>	!	ļ	!	!	1	1
		gravelly sand, loamy	! :	1	[ļ	!	ļ	Į	Į.	!	!
	<u> </u>	sand	 -	1	I	 	! !	I I	I	I	I i	I .
		1	l	I	1 1	I	I	I	I	I	I	I

	ı	1	Classi	fication	Frag	ments	Pe:	rcentag	e passi	ng	1	1
Map symbol	Depth	USDA texture	I		I			_	umber	-	Liquid	Plas
and soil name	I	1	ı	I	>10	3-10	I				limit	ticit
	1	1	Unified	AASHTO	inches	inches	4	10	40	200	1	index
	In	1	1		Pct	Pct	ı	ı	ı	1	Pct	1
	l	1	1	1	l	I	I	l	I	I	1	1
MKC:	I	1	1	1	I	I	I	l	I	I	1	1
Adams	0-3	Highly decomposed plant	PT	A-8	7-34	0-14	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89		
	l	material	1	I	I	I	I	l	I	I	1	1
	3-7	Sand, loamy sand, loamy	SM, SP-SM	A-2, A-3	1 0	1 0	95-100	95-100	50-70	5-15	0-14	NP
	I	fine sand	1		l	I	I	l	I	1	1	1
	7-27	Sand, loamy sand, loamy	SM, SP-SM	A-1, A-2-4,	1 0	1 0	95-100	95-100	35-95	5-40	0-14	NP
	I	fine sand	1	A-3, A-4	l	I	I	l	I	l	1	l
	27-65	Sand, fine sand	SW-SM, SP,	A-1, A-2, A-3	1 0	0-1	80-100	70-100	20-90	0-10	0-14	NP
	!	!	SP-SM	1	!	!	!		!	1	!	!
	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	 -	!	!	!	!
MKD:		1		1	1		1			1	!	!
Masardis	0-T	Highly decomposed plant	PT	A-8	I 0	0-14	99-100	99-T00	60-T00	153-89		
	1 1 4	material	I COM NOT COM	12 1 2 2 2 4		1 0 5	160 05	 	120 75	115 70	1 0 40	
	1 1-4	Gravelly fine sandy	GM, ML, SM	A-1, A-2, A-4	0	0-5	100-85	150-75	130-75	115-70	0-40	INP-6
	! !	loam, very fine sandy loam, loam	1	1	! !	! !	! !	! !	! !	1	!	!
	1-31	IOam, IOam Extremely gravelly sand,	ICD_CM MT.	 A-1, A-2, A-	I I 0-1	I I 0-10	 40-95	130-00 1	I I 1 5 – 9 0	I I 5-80	I I 0-14	I INP
	4-24		SM, SP-SM	A-1, A-2, A- 3, A-4	1 0-1	1 0-10	1 0-35	1 20-30	1 13-30	1 2-60	1 0-14	I NE
	! !	sand, sandy loam, fine		J, A-4	! !	! !	! !	! !	! !	! !	:	:
	! !	sandy loam, very fine	i	i		! !		! !		i	i	<u> </u>
	! !	sandy loam	i	i		! !		! !		i	i	<u> </u>
	I 34-65	Extremely gravelly	GP, GP-GM,	' A-1-a	I 0-1	I 5-20	20-55	15-50	I 5-40	1-10	0-14	, I NP
	1	coarse sand, extremely		1	, v - I	,	1	, _	1	,v i		i
	i i	gravelly sand, loamy	i ,	i	i	i	i	i İ	i	i	i	i
	i İ	sand	i	i	i İ	i	i	I	i	i	i	i
	İ	İ	İ	İ	İ	İ	İ	l	İ	İ	İ	ĺ
Adams	0-3	Highly decomposed plant	PT	A-8	7-34	0-14	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89		
	l	material	1	1	l	I	I	l	I	I	1	1
	3-7	Sand, loamy sand, loamy	SM, SP-SM	A-2, A-3	1 0	1 0	95-100	95-100	50-70	5-15	0-14	NP
	I	fine sand	1	I	I	I	I	l	I	I	1	1
	7-27	Sand, loamy sand, loamy	SM, SP-SM	A-1, A-2-4,	1 0	1 0	95-100	95-100	35-95	5-40	0-14	NP
	I	fine sand	1	A-3, A-4	I	I	I	l	I	I	1	l
	27-65	Sand, fine sand	SW-SM, SP,	A-1, A-2, A-3	1 0	0-1	80-100	70-100	20-90	0-10	0-14	NP
	!	!	SP-SM	!	!	!	!	 -	!	!	!	!
	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	 -	!	!	!	!
MLE:		1771-3-3	1	1.7.0	1 7 24	1 0 14	I 100 100	 00 100	I I CO 100	1	!	!
Marlow	0-3	Highly decomposed plant	PT	A-8	7-34	0-14	99-100	99-T00	60-T00	153-89		!
	1 2 5	material	INT. CO. CT.	12 0 2 4	 1	 	I 100 100	 75 00	1 50 00	120 00	1 0 20	1375 10
	ı 3-5	Very fine sandy loam,	ML, SC, CL-	A-2, A-4	1-5	1 2-12	1 130-T00	/5-90 	120-90	120-80	0-30	INE-TO
	E_30	fine sandy loam	ML, SM	 -1_h -2	I I 0-1	I I 0-1E	 75_0F	 60_00	 40_0E	120-65	1 0-30	IND_10
	ı 5 - 30	Gravelly fine sandy loam, very fine sandy	SM, SC-SM, ML, CL-ML	A-1-b, A-2, A-4	1 1 0-T	1 0-13	/3-93 	00-90 	1 0-03	120-65	0-30	INE_TO
	! !	loam, very line sandy loam, sandy loam	MII, CII-MII 	w_#	! !	! !	! !	! !	! !	1	:	:
	30-65	Fine sandy loam, sandy	ISM SC-SM	 A-1-b, A-2,	I I 0-1	I 0-15	1 170-90	1 160-85	เ 135-80	120-60	I 0-30	ı INTD–1∩
	, 30 03 I	loam	ML, CL-ML	A-4		1 0 13	, . o . o . o . o . o . o . o . o . o .	, 55 55 I	, 33 00 I	120 00	1	1

Table 16.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Table 16.-Engineering Properties-Continued

Map symbol	 Depth	 USDA texture	Classi 	fication	Fragi	ments		rcentage sieve n	-	_	 Liquid	 Plas-
and soil name	 	 	 Unified	 AASHTO		3-10 inches	 4	10	I 40	1 200	limit	ticity
	In	<u>'</u>	<u>i</u>	- <u>i</u>	·——	Pct	i	i	i	i	Pct	i
MLE:	 	}	! !		 	 	 	 	 	 	l I	1
Hogback	0-2 	Highly decomposed plant material	PT 	A-8 	7-34 	0-14 	99-100 	99-100 	 60-100 	53-89 	i	i
	2-5 	Very fine sandy loam, fine sandy loam, sandy loam	SM, ML 	A-2-4, A-4, A-5 	1-5 	5-20 	85-100 	80-95 	55-90 	30-70 	20-50 	NP-10
	5-16 	Gravelly very fine sandy loam, cobbly sandy loam, fine sandy loam	SM, ML 	A-2-4, A-4, A-5	0-5 	0-20 	75-100 	70-95 	50-90 	30-70 	20-50 	NP-10
	16-19 	Very fine sandy loam, fine sandy loam	' SM, ML 	A-2-4, A-4, A-5	0-5 	0-20 	75-100 	70-95 	50-90 	30-70 	 20-50	 NP-10
	19-23	Bedrock	i İ	1							i	i
Berkshire	 0-2 	Highly decomposed plant material	 PT 	A-8	 7-34 	 0-14 	 99-100 	 99-100 	 60-100 	 53-89 	 	
	2-6 	Very fine sandy loam,	ML, SM	A-2, A-4, A-5	1-5 	0-10 	80-95 	70-90 	45-85 	25-65 	0-50 	 NP-10
	6-30 	Fine sandy loam, sandy loam, gravelly loam	SM, ML	A-2, A-4, A-5	0-10 	0-20 	75-95 	 65-85 	40-75 	 20-60 	0-50	NP-10
	30-65 	Gravelly sandy loam, fine sandy loam, loam	ML, SM	A-2, A-4 	0-10 	0-20 	75-90 	65-85 	40-80 	20-55 	0-20 	NP-6
MMC:	! 	i i	i		i I	! 	! 	l I	! 	 	i	
Masardis	0-1 	Highly decomposed plant material	PT 	A-8 	0 	0-14 	99-100 	99-100 	60-100 	53-89 	 	
	1-4 	Gravelly fine sandy loam, very fine sandy loam, loam	GM, SM, ML 	A-1, A-2, A-4 	0 	0-5 	60-85 	50-75 	30-75 	15-70 	0-40 	NP-6
	4-34 	Extremely gravelly sand, coarse sand, loamy sand, sandy loam, fine sandy loam, very fine	ML, GP-GM	A-1, A-2, A- 3, A-4 	0-1 	0-10 	40-95 	30-90 	 15-90 	5-80 	0-14 	NP
	 34-65 	sandy loam Extremely gravelly coarse sand, extremely gravelly sand, loamy sand	 GP, GP-GM, SP, SP-SM 	 A-1-a 	 0-1 	 5-20 	 20-55 	 15-50 	 5-40 	 1-10 	 0-14 	 NP
Danforth	0-5 	Highly decomposed plant material	PT 	A-8 	7-34 	0-14 	99-100 	, 99-100 	60-100 	53-89 	 	i
	5-9 	Channery silt loam, very fine sandy loam, loam	GM, SM, ML	A-2, A-4	5-25 	5-25 	60-90 	55-85 	50-85 	30-75 	0-40 	NP-8
	9-32 	Channery fine sandy loam, very channery sandy loam, silt loam	GM, ML, SM, SW-SM	A-1, A-2, A-4 	0-5 	0-15 	45-90 	 35-85 	20-85 	10-75 	0-40 	 NP-8

Map symbol	 Depth	 USDA texture	Classif	ication	Fragi 	ments		rcentago sieve n	e passi: umber	ng	 Liquid	 Plas
and soil name	I	1	ı	I		3-10	I				llimit	ticit
		.	Unified	AASHTO	'	inches	l <u>4</u>	<u>10</u>	140	200	.'	index
	In	!	!	!	Pct	Pct	!	l	!	1	Pct	!
MMC:	 		!		1	 -	ļ	 -	! :	1	!	!
	I I 32-65	 Very channery sandy	I IGM, GW-GM,	 A-1-b, A-2	 1-5	I I 5-15	I I 45-70	I I 35-55	I I 20-50	I I 5-30	I I 0-40	INTD-8
Danieli	32 03 	loam, channery fine	SM, SW-SM		1 - 3	1 3 13	1 1 3 7 7 0	33 33 	120 30 I	1 3 30	1 0 40	1
	I	sandy loam, very	i ´	j	i	İ	İ	İ	İ	i	İ	İ
	l	gravelly loamy sand	1	l	I	l	I	l	I	I	1	I
_		<u>.</u>	I	1		l	l 	l 		I	!	!
Peacham		Muck Silt loam	PT		8-42							
		Silt loam Silt loam, loam, fine	ML ML, SM	A-4 A-2, A-4, A-6	-		-	-			15-30	-
	10-12 	sandy loam	IML, SM	A-2, A-4, A-0	l 0-2	l 0-13	/3-100 	65-100	 0-100	20-90 	113-30	INF-13
	12-65	Fine sandy loam, loam	SM, ML	A-2, A-4, A-6	0-5	0-15	75-100	65-100	40-100	20-90	15-30	NP-15
	ĺ	i -	İ	i	İ	İ	İ	l	İ	İ	Ì	İ
MNC:	Ι .	I	1	1	1	l .	1	l	Ι	1	I	I
Monadnock	0-5	Highly decomposed plant	PT	A-8	7-34	0-14	99-100	99-100	60-100 -	53-89	!	!
	l 15-Ω	material Fine sandy loam	 SM, ML	 A-2, A-4	I I 1-5	 5_15	I 80-100	 70_90	 50-85	130-60	I I 0-18	I INP
	•	· -		A-2, A-4	1 0-1	•	80-95	•	•	•		I NP
	,	loam, loamy fine sand			,	, v =v I	1	 	, 00 00 	1	i	i
	22-65	Gravelly loamy sand	SM, SW-SM,	A-1-b, A-2	0-1	0-35	65-85	50-80	20-60	10-30	0-14	NP
	l	I	SP-SM	1	I	l	I	l	l	I	I	I
Berkshire	 0-2	 Highly decomposed plant	 DTT	 A-8	7_24	 0_14	 99-100	 00_100	 60_100	153-00	1	I I
berkshile	U-2 	material	1	I I	/-34 	U-14	 	99-100 	60-100	122-69		
	2-6	Very fine sandy loam,	SM, ML	A-2, A-4, A-5	1-5	0-10	80-95	70-90	45-85	25-65	0-50	NP-10
	l	fine sand	1		I	l	I	l	l	I	1	I
	6-30	Fine sandy loam, sandy	SM, ML	A-2, A-4, A-5	0-10	0-20	75-95	65-85	40-75	20-60	0-50	NP-10
		loam, gravelly loam		1 2 2 4						100 55	1	
	30-65 	Gravelly sandy loam, fine sandy loam, loam	ML, SM	A-2, A-4	0-10	U-2U 	/5-90 	65-85 	40-80 	120-55	0-20	INP-6
	! 	Iline sandy loam, loam	i	i İ	i i	! 	! 	! 	' 	i	i	i
Rawsonville	0-3	 Highly decomposed plant	PT	A-8	7-34	0-14	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89	i	i
	l	material	1		I	l	I	l	l	I	1	I
	3-5	Very fine sandy loam,	SM, ML	A-4, A-5	1-5	5-20	75-100	70-90	50-90	130-70	120-50	NP-10
	 	fine sandy loam Fine sandy loam, very	 CM MT	 A-2-4, A-4,	I I 0-5	l . o 10	 75 100	 70 0E	 EO OE	120 70	1 120-50	INTO 10
	3-19	fine sandy loam		A-2-4, A-4, A-5	l 0-2	l 0-10	/3-100 	70-95 	30-33	30	120-50 I	INE-10
	19-35	-	ML, SM	A-2, A-4	, 0-2	0-15	, 70-100	60-95	' 35-95	120-85	0-20	 NP-2
		Bedrock	İ	i								
	l	1	1	1	I	l	I	l	l	I	I	I
MND:	l 0 -		 	13.0	7.04		100 100	 00 100	 60 100		<u> </u>	!
Monadnock	I 0-5	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	7-34	U-14 	99-100	1 99-100	1 00-100	123-89		
	5-8	Material Fine sandy loam	SM, ML	 A-2, A-4	 1-5	5-15	 80-100	70-90	50-85	30-60	 0-18	I I NP
		Fine sandy loam, sandy		A-2, A-4	0-1	•	180-95	•	•	•		•
	l	loam, loamy fine sand	1	1	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
	22-65	Gravelly loamy sand	SW-SM, SP-SM,	A-1-b, A-2	0-1	0-35	65-85	50-80	20-60	10-30	0-14	NP
	l	1	SM	1	1	I	I	I	I	I	1	1

Table 16.-Engineering Properties-Continued

Table 16.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol	Depth	USDA texture	Classif	ication	Fragi	ments		rcentage sieve n	-	ng	 Liquid	 Dlac
and soil name	Depth	USDA CEXCUTE	¦		 >10	I 3-10	! ;	sieve III	miner		limit	-
1		i	Unified	AASHTO	•	inches	4	10	40	200		index
i	In	i	i	i	Pct	Pct	i	i	i	i	Pct	i
MND: I		 	 	1	 	 	 	 	 	 	1	
Berkshire		Highly decomposed plant material	' PT 	A-8 	7-34 	0-14 	99-100 	99-100 	60–100 	53-89 	i	
 		Very fine sandy loam, fine sand	SM, ML 	A-2, A-4, A-5 	1-5 	0-10 	80-95 	70-90 	45-85 	25-65 	0-50 	NP-10
 	6-30	Fine sandy loam, sandy loam, gravelly loam	SM, ML 	A-2, A-4, A-5 	0-10 	0-20 	75-95 	65-85 	4 0-75 	20-60 	0-50 	NP-10
 	30-65	Gravelly sandy loam, fine sandy loam, loam	SM, ML 	A-2, A-4 	0-10 	0-20 	75-90 	65-85 	40-80 	20-55 	0-20 	NP-6
Rawsonville	0-3	Highly decomposed plant material	I PT 	 A-8 	 7-34 	 0-14 	 99-100 	 99-100 	 60-100 	 53-89 	 	
i	3-5	•	ML, SM 	A-4, A-5 	1-5 	5-20 	75-100 	70-90 	50-90 	30-70 	20-50 	NP-10
 	5-19	Fine sandy loam, very fine sandy loam	SM, ML 	A-2-4, A-4, A-5	0-5 	0-10 	75-100 	70-95 	50-95 	30-70 	20-50 	NP-10
 		Cobbly fine sandy loam Bedrock	SM, ML 	A-2, A-4 	0-2 	0-15 	70-100 	60-95 	35-95 	20-85 	0-20	NP-2
MOB: I] [1	
Monarda	0-3	Mucky peat	PT	A-8	8-42	0-50	97-100	97-100	60-100	53-89	i	i
 		Silt loam, loam, very fine sandy loam	SM, ML, GM 	A-1, A-2, A-4 	5-25 	5-20 	30-95 	25-95 	20-95 	15-70 	0-40 	NP-10
 	6-20	•	SM, SC-SM, ML, CL-ML	A-4 	0-5 	0-10 	65-95 	55-95 	4 5-95 	35-85 	0-30 	NP-10
ļ	20-65	Gravelly silt loam, loam 	CL-ML, ML, SM, SC-SM	A-4 	0-5 	0-10 	65-95 	55-95 	45-95 	35-85 	0-30 	NP-10
Burnham	0-2	 Peat	I PT	A-8	ı 5−25	 0-20	ı 80-95	ı 75-95	 70-90	ı 65-85	0-14	
I	2-10	Muck	PT	A-8	5-25	0-20	80-95	75-95	70-90	65-85	0-14	
I		Channery loam, channery silt loam	CL-ML, ML, SM, CL	A-4	0-10 	0-15 	80-100 	60-90 	50-90 	45-85 	0-30 	NP-10
į		Channery silt loam, loam		A-4 	 0-10 	0-15 	70-100 	60-90 	 50-90 	 45-85 	0-30	 NP-10
MRB:		 	 	I I	 	I I	 	! !	 	 	I	
Monarda	0-3	 Mucky peat	PT	A-8	8-42	0-50	97-100	97-100	60-100	53-89		
İ	3-6		ML, GM, SM	A-1, A-2, A-4								NP-10
İ	6-20		SC-SM, ML, CL-ML, SM	A-4 	0-5 	0-10 	65-95 	55-95 	45-95 	35-85 	0-30 	NP-10
I	20-65	Gravelly silt loam, loam	SC-SM, CL-ML, ML, SM	A-4 	0-5 	0-10 	65-95 	55-95 	4 5–95 	35-85 	0-30 	NP-10

Map symbol	 Depth	 USDA texture	Classi	fication	i	ments		rcentag sieve n	e passi: umber	ng	 Liquid	-
and soil name					>10	3-10	!	. 10	1 40		llimit	
	 In	<u> </u>	Unified	_ _AASHTO	inches Pct	inches Pct	<u> 4</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>40</u>	200 	 Pct	index
	l	I	I	1	I	I	l	I	l	I	1	I
MRB:		1	1	1	!	!	l	I	<u> </u>	I	1	1
Ricker	0-4		PT	A-8	7-34	0-14	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89	!	!
	 1_13	plant material Highly decomposed plant	l Dri	I IA-8	I I 7-34	I I 0-14	 00_100	 00_100	 60-100	 53_80		
	1 13	material		N	/ J=	1 0 14	99 100 	99 IOO 	00 ±00	JJ 09	i	i
	13-17	•	SM, ML, GM	A-1, A-2, A-4	0-5	0-35	55-100	50-95	25-95	15-85	i	NP
	l	sandy loam, silt loam,	I	1	I	I	l	I	l	I	1	I
		fine sandy loam, sandy	!	!	!	!	ļ	!	1	1	1	!
	 17 01	loam Bedrock	1	!	!	1	 -	ļ		1	1	!
	17-21 		1	;	 	 	, I	 	 	 	1	1
MTB:	İ	i	i	i	i	i	i	i	i	i	i	i
Monarda			PT	A-8	8-42	•			60-100			
	3-6	· · · · · · · · -	SM, ML, GM	A-1, A-2, A-4	5-25	5-20	30-95	25-95	20-95	15-70	0-40	NP-10
	6 20	fine sandy loam Silt loam, loam	 SM, SC-SM,	 A-4	I I 0-5	 0 10	 65 05		145 05	125 05	 0-30	IND 10
	6-20 	•	ML, CL-ML	A-4 	U-5 	1 0-10	65-95 	55-95 	43-95 	133-63	1 0-30	INP-IO
	20-65	 Gravelly silt loam, loam		 A-4	, 0-5	0-10	, 65-95	, 55-95	 45-95	 35-85	0-30	 NP-10
	İ		SC-SM, SM	İ	İ	İ	İ	ĺ	İ	İ	İ	İ
_		!	1	1	!	!	l	I		I	1	1
Telos	0-2	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	7-34	0-14	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89		
	l l 2-3	•	GM, ML, SM	 A-2, A-4	I I 1-5	 1-5	ı 165-95	ı 160-90	I 145-90	I 125-80	0-40	INP-10
	J	fine sandy loam, fine		1	·	·	, 00 JU			1	1	
	İ	sandy loam	İ	İ	İ	İ	İ	ĺ	İ	İ	İ	İ
	3-18	· · · · · · · · -	CL, CL-ML,	A-2, A-4	0-5	0-10	70-95	65-90	45-90	25-80	0-30	NP-8
	 	fine sandy loam, fine sandy loam	ML, SM	ļ	!	!		!				!
	I I 18-65	sandy loam Gravelly silt loam, loam	ICTMT. MT.	I IA-4	I I 0-5	I I 0-10	I I 70-95	I 165-90	I 155-90	I I 4 0 – 8 0	I I 0-25	INTP-5
			SC-SM, SM	1	 I	, v <u>-</u> v				1		
	l	I	1	1	I	I	l	I	I	I	1	I
MVC:		!	!	1	!					I	1	!
Monson	U-6 	Highly decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	7-34 	0-14	1 99-100	1 199-100	100-100	153-89		
	ı I 6-9	•	GM, ML, SM	 A-4	' 1-5	 1-10	ı 165-95	ı 155-90	 45-85	1 135-80	1 0-40	INP-8
	İ	loam	i , , , ,	i	i	i	İ	İ	i	i	i	i
	9-19		GM, SM, ML	A-4	0-1	0-5	65-95	55-90	45-90	35-80	0-40	NP-8
		fine sandy loam	!	ļ	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	!
Elliottsville	•	Bedrock Highly decomposed plant	l Dr	I IA-8	 7-34	 0-14	 99-100	 99-100	 60-100	 53-89		
DITIOCCSVIIIE) -	material	1		, , <u>, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , </u>	0 14	33 ±00	JJ 100	1	1	i	i
	1-2	Silt loam, loam, very	GM, ML, SM	A-4	1-5	0-10	65-95	55-90	45-90	35-80	0-40	NP-8
	l	fine sandy loam	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	1	I
		Flaggy loam, silt loam		A-4	0-5						0-40	
	17-26 	Channery loam, silt loam	SM, SC-SM, CL-ML, ML	A-4	0-5 	U-5 	65-95 	55-90 	45-90 	35-80 	0-30	IND-8
	26-30	 Bedrock		i			' 	' 				
	l	I	1	1	I	I	I	I	I	I	1	I

Table 16.-Engineering Properties-Continued

Table 16.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol	 Depth	 USDA texture	Classi 	fication	Fragi 	ments		rcentag sieve n	-	ng	 Liquid	 Plas-
and soil name		1	 Unified	AASHTO	1 / 10	3-10 inches		I 10	I 40	1 200	limit	ticity
	In	' 			Pct	Pct	¦- - -	! _ _	<u> </u>	<u>200</u> 	.' Pct	I
MVC:] 	1	1	I I	 	1	 	 	 	 	1	1
Ricker	0-4 	Slightly decomposed plant material	, PT 	A-8 	7-34 	0-14 	99-100 	99–100 	60-100 	53-89 	i	i
ĺ	4-13	Highly decomposed plant material	PT 	A-8	7-34 I	0-14 	99-100 	99-100 	60-100 	53-89 	 	
	13-17 	Very flaggy very fine sandy loam, silt loam, fine sandy loam, sandy loam		A-1, A-2, A-4 	0-5 	0-35 	55-100 	50-95 	25-95 	15-85 	 	NP
	17-21	Bedrock	 		' 	 	, 	' 	, 	' 		
MVE:	<u> </u> 	i	i	i	i	i	i	i i	i	i	i	i
Monson	l 0−6 I	Highly decomposed plant material	PT 	A -8 	7-34 	0-14 	99-100 	99-100 	60-100 	53-89 	 	
	6-9 	Silt loam, fine sandy loam	ML, GM, SM 	A-4 	1-5 	1-10 	65-95 	55-90 	45-85 	35-80 	0-40 	NP-8
	l	fine sandy loam	ML, SM, GM 	A-4 	0-1 	0-5 	65-95 	55-90 	45-90 	35-80 	0-40 	NP-8
	19-23	Bedrock	1					 		 		
Elliottsville	0-1	Highly decomposed plant material	' PT 	A-8 	7-34 	0-14 	99-100 	, 99-100 	60-100 	53-89 	i	i
 	1-2 	Silt loam, loam, very fine sandy loam	GM, ML, SM 	A-4 	1-5 	0-10 	65-95 	55-90 	45-90 	35-80 	0-40 	NP-8
1		Flaggy loam, silt loam		A-4	0-5	•	•	55-90	•	•	•	NP-8
	17-26 	Channery loam, silt loam	SM, CL-ML, SC-SM, ML	A-4 	0-5 	0-5 	65-95 	55-90 	45-90 	35-80 	0-30 	NP-8
	26-30	Bedrock	1									
Ricker	0-4	Slightly decomposed plant material	' PT 	A-8 	 7-34 	 0-14 	 99-100 	 99-100 	 60-100 	 53-89 	 	
 	4-13 	Highly decomposed plant material	PT 	A-8 	7-3 4 	0-14 	99-100 	99-100 	60-100 	53-89 	 	
	13-17 	Very flaggy very fine sandy loam, silt loam, fine sandy loam, sandy loam	ML, SM, GM 	A-1, A-2, A-4 	0-5 	0-35 	55-100 	50-95 	25-95 	15-85 	 	NP
PCA:	17-21	Bedrock	1	1								
Peacham	I I 0-9	I Muck	I IPT	I IA-8	 8-42	1 1 0-50	। 97_1∩∩	ı 97−100	1 160-100	। 53_80		'
reaciiaiii		•	ML			0-30 10-30						 NP-15
		•	ML, SM	A-4 A-2, A-4, A-6							15-30 15-30	•
	12-65	·	ML, SM 	A-2, A-4, A-6	0-5 	0-15 	75-100 	65-100 	40-100 	20-90 	15-30 	NP-15

		1	Classi	ficati	on		Frag	ments	l Pe	rcentag	e passi	ng	1	1
Map symbol	Depth	USDA texture	1				I		I	sieve n	umber		Liquid	Plas
and soil name		1	1	T			>10	3-10	I				limit	ticity
ĺ		1	Unified	A	ASHTO		inches	inches	4	10	40	200	Ī	index
	In	i	i	_;			Pct	Pct	i	i	i —	i	Pct	i
1		1	I	1			I	I	I	I	I	I	1	I
PCA:		1	1	1			I	l	I		l	I	1	I
Wonsqueak	0-3	Muck	PT	A-8			0	0	100	100	60-100	53-89		
	3-25	Muck	PT	A-8			1 0	0	100	100	60-100	53-89		
	25-65	Fine sandy loam	CL, CL-ML,	A-6,	A-2,	A-4	1 0	0-5	85-100	75-100	50-100	30-95	0-40	NP-20
		1	ML, SM	1			1		1			1	1	1
		1	1	- 1			I	1	I		1	1	1	I
Cabot	0-9	Gravelly silt loam, very		A-2,	A-4		0-1	0-10	80-90	75-85	50-85	30-75	15-25	NP-5
		fine sandy loam, loam	SM, CL-ML	- 1			I	1	I	1	1	1	1	1
	9-14	Gravelly loam, silt	SM, SC-SM,	A-2,	A-4		0-5	0-30	55-95	50-90	30-90	15-80	15-25	NP-5
I		loam, very fine sandy	CL-ML, ML	ı			I		I			1	1	I
I		loam	1	ı			I	l	I		l		1	I
I	14-65	Gravelly silt loam, very		A-2,	A-4		0-5	0-35	40-95	35-90	25-90	15-80	15-25	NP-5
		fine sandy loam	ML, CL-ML	!			!	!	!	!	!	!	!	!
		!	!	!			!	ļ	!	!		!	!	!
PPB:		1	!	1 0			1 0 40		100 100		105.05	105.05		
Pillsbury		Muck	PT	A-8	- 4								15-25	
	4-21		ML, SM	A-2,	A-4		1-5	1 0-12	180-95	55-95	35-80	125-60	15-25	INP-3
	01 65	loam	I CNA NOT	17.0	3.4		I I 0 10	1 0 15	100 05	1	125 00	105 60	115 05	
	21-65	· - /	SM, ML	A-2,	A-4		0-10	1 0-12	180-95	55-95	135-80	125-60	15-25	INP-3
		sandy loam, sandy loam	!	-			!	 	!	!	 	!	!	!
Peacham	 0_0	 Muck	I IPT	I IA-8			1 0-12	I I 0-50	I 107_100	107_100	I 160-100	125-00	1	I I
reacham			ML	A-6			•	•	•	•	•		15-30	INTD_15
		•	SM, ML	•	A-4					-	-	-	115-30	-
	10 12	sandy loam	1	1	,	0	1	1 0 10	/3 <u>1</u> 00	1	1	1	1	1
	1 12-65		ML, SM	IA-2.	A-4.	A-6	I 0-5	I 0-15	175-100	165-100	40-100	120-90	 15-30	INP-15
	00		1	1,	,			0 =0		1	1	1	1	1
PSB:		i	i	i			i	i	i	i	i	i	i	i
Plaisted	0-2	Moderately decomposed	PT	A-8			i 0	i 0	99–100	99-100	60-100	53-89	i	i
		plant material	İ	i			i	İ	i	İ	İ	İ	i	i
İ	2-4	Very fine sandy loam,	GM, ML, SM	A-4			0-10	3-20	65-100	60-95	55-95	40-85	0-30	NP-4
1		silt loam	1	1			I	I	I	I	I	I	1	I
	4-29	Silt loam, very fine	GM, ML, SM	A-4			0-10	3-20	65-100	60-95	55-95	40-85	0-30	NP-4
		sandy loam, loam	1	- 1			I	1	I		1	1	1	I
	29-65	Very fine sandy loam,	ML, SM, GM	A-4			0-5	0-15	65-100	60-95	50-95	35-85	0-20	NP-4
1		silt loam	1	I			I	1	I	1	1	1	1	1
I		1	1	ı			I	l	I		l		1	I
Howland	0-1	,	PT	A-8			1 0	1 0	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89		
		plant material	1	I			1	1 0 70	1					
	1-3	Silt loam, gravelly silt	ML	A-4			0-1	0-10	180-100	175-95	170-95	150-85	0-40	NP-4
	1	loam, very fine sandy	!	!			I	Į.	I	1	Į.	!	1	!
	1 2 24	loam	IMT CM CM	170 4			1 0 5	1 0 10	 CE 100	160 05	I EE OF	140.05	1 0 20	INTO 4
	ı 3−∠4ı	Gravelly silt loam, silt	IML, SM, GM	A-4			0-5	1 0-10	1 102-TOO	0U-95	199-99	140-85	0-30	NP-4
		loam, very fine sandy loam, gravelly very	1	-			! !	1	! !	1	1		1	!
	! 	fine sandy loam, loam	1	-			! !	 	! !	 	! !	 	1	1
		, Line Sandy Loam, Loam	1											

Table 16.-Engineering Properties-Continued

Table 16.—Engineering Properties—Continued

 Map symbol	Depth	 USDA texture	 	Classi	ification	Frag	ments		rcentag sieve n	-	ng	 Liquid	 Plas-
and soil name		1	!		Ţ		3-10	!				limit	
		·!	Uni	fied	AASHTO	· ' 	inches	<u> 4</u>	10	40	200	-!	index
	In					Pct	Pct	<u> </u>	!	!	!	Pct	!
Howland	24-65	Gravelly silt loam, very gravelly very fine sandy loam	 GM, MI 	, SM	 A-4 	 0-5 	 0-10 	 65-100 	 60-95 	 50-95 	 35-85 	 0-20 	 NP-4
PSD:		1	 		l I	!	1	! !	! !	! !	! !	!	!
Plaisted	0-2	Moderately decomposed plant material	 PT 		 A-8 	0	 0 	' 99-100 	 99-100 	 60-100 	 53-89 	 	
İ	2-4	=	ML, GM	, SM	A-4 	0-10 	3-20 I	65–100 	60-95 	55-95 	40-85 	0-30 	NP-4
	4-29	•	GM, MI 	, SM	A-4 	0-10	3-20 	65–100 	60-95 	55-95 	40-85 	i 0-30	NP-4
	29-65	·	ISM, GM	, ML	A-4 	0-5	0-15 	65-100 	60-95 	50-95 	35-85 	0-20 	NP-4
Howland	0-1		I PT 		 A-8 	 0	I I 0 I	 99-100 	 99-100 	 60-100 	I 53-89 I		
	1-3		ML 		A-4 	0-1 	0-10 	80-100 	75-95 	70-95 	50-85 	0-40 	NP-4
	3-24	Gravelly silt loam, silt loam, very fine sandy loam, gravelly very fine sandy loam, loam	GM, MI 	, SM	A-4 	0-5 	0-10 	65-100 	60-95 	55-95 	40-85 	0-30 	NP-4
	24-65	Gravelly silt loam, very gravelly very fine sandy loam	 ML, GM 	, SM	 A-4 	0-5 	 0-10 	 65-100 	 60-95 	 50-95 	 35-85 	0-20 	 NP-4
RRF:			! 		i i		! 	! 	! !	! !	! !	1	
Ricker	0-4	Slightly decomposed plant material	PT 		A-8 	7-34 	0-14 	99-100 	99-100 	60-100 	53-89 	i	i I
I	4-13	Highly decomposed plant material	PT 		A-8 	7-3 4 	0-14 	99-100 	99-100 	60-100 	53-89 	 	
	13-17 	Very flaggy very fine sandy loam, silt loam, fine sandy loam, sandy loam	GM, SM 	I, ML	A-1, A-2, A-4 	0-5 	0-35 	55-100 	50-95 	25-95 	15-85 		NP
į	17-21	Bedrock			į				, 	, 	, 		
Rock outcrop	0-60	Bedrock	 					, 			, 	i	
RSE:		i	i		i	i	i	i i	i	i	i i	i	i
Ricker	0-4	Slightly decomposed plant material	PT 		A-8 	7-34 	0-1 4 	99-100 	99-100 	60-100 	53-89 	 	
 	4-13	Highly decomposed plant material	PT 		A-8 	7-34 	0-14 	99-100 	99-100 	60-100 	53-89 	 	

	<u> </u>	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Classification	Fragments	Percentage pa
Map symbol	Depth USDA texture	1		11	sieve numbe
nd soil name	1 1	1	1	>10 3-10	

		Ī	Classification		Fragments		Percentage passing				T	T
Map symbol	Depth	oth USDA texture	1		.l		sieve number				-	l Plas-
and soil name		I	!	1	>10		!				limit	ticity
		<u> </u>	Unified	AASHTO	inches	'	!	10	40	200	!	index
!	In	1	1	1	Pct	Pct	 -	 		l i	Pct	
Ricker	13-17	 Very flaggy very fine sandy loam, silt loam, fine sandy loam, sandy loam	i	 A-1, A-2, A-4 	 0-5 	 0-35 	 55-100 	 50-95 	 25-95 	 15-85 	 	 NP
į	17-21	Bedrock	 	 	, 	' 	, 	, 	 		 	
Saddleback	0-5	Highly decomposed plant material	' PT 	 A-8 	 10-50 	 0-20 	 99-100 	 98-100 	60-100	 53-89 	i	
	5-6	Fine sandy loam, silt loam, very fine sandy loam	SM, ML 	A-1, A-2, A-4 	1-5 	0-15 	70-95 	65-90 	40-90 	20-80 	0-35 	NP-6
 	6-19	Fine sandy loam, silt loam, loam, very fine sandy loam	SM, ML 	A-1, A-2, A-4 	0-1 	0-20 	70-95 	65-90 	40-90 	20-80 	0-30 	NP-6
į	19-23	Bedrock		 		 	 	 	 		i	i
Rock outcrop	0-60	Bedrock		 	 	 	 	 	i	i i	i	i
RTF:		i	i	i	i	i İ	i	i		İ	i	i
Rock outcrop	0-60	Bedrock] 	[
Ricker	0-4	Slightly decomposed plant material	PT 	A-8 	7-34 	0-14 	99-100 	99-100 	60-100 	53-89 	i I	i i
İ	4-13	Highly decomposed plant material	PT 	A-8	7-34 I	0-14 	99-100 	99-100 	60-100	53-89 	 	
!	13-17	Very flaggy very fine sandy loam, silt loam, fine sandy loam, sandy loam	ML, SM, GM 	A-1, A-2, A-4 	0-5 	0-35 	55-100 	50-95 	25-95 	15-85 	 	NP
i	17-21	Bedrock	 	' 	, 	 	' 	' 	 		 	
RUB:		i	i	i	i	i	i	i		İ	i	i
Roundabout		•	•	A-8	1 0	0	•	•	60-100	•	•	
!		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•	A-4	1 0	0	•	190-100		•		•
!	6-48	Silt loam, very fine sandy loam	ML	A-4	0	0	100	90-100	80-100	55-95	0-30	NP-4
; !	48-65	•	 ML 	 A-4 	 0 	 0 	 100 	 95-100 	90-100	 70-95 	 0-35 	NP-4
 Croghan 	0-5	•	 SW-SM, SP-SM, SM	 A-1, A-2-4, A-3, A-4	I I 0 I	I I 0 I	 95-100 	 95-100 	 45-80 	 5-40 	 0-14 	 NP
İ	5-33	Sand, loamy sand, loamy	SP-SM, SM,	A-1, A-2-4, A-3, A-4	0 	0 	 80-100 	80-100 	45-80 	5-40 	0-14 	NP
į	33-65	Sand	SM, SW-SM,	A-1, A-2-4, A-3	0 	0 	80-100 	80-100 	45-75	5-30	0-14 	NP
i		İ	İ	İ	i	i	İ	i I	i	i I	i	i

Table 16.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol	 Depth	 USDA texture	Classification		Frag	Fragments 		Percentage passing sieve number				 Plas-	
and soil name	. <u>-</u>	1	i		1	>10	>10 3-10			limit			
		I	Unifi	ed	AASHTO	inches	inches	4	10	40	200	 '	index
	In	1	1		I	Pct	Pct	I	ı	I	ı	Pct	1
		I	1		!	1	1		1	l	1	1	1
SRD:		ļ	!		I							!	!
Saddleback		Highly decomposed plant	PT		A-8	110-50	0-20	199-100	18-100	60-T00	153-89		
	•	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	I ML, SM		 A-1, A-2, A-	./I 1_5	I I 0-15	 70-95	I 165-90	140-90	120-80	1 0-35	 ND-6
		loam, very fine sandy	I DEL		1 1, 1 2, 1	1	1 0 13		1	- 0	120 00	1 0 33	1
		loam	i		i	i	i	i	i	i	i	i	i
		Fine sandy loam, silt	SM, ML		A-1, A-2, A-	4 0-1	0-20	70-95	65-90	40-90	20-80	0-30	NP-6
		loam, loam, very fine	1		1		I	I	l	I	I	1	I
		sandy loam	I		1		1	l	I	l	I	1	I
	19-23	Bedrock	!		!								!
	0.4		 PT		 A-8	7 24	 0-14	 00 100	 00 100	 60 100	152.00	!	!
Ricker		Slightly decomposed plant material	PT		I W-0	/-34	1 0-14	1 199-100	1 133-TOO	1 00-100	123-89		
		Highly decomposed plant	I I DT		IA-8	1 7-34	 0-14	ı 199–100	1 199-100	ı I 60-100	I 153-89		! !
		material	i		i v		i	 	 		1	i	i
	13-17	Very flaggy very fine	GM, ML,	SM	A-1, A-2, A-	4 0-5	0-35	55-100	50-95	25-95	15-85	i	NP
		sandy loam, silt loam,	1		1		I	I	l	I	I	1	I
		fine sandy loam, sandy	I		1		1	l	I	l	I	1	I
		loam	1		!	1	1	1	1	l	1	1	1
!	17-21	Bedrock	!		<u>I</u>	!		!	!	!	!	!	!
SRE:		1	:		I I	1	!	 	! !	 	! !	!	1
	0-5	 Highly decomposed plant	I IDT		I IA-8	1 110-50	 0-20	I 199-100	I 198-100	ı 160-100	I 153-89	i	! !
badarebaen		material	1		1	1	1 0 20	33 ±00	1	00 ±00 	1	i	i
		•	SM, ML		A-1, A-2, A-	4 1-5	0-15	70-95	65-90	40-90	20-80	0-35	NP-6
		loam, very fine sandy	İ		i	i	İ	İ	İ	ĺ	İ	İ	İ
		loam	I		1		1	l	I	l	I	1	I
	6-19	Fine sandy loam, silt	ML, SM		A-1, A-2, A-	4 0-1	0-20	70-95	65-90	40-90	120-80	0-30	NP-6
		loam, loam, very fine	!		ļ	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	!
		sandy loam Bedrock	!		l i		I	l I	! !	! !	! !	I	! !
	19-23 	Bearock	:		I I	1		 	 	 	 		
Ricker	0-4		' PT		 A-8	7-34	 0-14	99-100	, 99-100	60-100	153-89	i	'
		plant material	i		İ	i	i	İ	İ	İ	İ	i	i
	4-13	Highly decomposed plant	PT		A-8	7-34	0-14	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89		
		material	I		1	1	I	I	I	l	I	1	I
			GM, ML,	SM	A-1, A-2, A-	4 0-5	0-35	55-100	50-95	25-95	15-85		NP
		sandy loam, silt loam,			!	1	!	!	!	!	!	!	!
		fine sandy loam, sandy loam	1			1	!	I	<u> </u>	!	!	1	1
	•	loam Bedrock	1		I I			! !	! !	! !	! !		! !
	, 1, 21 		<u> </u>		I I	i	<u>'</u>	' 		' 		<u> </u>	i
	1	1	1		1			1					1

Table 16.-Engineering Properties-Continued

Map symbol	Depth	Classification			Fragm		Percentage passing sieve number				 Liquid	 Plas-
and soil name		1	!	•		3-10	!				_ limit	ticity index
		!	Unified	AASHTO	inches		!	! <u></u>	1 40	200	!	
	In		1	! !	Pct 	Pct 	! !	! !	! !	I I	Pct 	
SSD:		i	i	i	i i		i	i	i	i	i	i
Saddleback	0-5	Highly decomposed plant	PT 	A-8 	10-50 	0-20 	99-100 	98-100 	60-100 	53-89 	 	
	5-6	Fine sandy loam, silt loam, very fine sandy loam	ML, SM 	A-1, A-2, A-4 	1-5 	0-15 	70-95 	65-90 	40-90 	20-80 	0-35 	NP-6
	6-19	Fine sandy loam, silt loam, loam, very fine sandy loam	ML, SM 	A-1, A-2, A-4 	0-1 	0-20 	70-95 	65-90 	40-90 	20-80 	0-30 	NP-6
į	19-23	Bedrock	i I I		 	 	 	 	 	i	i	i
Sisk	0-2	Highly decomposed plant material	PT 	A-8 	10-50 	0-20	99–100 	98-100 	60-100 	53-89 	i	
	2-3	Silt loam, very fine sandy loam, fine sandy loam		A-2, A-4 	1-5 	1-15 	65-95 	60-95 	40-90 	25-85 	0-35 	NP-10
j	3-22	•	ML, SM, GM 	A-2, A-4 	0-10 0-10	0-25 	65-95 	60-95 	35-90 	 25-85 	0-35	NP-10 NP-10
	22-65	Gravelly fine sandy	CL-ML, ML, SC-SM, SM	A-2, A-4 	 0-5	5-15	 65-95 	 60-95 	 35-90 	 25-70 	0-25 	 NP-8
Rock outcrop	0-60	 Bedrock 	! 	! 	 	 	! 	 	 	 	 	
SSE:		i	i	i	i i	ĺ	i	i	i	į	i	i
Saddleback	0-5	Highly decomposed plant	PT 	A-8 	10-50 	0-20 	99-100 	98-100 	60-100 	53-89 	 	
	5-6	Fine sandy loam, silt loam, very fine sandy loam	ML, SM 	A-1, A-2, A-4 	1-5 	0-15 	70-95 	65-90 	40-90 	20-80 	0-35 	NP-6
!	6-19	•	ML, SM 	A-1, A-2, A-4 	0-1 	0-20 	70-95 	65-90 	40-90 	 20-80 	0-30	NP-6
!	19-23	Bedrock	1	!								
Sisk	0-2	Highly decomposed plant material	 PT 	 A-8 	 10-50 	 0-20 	ı 99-100 	 98-100 	 60-100 	 53-89 	 	
	2-3	Silt loam, very fine sandy loam, fine sandy loam	GM, ML, SM 	A-2, A-4 	1-5 	1-15 	65-95 	60-95 	40-90 	25-85 	0-35 	NP-10
	3-22	•	SM, ML, GM 	A-2, A-4 	0-10 0-10	0-25	65-95 	60-95 	35-90 	25-85 	0-35 	NP-10
	22-65	Gravelly fine sandy	SC-SM, CL-ML, SM, ML	A-2, A-4 	 0-5 	5-15 	65-95 	 60-95 	35-90 	25-70 	0-25 	NP-8

Table 16.-Engineering Properties-Continued

Map symbol	 Depth	 USDA texture	Classif	ication	Fragn			rcentage sieve n			 Liquid	
and soil name		!		!	>10		!				llimit	-
		·!	Unified	AASHTO	inches		4	10	40	200	!	index
	In				Pct	Pct] i	 -	ļ	! !	Pct	
SSE:			i İ	l İ			 	! 	! 	! 	i	
Rock outcrop	0-60	Bedrock	Ī	Ì	i i		i	i		i	i	
STC:	<u> </u>						 	<u> </u>				
Skerry	 0-1	 Highly decomposed plant	I IPT	IA-8	1 7-34	0-14	ı 199-100	 99-100	1 160-100	ı 153-89		
		material	İ	i	i			,	 		i	i
	1-3	Fine sandy loam, sandy loam	SM, SC-SM, SC	A-2, A-4	0	0-10	80-95 	75-90 	60-85 	30-50 	0-30 	NP-10
	3-30	Gravelly fine sandy	SM, SC-SM, SC	A-2, A-4	0-1	5-15	75-95	60-95	50-75	20-45	0-25	NP-10
	00.65	loam, sandy loam				- 0-						
	30-65 	Gravelly sandy loam, gravelly loamy sand, gravelly fine sandy loam	GM, SM, SP- SM, GP-GM 	A-1, A-2 	0-1 	5-25	60-85 	45-75 	30 - 70 	 10-35	0-14 	NP
Becket	0-3	Highly decomposed plant material	 PT 	 A-8 	7-34 7-34	0-14	I 99-100 	 99-100 	 60-100 	ı 53-89 	 	
	3-6 I	Fine sandy loam, sandy loam	SC-SM, SC, SM	 A-1-b, A-2-4, A-4	1-5 	5-25	70-95 	60-90 	30-85 	20-50 	0-30 	NP-10
	6-26 	Fine sandy loam, sandy loam, gravelly sandy loam	SC-SM, SC, SM 	A-2-4, A-4 	0-1 	5-15	75-95 	60-95 	50-75 	25-45 	0-25 	NP-10
	26-65 	Gravelly sandy loam, sandy loam, gravelly loamy sand	SM, SP-SM, GP-GM, GM 	A-1-b, A-2 	0-1 	5-25	60-85 	45-75 	30-70 	10-35 	0-14 	NP
Rawsonville	0-3	Highly decomposed plant material	 PT 	A-8 	7-34 	0-14	 99-100 	 99-100 	 60-100 	 53-89 	 	
	3-5 	Very fine sandy loam, fine sandy loam	SM, ML	A-4, A-5	1-5 	5-20	75-100 	70-90 	50-90 	30-70 	20-50 	NP-10
	5-19	Fine sandy loam, very	ML, SM	A-2-4, A-4,	0-5	0-10	75-100	70-95	50-95	30-70	20-50	NP-10
	10 25	fine sandy loam	1100 014	A-5		0.15	 70 100			100.05	1	
		Cobbly fine sandy loam Bedrock	ML, SM 	A-2, A-4 	0-2 	0-15		60-95 			0-20 	
SUC:] 			 	 	 	 	1	1
	0-7	Highly decomposed plant material	PT 	A-8 	 10-50 	0-20	99-100 	98–100 	60-100 	53-89 	i	
	7-11 	Sandy loam, very fine sandy loam, fine sandy loam	SM, ML, GM 	A-2, A-4 	1-5 	1-15	65-95 	60-95 	40-90 	25-85 	0-35 	NP-10
	11-33	•	CL-ML, ML, SC-SM, SM	A-2, A-4 	0-10 	0-15	65-95 	60-95 	35-90 	25-85 	0-30 	NP-10
	33-65	· -	CL-ML, SM, SC-SM, ML	A-2, A-4 	0-10 	0-15	60-95 	60-95 	35-90 	25-70 	0-25 	NP-8

Map symbol	 Depth	 USDA texture	Classi: 	fication	Frag	ments		rcentago sieve n	-	-	 Liquid	 Plas
and soil name	i I	i I	 Unified	AASHTO	•	3-10 inches	4	10	40	200	limit	ticity
	I	.!	l	_I	l	l	I	I	I	l	.	· I
	In	!	1	1	Pct	Pct	1	1	l	1	Pct	1
arra.	!		1	!		!	!	!	!			1
SUC: Bemis	I I 0-4	 Muck	 PT	 A-8	110 50	I 0-50	100 100	 00 100	 60 100	1 5 2 0 0	1	1
peurs	•	·	CL-ML, ML,	A-0 A-1, A-2, A-4								INTD-10
	4 11	·	SC-SM, SM	1	1 3 23	1 3 20	1	1	33 30 	120 00	1 0 30	1
	11-65	Gravelly loam, silt loam		A-1, A-2, A-4	0-5 	0-10	65-95 	55-90 	35-85 	20-70 	0-30	NP-10
SWD:	1		1			l i	 	 	! !	1	l i	
	I I 0-7	 Highly decomposed plant	l IDT	I IA-8	I I10-50	 0-20	1 199-100	I I 98-100	I I 60-100	1 153-89	I I	
Duipius	i ,	material	 - 	I	1 20 30	1 0 20	1	30 ±00	00 ±00 	1	i	i
	7-11 	•	ML, SM, GM 	A-2, A-4 	1-5 	1-15 	65-95 	60-95 	40-90 	25-85 	0-35	NP-10
	11-33	·	ML, SM, SC- SM, CL-ML	 A-2, A-4 	0-10	0-15 	 65-95 	 60-95 	 35-90 	 25-85 	0-30	NP-10
	33-65 	Sandy loam, fine sandy loam	SM, SC-SM, ML, CL-ML	 A-2, A-4 	 0-10 	0-15 	 60-95 	 60-95 	 35-90 	 25-70 	0-25 	 NP-8
Sisk	İ	 Highly decomposed plant material	 PT 	 A-8 	 10-50 	 0-20 	 99-100 	 98-100 	 60-100 	 53-89 	 	
	2-3 	Silt loam, very fine sandy loam, fine sandy loam	GM, ML, SM 	A-2, A-4 	1-5 	1-15 	65-95 	60-95 	40-90 	25-85 	0-35 	NP-10
	3-22 	Silt loam, loam, very fine sandy loam, fine	ML, GM, SM	A-2, A-4 	0-10	0-25	 65-95 	60-95 	 35-90 	 25-85 	0-35	NP-10
	 22-65 		 CL-ML, SM, ML, SC-SM 	 A-2, A-4 	 0-5 	 5-15 	 65-95 	 60-95 	 35-90 	 25-70 	0-25 	 NP-8
TCC:	i		! !	¦	 	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	! 	' '	 		i
	0-2 	Highly decomposed plant material	PT 	A-8 	7-34 	0-14 	99-100 	99-100 	60-100 	53-89 	i I	i
	2-3 	Silt loam, loam, very fine sandy loam, fine sandy loam	SM, ML, GM 	A-2, A-4 	1-5 	1-5 	65-95 	60-90 	45-90 	25-80 	0-40 	NP-10
	3-18 	· =		 A-2, A-4 	0-5 	0-10 	70-95 	65-90 	45-90 	25-80 	0-30	NP-8
	 18-65 	sandy loam Gravelly silt loam, loam	 ML, SM, SC- SM, CL-ML	 A-4 	 0-5 	0-10	 70-95	 65-90 	ı 55-90 	 40-80	 0-25 	 NP-5

Table 16.-Engineering Properties-Continued

Table 16.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol	Depth	 USDA texture	Classi:	fication	Fragr	nents		rcentage sieve n		ng	 Liquid	 Plas-
and soil name		I	I	1	>10	3-10	I				limit	ticity
		<u> </u>	Unified	AASHTO	_ inches	inches	1_4	10	1_40_	<u> 200</u>	.!	lindex
	In	I	I	1	Pct	Pct	1	1	I	I	Pct	1
		!	!	!	!		!	!	!	!	!	!
TCC: Chesuncook	0-3	 	l Dilli	I IA-8	1 7 24	1 0 14	100 100	100 100	I I CO 100	I 152 00	!	!
Chesuncook	0-3	Highly decomposed plant material	l FI	A-0	/-34	U-14 	199-100	99-100	1 100-100	53-69 		
	3-5	•	SM, CL-ML	 A-2, A-4	1 1-5	l 1-5	1 180-95	 65-90	I 45-90	1 125-80	0-40	INP-10
		sandy loam	I	1,	i - 0	·	1	1	1	, _	1	1
	5-28	•	SM, CL-ML	A-2, A-4	0-15	0-10	80-95	65-90	45-90	25-80	0-40	NP-10
į		gravelly fine sandy	İ	İ	İ	ĺ	İ	ĺ	İ	İ	İ	İ
		loam	I	1	1		1	1	I	l	1	1
	28-65	Gravelly silt loam	ML, CL-ML,	A-4	0-15	0-10	75-85	60-85	50-85	35-75	0-30	NP-8
		!	SC-SM, SM	!	į į		1	!	!	!	!	
TEC:			!	!	!		1	!	!	!	!	
Telos	0-2	 Highly decomposed plant	। IDT	I IA-8	I I 7-34	I I ∩–14	I 199-100	 99-100	I I 60-100	I 153-89		
16102	0 2	material	1	I	1 / 54	1 0 14	99 100 	199 100	00 100 	J	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	2-3	•	GM, ML, SM	 A-2, A-4	1-5	1-5	65-95	60-90	45-90	25-80	0-40	 NP-10
		fine sandy loam, fine	i , , , .	i ′	i	· -	İ	İ	İ	İ	i	i
Í		sandy loam	I	1	1		1	I	I	l	1	1
I	3-18			A-2, A-4	I 0-5	0-10	70-95	65-90	45-90	25-80	0-30	NP-8
I		fine sandy loam, fine	ML, SM	1	I I		1	1	I	l	1	1
		sandy loam		1			I		l 			I
	18-65	Gravelly silt loam, loam		A-4	0-5	0-10	70-95	65-90	55-90	40-80	0-25	NP-5
	 	1	CL-ML, ML	1			 	! !	! !	! !	!	
Chesuncook	0-3	 Highly decomposed plant	ı IPT	IA-8	1 7-34	 0-14	 99-100	 99-100	ı 160-100	ı 153-89		
		material	i	i	i			i		,	i	i
į	3-5	Silt loam, loam, fine	CL-ML, SM	A-2, A-4	1-5	1-5	80-95	65-90	45-90	25-80	0-40	NP-10
I		sandy loam	I	1	1	l	l	l	I	l	1	1
I	5-28	• •	CL-ML, SM	A-2, A-4	0-15	0-10	80-95	65-90	45-90	25-80	0-40	NP-10
		gravelly fine sandy	!	!	į į		1	!	!	!	!	
	00 65	loam	l CM CT MT	 A-4	 0 1		175 05	I 160-85			1 0 20	
	28-65	Gravelly silt loam	SM, CL-ML, ML, SC-SM	A-4	1 0-12	1 0-10	1/5-85	100-85	120-82	135-75	1 0-30	INP-8
		1	I ML, SC-SM	;			 	 	! !	! !	<u> </u>	1
Elliottsville	0-1	 Highly decomposed plant	' PT	IA-8	i 7-34	0-14	99-100	, 99-100	60-100	153-89	i	
		material	i	i	i	, - 	İ	İ	İ		i	i
İ	1-2		GM, ML, SM	A-4	1-5	0-10	65-95	55-90	45-90	35-80	0-40	NP-8
		fine sandy loam	I	1	1		1	1	l	l	1	1
I		Flaggy loam, silt loam		A-4	0-5	•		55-90				
	17-26	Channery loam, silt loam		A-4	0-5	0-5	65-95	55-90	45-90	35-80	0-30	NP-8
	26 20	 Bedrock	SC-SM, SM	I	 -	l 1	I I	I I	l !	l !	1	1
	20-30	Dearock	! !	1					, !	, !		
		1	I	1		1	I	I	ı	ı	1	1

Table 16.-Engineering Properties-Continued Percentage passing sieve number--Classification | Fragments ILimuidi Plas-

Map symbol	Depth	USDA texture	!	 	I		! :	sieve n	umber		-	Plas-
and soil name			 Unified	I AASHTO	>10 Linches	3-10 inches	'	I 10	1 40	1 200	ITIMIT	ticity index
		· 	- Unitied		Pct	Pct	¦	¦— - -	¦	!	!	I
	, <u></u>	i	i	¦	1	1	i	i	i i	i i	1	i
TMB:	İ	i	İ	i	İ	İ	İ	i	i	i İ	į	į
Telos	0-2	Highly decomposed plant	PT	A-8	7-34	0-14	99-100	99-100	60-100	53-89		
I		material	l	I	l	1	l	l	I	I	1	1
	2-3		SM, GM, ML	A-2, A-4	1-5	1-5	65-95	160-90	45-90	25-80	0-40	NP-10
		fine sandy loam, fine	<u> </u>	!	!	1	!	!	!	!	!	!
	I I 3–18	sandy loam Silt loam, loam, very	 SM, ML, CL-	 A-2, A-4	ı I 0-5	I I 0-10	I 170-95	I 165-90	 45-90	I 125-80	I I 0-30	INTP-8
j	, <u> </u>		ML, CL	1	,	0 =0		1	1	1		i
ĺ	l	sandy loam	i '	i	İ	i	İ	İ	İ	İ	į	į
	18-65	Gravelly silt loam, loam	SM, SC-SM,	A-4	0-5	0-10	70-95	65-90	55-90	40-80	0-25	NP-5
	l	1	ML, CL-ML	!	l	1	l	l	1	1	1	1
Monarda	0.2	 Mucky peat	 PT	 A-8	0 42	 0-50	 07 100	 07 100	 60 100	152 00		!
Monarda			GM, ML, SM	A-1, A-2, A-4							1 0-40	INP-10
	, 3 0 I	fine sandy loam	l	1	1	1 3 20	1	1	1	1	1	
ĺ	6-20	-	ML, SM, SC-	A-4	0-5	0-10	65-95	55-95	 45-95	35-85	0-30	NP-10
	l	-	SM, CL-ML	1	l	I	l	l	I	I	I	I
	20-65	Gravelly silt loam, loam		A-4	0-5	0-10	65-95	55-95	45-95	35-85	0-30	NP-10
	 	1	ML, CL-ML	!	 -		 -	! !	 	 	 	
Monson	ı I 0-6	 Highly decomposed plant	I IPT	IA-8	ı I 7-34	 0-14	ı 199-100	ı 199-100	1 160-100	ı 153-89	 	
		material	 I	i	, . J. I	, v 	 	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		1	i	i
j	6-9	Silt loam, fine sandy	GM, ML, SM	A-4	1-5	1-10	65-95	55-90	45-85	35-80	0-40	NP-8
	l	loam	l	1	l	I	l	l	I	I	1	1
	9-19	· · · · · · · · · -	GM, ML, SM	A-4	0-1	0-5	65-95	55-90	45-90	35-80	0-40	NP-8
	 10-23	fine sandy loam Bedrock	! !	 	 	 	 	 	 	! !	 	
	19 23 		' 	i	! 	i i	! 	' 	i i	! 	<u> </u>	
TPB:	İ	i	i İ	i	İ	i	İ	i	i	i	i	i
Tunbridge	0-2	·	ML, SM	A-2, A-4, A-5	0-2	0-15	70-100	60-95	35-95	20-85	0-50	NP-6
		sandy loam, fine sandy	!	!	ļ	1	ļ	!	!	!	!	!
	2.25	loam Silt loam, very fine	 ML, SM	1 2 2 4 3 5	1 0 2	 0 1 E	 70 100	 60 0E	125 05	120 05	1 0 50	 ND 6
	2-25 	sandy loam, fine sandy		A-2, A-4, A-5	U-Z 	l 0-13	70-100 	l 1	33-33 	20-65 	1 0-30	INE-0
	! 	loam	İ	i	i i	i	i i	i	i	i	i	i
j	25-34	Stony fine sandy loam,	SM, ML	A-2, A-4	0-2	0-15	70-100	60-95	35-95	20-85	0-20	NP-2
	l	silt loam	l	1	l	I	l	l	I	I	1	1
73 - 1 - 4 - 1	•	Bedrock		1							!	!
Plaisted	U-2 	Moderately decomposed plant material	PT	A-8	0	0	1 199-100	1 99-100	60-100	153-89		
	I I 2-4	· =	SM, ML, GM	I A-4	 0-10	I 3-20	1 165-100	ı 160-95	ı 55-95	I 40-85	0-30	INP-4
	,	silt loam	I	i	<u>-</u> .	i	, 		i	i		i
į	4-29	· -	ML, SM, GM	A-4	0-10	3-20	65-100	60-95	55-95	40-85	0-30	NP-4
		sandy loam, loam	<u> </u>	!	l _ =							
	29-65		ML, SM, GM	A-4	0-5	0-15	65-100	60-95 	50-95	35-85	0-20	NP-4
	l İ	silt loam	 	1	! !	 	! !	! !	! !	! !		
· ·	•	1	1	1	1		1				1	1

Table 16.—Engineering Properties—Continued

	l	1	Classif	ication	Fragi	ments	Pe	rcentage	e passi			1
Map symbol	Depth	USDA texture	I		l		:	sieve n	umber			Plas-
and soil name		1	!	1	>10	3-10	!				limit	Iticity
	I	.l <u></u>	Unified	AASHTO	inches	'	l <u>4</u>	l <u>10</u>	40	200	J	index
	In	1	!	1	Pct	Pct	1	1	1		Pct	1
	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	!
	ı	1	1	I	l	ı	I	I	I	ı	I	ı
TPD:	ı	1	1	ı	İ	ı	ı	ı	1	ı	ı	ı
Tunbridge	, I 0-2	 Silt loam, very fine	SM, ML	' A-2, A-4, A-5	l 0-2	I 0-15	70-100	160-95	135-95	120-85	I 0-50	NP-6
	i i	sandy loam, fine sandy		İ	i i	i	i	İ	i	i	İ	İ
	İ	loam	İ	İ	l	İ	İ	İ	İ	İ	İ	İ
	2-25	Silt loam, very fine	ML, SM	A-2, A-4, A-5	0-2	0-15	70-100	60-95	35-95	20-85	0-50	NP-6
	l	sandy loam, fine sandy	1	I	l	l	1	I	I	l	1	1
	I	loam	1	L	l	I	1	I	1	I	1	1
	25-34	Stony fine sandy loam,	ML, SM	A-2, A-4	0-2	0-15	70-100	60-95	35-95	20-85	0-20	NP-2
	24 65	silt loam Bedrock	!	!	 -	!	1	!	1	!		1
	34-65 	Bedrock	:	! !	 							
Plaisted	ı I 0-2	 Moderately decomposed	I IPT	IA-8	I 0	i I 0	99-100	 99-100	 60-100	ı 153-89		
		plant material	i	i ·	İ	i			i		i	i
		Very fine sandy loam,	ML, GM, SM	A-4	0-10	3-20	65-100	60-95	55-95	40-85	0-30	NP-4
	I	silt loam	1	I	l	l	1	I	I	I	1	1
	4-29	Silt loam, very fine	GM, SM, ML	A-4	0 -1 0	3-20	65-100	60-95	55-95	40-85	0-30	NP-4
	l	sandy loam, loam	I	I	l	I	1	I	I	I	1	1
	29-65	Very fine sandy loam,	SM, ML, GM	A-4	0-5	0-15	65-100	60-95	50-95	35-85	0-20	NP-4
	!	silt loam	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	!
W:	! !	1	!	! !	 	! !	1	!	! !	!	 	
Water	! !	l	 	! !	! !	! !	! !	! !	! !	! !	 	! !
Macer		i	¦	i	! 	: 	i İ	i i	i	i i	i İ	i İ
WO:	i İ	i	i	i	i İ	i	i	i	i	i	i	i
Wonsqueak	0-3	Muck	PT	A-8	0	0	100	100	60-100	53-89		
	3-25	Muck	PT	A-8	0			•	60-100	•	•	
	25-65	Fine sandy loam		A-6, A-2, A-4	1 0	0-5	85-100	75-100	50-100	30-95	0-40	NP-20
	!	ļ.	SM, ML	!	!	!	1	!	!	!	1	1
5 -1		186.1	 	1	l .	1	1 100	1 100	160 160	I	1	!
Bucksport	0-10 10-40	·	PT	A-8 A-8	I 0 I 0	0 0	100 100	•	60-100	•	0-14 0-14	•
	10-40 40-65	·	PT PT	A-8 A-8	I 0	I 0	100 100	•	•	•	0-14 0-14	•
	1 0-05	I	1==	i v	, U	1	1 100 I	1 100 I	1 100-100	155-69 I	I 0-14	ı === I
	l	.I		1	ı	1	ı	1	•	1	1	1

Table 17.-Physical Soil Properties

(Entries under "Erosion factors--T" apply to the entire profile. Entries under "Wind erodibility group" and "Wind erodibility index" apply only to the surface layer. Absence of an entry indicates that data were not estimated.)

3-7 0-5 1.00-1.30 42.34-141.14 0.03-0.06 0.0-2.9 2.0-5.0 .17 .17	Map symbol	 Depth	 Sand	 Silt	 Clay	 Moist	 Saturated	 Available	 Linear	 Organic	Erosi	on fac	tors	Wind erodi-	Wind erodi
ABE: Abram	and soil name	- 	Ì	İ	i -	bulk	hydraulic	water	extensi-	matter	Ī	ī	ī	bility	bility
ABE: Abram			1	1	I	density	conductivity	capacity	bility	1	Kw	Kf	T	group	index
Abram		In	Pct	Pct	Pct	g/cc	um/sec	In/in	Pct	Pct	·!	!	!	!	!
1-3 1-6 0.90-1.10 14.11-42.34 0.10-0.20 0.0-2.9 2.0-4.0 1.55 220	ABE:] 		l l	! !	! 	! 	! 	 	I I	<u> </u>	 	 	 	1
Rock outcrop	Abram	0-1			0-25	I	10.00-100.00	10.20-0.60		35-91			1	8	1 0
Rock outcrop	1	1-3			1-6	0.90-1.10	14.11-42.34	0.10-0.20	0.0-2.9	2.0-4.0	.15	1.20	I	I	1
Hermon		3-9					0.00-1.40				!		!	ļ.	!
1-3	Rock outcrop	 0-60			 	! !	0.00-1.40	 					1	8	0
3-26	Hermon	 0-1		 	 0-25	 	 10.00-100.00	 0.20-0.60		 35-91	¦	 	I 5	 8	0
ACB: Adams	I	1-3			2-6	0.85-1.20	14.11-141.14	10.05-0.13	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.10	.17	I	I	1
ACB: Adams	I	3-26			2-7	0.85-1.30	14.11-141.14	10.05-0.10	0.0-2.9	0.5-3.0	.10	.17	I	I	1
Adams		26-65			1-4	1.10-1.70	42.34-141.14	10.02-0.06	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.10	.17	!	!	1
3-7 0-5 1.00-1.30 42,34-141.14 0.03-0.06 0.0-2.9 2.0-5.0 .17 .17	ACB:	 	1	 	! 	! 	1 	 	 	 	i	 			1
T-27 0-5 1.10-1.45 42.34-141.14 0.02-0.04 0.0-2.9 1.0-3.0 .17 .17	Adams	0-3			0-25		10.00-100.00	10.20-0.60		35-91			5	1	310
27-65 0-5 1.20-1.50 141.14- 0.03-0.04 0.0-2.9 0.0-0.5 .17 .17	ĺ	3-7			0-5	1.00-1.30	42.34-141.14	10.03-0.06	0.0-2.9	2.0-5.0	.17	.17	I	I	1
Croghan		7-27			0-5	1.10-1.45	42.34-141.14	10.02-0.04	0.0-2.9	1.0-3.0	.17	.17		1	1
		27-65 	 		0-5 		•	0.03-0.04 	0.0-2.9 	0.0-0.5 	.17 	.17 	 	 	
Sample S	Croghan	 0-5	•	 0-7	 0-5	 1.10-1.50	 42.34-141.14	 0.05-0.16	0.0-2.9	1 2.0-9.0	.17	 .17	 5	 2	134
	l l	 	•	1 0 7	I 0 E	 1 00 1 E0	1141 14	10 02 0 07	1 0 0 0 0	1 0 5 4 0	1 17	1 17	!	!	!
33-65 88- 0-7 0-5 1.20-1.50 141.14- 0.05-0.10 0.0-2.9 0.0-0.3 .17 .17	l l	5-33	•	1 0-7	1 0-5		•	10.03-0.07	0.0-2.9	0.5-4.9	1 .1/	1 .1/	!	!	!
BSC:		1 22 65	•	1 0 7	I 0 E	•		I IO OE O 10	1 0 0 2 0	1 0 0 0 3	1 17	1 17	!	!	!
Becket		33-65 	•	U=7 	U-5 	•	•	0.05-0.10 	0.0-2.9 	0.0-0.3 	1 .17	.1 <i>/</i> 		 	
Becket	BSC:	 	1	 	 	 	 	 	1	1	 	 	 	 	1
3-6 2-6 0.60-1.30 4.23-14.11 0.06-0.23 0.0-2.9 6.5-12 .17 .20		I 0-3	i	i	I 0-25		10.00-100.00	10.20-0.60		i 35-91	i	i	I 5	i 3	I 86
26-65 1-5 1.60-1.75 0.20-0.42 0.03-0.09 0.0-2.9 0.2-0.4 .17 .24		3-6	i	i	2-6	•	•	•	•	6.5-12	.17	.20	i	i	i
Skerry		6-26	i	i	2-7	1.30-1.60	4.23-14.11	0.06-0.16	0.0-2.9	0.3-7.3	.28	.32	i	i	i
1-3 2-6 0.60-1.30 4.23-14.11 0.06-0.23 0.0-2.9 5.4-8.5 .20 .24		26-65	İ	i							.17	.24	į	į	į
3-30 2-7 1.30-1.60 4.23-14.11 0.06-0.16 0.0-2.9 0.7-5.8 .28 .32	Skerry	 0-1		 	I 0−25	 	 10.00-100.00	 0.20-0.60		 35-91		 	 5	 3	I 86
30-65 1-5 1.60-1.75 0.20-0.42 0.03-0.09 0.0-2.9 0.1-0.6 .17 .24	_	1-3			2-6	0.60-1.30	4.23-14.11	10.06-0.23	0.0-2.9	5.4-8.5	1.20	.24	I	I	1
BSD:		3-30			2-7	11.30-1.60	4.23-14.11	10.06-0.16	0.0-2.9	0.7-5.8	1.28	.32	I	I	1
Becket		30-65			1-5	1.60-1.75	0.20-0.42	10.03-0.09	0.0-2.9	0.1-0.6	.17	.24	ļ	!	!
3-6 2-6 0.60-1.30 4.23-14.11 0.06-0.23 0.0-2.9 6.5-12 .17 .20	BSD:	 			! 	! 	1	! 	 	 			 		
6-26 2-7 1.30-1.60 4.23-14.11 0.06-0.16 0.0-2.9 0.3-7.3 .28 .32	Becket	0-3			0-25		10.00-100.00	10.20-0.60		35-91			5	3	86
	I	3-6			2-6	0.60-1.30	4.23-14.11	10.06-0.23	0.0-2.9	6.5-12	.17	1.20	I	I	1
26-65 1-5 1.60-1.75 0.20-0.42 0.03-0.09 0.0-2.9 0.2-0.4 .17 .24		6-26			2-7	1.30-1.60	4.23-14.11	10.06-0.16	0.0-2.9	0.3-7.3	1 .28	1.32	I	1	1
		26-65			1-5	1.60-1.75	0.20-0.42	10.03-0.09	0.0-2.9	0.2-0.4	.17	.24	I	I	1

Table 17Physical Soil Properties-Continue

Map symbol	Depth	 Sand	 Silt	Clay	•	•	 Available	•	 Organic	Erosi	on fac			erodi
and soil name			l 1		bulk	hydraulic	water	extensi-	matter	1	1	1	bility	/ bility
					density	conductivity	capacity	bility	1	Kw	Kf	T	group	index
	In	Pct	Pct	Pct	g/cc	um/sec	In/in	Pct	Pct	ļ	!	!	!	·!
BSD:		! ! ! !			 	! 	! 	 	 		 		;	1
Skerry	0-1			0-25		10.00-100.00	10.20-0.60		35-91			5	3	86
	1-3			2-6	0.60-1.30	4.23-14.11	10.06-0.23	0.0-2.9	5.4-8.5	1.20	.24	1	1	1
	3-30				•	4.23-14.11	0.06-0.16	0.0-2.9	0.7-5.8	.28	.32	I	1	1
	30-65			1-5	1.60-1.75	0.20-0.42	10.03-0.09	0.0-2.9	0.1-0.6	.17	.24		1	1
BSE:		! ! !	; ;		! 	! 	! 	! 	 	i	i	i	i	i
Becket	0-3			0-25		110.00-100.00	10.20-0.60		35-91			5	3	86
1	3-6			2-6	0.60-1.30	4.23-14.11	10.06-0.23	0.0-2.9	6.5-12	.17	1.20	1	1	1
1	6-26			2-7	1.30-1.60	4.23-14.11	0.06-0.16	0.0-2.9	0.3-7.3	1.28	.32	1	1	1
	26-65			1-5	1.60-1.75	0.20-0.42	10.03-0.09	0.0-2.9	0.2-0.4	1 .17	.24	!	!	1
Hermon	0-1	 		0-25	 	 10.00-100.00	ı 0.20-0.60		 35-91		 	I 5	 8	0
ĺ	1-3			2-6	0.85-1.20	14.11-141.14	10.06-0.13	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.10	.17	I	1	1
ĺ	3-26			2-7	0.85-1.30	14.11-141.14	10.05-0.10	0.0-2.9	0.5-3.0	.10	.17	I	1	1
	26-65			1-4	1.10-1.70	42.34-141.14	10.02-0.06	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.10	1 .17	!	!	!
Rawsonville	0-3	 	 	0-25	 	 10.00-100.00	I 0.20-0.60	 	 35-91		 	 2	I 8	1 0
	3-5			3-10	0.70-1.00	4.23-42.33	0.13-0.22	0.0-2.9	4.0-8.0	.43	.49	I	1	1
	5-19			3-10	0.70-1.00	4.23-42.33	0.13-0.45	0.0-2.9	2.0-8.0	.64	.64	I	1	1
	19-35			3-7	1.20-1.50	4.23-42.34	10.09-0.15	0.0-2.9	1.0-2.0	1.20	.24	I	1	1
	35-39					0.00-1.40				i	!	!	!	!
CAB:		! ! ! !			 	! 	 	 	 		 	 	<u> </u>	
Cabot	0-9	30-50	30-65	5-12	0.70-1.10	4.23-14.00	0.18-0.24	0.0-2.9	4.0-12	.32	.32	2	8	1 0
ĺ	9-14	30-50	30-65	3-8	1.30-1.70	4.23-14.00	0.16-0.26	0.0-2.9	0.5-4.0	1.28	.32	I	1	1
I	14-65	25-75	15-65	5-8	1.70-1.90	0.01-0.09	0.11-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.0-1.0	.28	.37	!	!	!
Howland	0-1	 		0-25	 0.10-0.30	 10.00-100.00	ı 0.10-0.50		 80-100		 	 3	 8	0
	1-3	25-80	15-65	1-10	0.80-1.30	4.23-14.00	10.29-0.34	0.0-2.9	3.0-8.0	1.24	.24	1	1	1
	3-24	25-80	15-65	-	•	4.23-14.00	0.15-0.28	0.0-2.9	0.5-3.0	1.24	.28	1	1	1
	24-65	25-80	15-65	1-10	1.60-1.90	0.01-0.09	0.08-0.12	0.0-2.9	0.0-1.0	1.24	.28		1	1
CG:		! ! !	; ;		! 	! 	! 	! 	 	i	i	i	i	i
Charles	0-3			2-18	0.90-1.35	4.23-14.11	0.31-0.36	0.0-2.9	5.0-10	.32	.32	5	3	86
	3-16			2-18	1.00-1.50	4.23-14.11	0.35-0.42	0.0-2.9	1.0-4.0	.49	.49	1	1	1
	16-65			0-3	1.20-1.50	4.23-705.00	10.36-0.40	0.0-2.9	0.5-3.0	1 .20			!	1
Cornish	0-7	 		2-17	ı 0.95-1.35	 4.23-14.11	I 0.20-0.45	 0.0-2.9	2.0-8.0	1 .32	1 .32	 5	 3	l 86
	7-48		I I	2-15	0.95-1.45	4.23-14.11	0.20-0.45	0.0-2.9	0.5-2.0	.49	.49	I	1	1
ĺ	48-65			2-10	1.10-1.50	4.23-14.11	0.18-0.45	0.0-2.9	0.0-1.0	.49	.49		Į.	1
Wonsqueak	0-3			0-25	 0.10-0.30	 10.00-100.00	 0.20-0.40	 	 80-99			 2	 8	1 0
	3-25			0-25	0.10-0.30	10.00-100.00	10.20-0.40		80-99			I	I	1

	l	1	1		!	!	!	!	!	•	on fac	tors	•	Wind
Map symbol and soil name	Depth 	Sand 	Silt 	Clay 	bulk		water	extensi-	Organic matter	<u> </u>	I	ı	erodi- bility	erodi- bility
	 	1	1	 	density 	conductivity	capacity 	bility	1	Kw	Kf	T	group	index
	In	Pct	Pct	Pct	g/cc	um/sec	In/in	Pct	Pct	<u> </u>	i	<u>:</u>	¦	¦
CHC:	 	 	! 	 		! 	 	 	 		 	 	 	
Chesuncook	0-3	i		0-25		10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	i	35-91	i		3	8	0
	3-5	i	i	5-15	0.70-0.90	4.23-14.11	0.16-0.27	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.28	.28	ĺ	i	İ
	J 5-28			10-18	0.70-1.60	4.23-14.11	0.18-0.30	0.0-2.9	0.5-4.0	.32	.37	I	1	1
	28-65			10-18	1.60-1.90	0.00-0.09	10.16-0.25	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	1.32	.37	l	!	Į.
Elliottsville	I I 0-1	 	 	I I 0-25	 	 10.00-100.00	I 10.20-0.60	 	I I 35-91		 	l I 2	I I 8	I I 0
	1 1-2				•	4.23-14.11	•	•		i .24	I .28	i –	i	i
	. – – I 2–17	i	i	•	•	4.23-14.11	•	•	•	1 .28	.32	i	i	i
	 I 17-26	i	i			4.23-14.11	•			1 .28	•	•	i	i
	26-30	i	i	i		0.00-1.40						i	i	i
Telos	l I 0-2	 	l 	I I 0−25	 	 10.00-100.00	10 20-0 60	 	 35-91		 	 2	I I 8	I I 0
16103	1 2-3		' 		•	4.23-14.11	•	•		1 28	ı I.28	, <u>-</u>	1	i
	I 3-18			•	•	4.23-14.11	•	•	•	•	•	!	i	i
	18-65	i	i	•	•	0.00-0.09	•	•	•	•	•	•	i	i
CHD:	 	l	1	 	İ	1	1	<u> </u>	1	1	 		1	Į .
Chesuncook	ı I 0-3	! !	! !	I 0-25	! !	 10.00-100.00	10 20-0 60	' 	 35-91	i	! !	ı I 3	I 8	i 0
Cliesulicook	I 3-5			•	•	4.23-14.11	•	•	•	•	I	1 3	1 0	1 0
	I 5-28	' 	! !	•	•	4.23-14.11	•	•	•	1 .32	1.20	! !	<u> </u>	:
	28-65	' 	 			0.00-0.09				•		' 	i	i
		!	!					!		!	! :		1	!
Elliottsville	•	!		0-25		110.00-100.00	•	•	35-91			2	8	1 0
	1-2			•	•	4.23-14.11	•	•	•	•	•	!	!	!
	2-17					4.23-14.11	•			1 .28	.32		!	!
	17-26 26-30	 	 		1.40-1.70 	4.23-14.11 0.00-1.40		0.0-2.9 	0.0-0.5 	.28 	.32 	 	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
_	ĺ	İ	İ	İ		İ	İ	İ	į	İ	ĺ		İ	İ
Telos	0-2	!		0-25		110.00-100.00			35-91			2	8	1 0
	2-3			•	•	4.23-14.11	•	•	•	1 .28	.28	!	!	!
	3-18 18-65					4.23-14.11 0.00-0.09				1 .32	.37 .37	•	!	
	1	i	i	10 10	 	1	1	1	1	1	. <i>5,</i> 	İ	i	i
CKC:	l	1	1			I	1	I	1	1	l	l	1	1
Chesuncook	J 0-3			0-25		10.00-100.00			35-91			3	8	1 0
	J 3-5	I		•	•	4.23-14.11	•	•	•	1.28	.28	l	1	1
	5-28	I				4.23-14.11				.32	.37	l	1	1
	28-65 			10-18 	1.60-1.90 	0.00-0.09	0.16-0.25	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	1 .32	.37 	 	1	1
Telos	 0-2	 	' 	 0-25	 	 10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	 	 35-91		' 	2	8	0
	2-3			5-13	0.70-1.00	4.23-14.11	0.15-0.25	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	1.28	.28	l	1	I
	3-18			10-18	1.30-1.60	4.23-14.11	10.20-0.40	0.0-2.9	0.5-4.0	.32	.37	l	1	I
	18-65			10-18	1.60-1.90	0.00-0.09	10.05-0.10	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.32	.37	l	1	1
	I	1	I	1	l	1	1	1	1	1	I	ı	1	1

Table 17.-Physical Soil Properties-Continued

Table 17.-Physical Soil Properties-Continued

Map symbol	 Depth	 Sand	 Silt	 Clay	 Moist	•	 Available	•	 Organic	i	on fac		erodi-	•
and soil name		!			bulk		water	•	matter	 W	 77.6		bility	
		 Pct	Pct	Pct	density g/cc	conductivity um/sec	capacity In/in	bility Pct	Pct	<u>Kw</u>	Kf	<u>"</u>	group	Index
	į	İ	į	i	İ	į	İ	į	į	į	į	į	į	į
CNC:		!	!		 		 	!		!	!	!	1	1
Colonel	0-3	!			•	10.00-100.00	•	•	35-85			2	1 8	1 0
	3-5				•	4.23-14.11	•	•	•	.17	1 .20	!	!	!
	5-18				•	4.23-14.11	10.16-0.25	•	0.5-4.0	1 .24	•	!	!	!
	18-65 	 		3-10 	1.65-1.95 	0.20-0.42 		0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	1 .20	.24 	 	1	1
Dixfield	 0-2			0-25	' 	, 10.00-100.00	, 0.20-0.60	' 	, 35-91	i	i	; ; 3	, 8	i o
	2-3			3-10	0.90-1.20	4.23-14.11	0.11-0.23	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.17	1.20	I	1	1
	3-22			3-10	1.00-1.60	4.23-14.11	0.11-0.24	0.0-2.9	0.5-4.0	1.24	.28	I	1	1
	22-65			3-10	1.65-1.95	0.20-0.42		0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	1.20	.24	!	!	Į.
Pillsbury	l I 0-4	 	 	 0-25	 1 00-1 30	 10.00-100.00	 20-0 60	l l 0.0-2.9	I I 35-85	I I.24	l I.28	l I 3	I I 8	l I 86
IIIISDULY	0 1 4-21	' 	 			4.23-14.11			1 0.5-2.0	1 .32	1 .37	1	1	1
	21-65				•	0.20-0.42		• 111 111	0.0-0.5	1 .24	1 .28	i	i	i
	İ	ĺ	İ	İ	l	İ	Ī	ĺ	İ	İ	ĺ	İ	İ	Ì
CPB:		1			<u> </u>		<u> </u>	1	!	1	1	!	!	1
Colonel	0-3	!			•	110.00-100.00	•	•	35-85			2	8	1 0
	3-5	!			•	4.23-14.11	•	•	•	.17	1 .20	!	!	!
	5-18				•	4.23-14.11	10.16-0.25	•	0.5-4.0	1 .24	1 .28	!	!	!
	18-65 			J 3-10	1.65-1.95 	0.20-0.42		0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	1 .20	1.24	!	!	1
Pillsbury	0-4			0-25	1.00-1.30	10.00-100.00	, 0.20-0.60	0.0-2.9	, 35-85	.24	.28	, 3	, 8	86
-	4-21			2-10	1.20-1.60	4.23-14.11	0.04-0.20	0.0-2.9	0.5-2.0	.32	.37	İ	i	i
	21-65			2-10	1.80-2.00	0.20-0.42	I	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	1.24	.28	I	I	1
Dixfield	l I 0-2	 	 	l I 0-25	 	 10.00-100.00	10 20-0 60	 	 35-91		 	 3	l I 8	l I 0
DIXITEIQ	I 2-3	 			•	4.23-14.11		•	1 0.0-2.0	1 .17	1 .20	1 3	. •	1 0
	1 3-22	 			•	4.23-14.11	•	•	1 0.5-4.0	1 .24	1 .28	!	1	1
	3-22				•	0.20-0.42		0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	1 .24	1 .24	i	i	i
	İ	ĺ	İ	İ	l	İ	Ī	ĺ	İ	İ	ĺ	İ	İ	Ì
CRB:		I			l	1	I	1	1	1	I	Ι.	1	Ι.
Colonel	0-3	!				110.00-100.00		•	35-85			2	8	1 0
	3-5	!			•	4.23-14.11			1 0.0-2.0	.17	1 .20	!	!	!
	5-18	!			•	4.23-14.11	•	•	0.5-4.0	1 .24	1 .28	!	!	!
	18-65 			J 3-10	1.65-1.95 	0.20-0.42	0.13-0.22 	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	1 .20	1.24	!	!	1
Pillsbury	0-4			0-25	1.00-1.30	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	0.0-2.9	35-85	.24	.28	; ; 3	8	86
	4-21			2-10	1.20-1.60	4.23-14.11	10.04-0.20	0.0-2.9	0.5-2.0	.32	.37	I	I	1
	21-65			2-10	1.80-2.00	0.20-0.42	0.01-0.05	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	1.24	.28	ļ.	!	ļ.
Skerry	 0-1	 	l 	l I 0-25	l I	 10.00-100.00	 20-0 60	 	 35−91	I I	 	 5	l I 3	l I 86
Overra	0-1 1-3	 	 		•	4.23-14.11	•	•	5.4-8.5	1 .20	1 .24	ا ا	, J	1 00
	I 3-30	' 			•	4.23-14.11	•	•	1 0.7-5.8	1 .28	1 .32	i		i
	1 30-65	I				•	10.03-0.09		0.1-0.6	1 .17	1 .24	i	;	i
		:	:				1	. 3.0 2.3	. 3.2 3.0	: '-'		:	:	:

Map symbol	 Depth	 Sand	 Silt	 Clay	 Moist		 Available	•	 Organic	Erosi	on fac	tors	erodi	
and soil name	<u> </u>	 	 	 	•	hydraulic conductivity	water capacity	extensi- bility	matter 	 Kw	 Kf	T	bility group	
	In	Pct	Pct	Pct	g/cc	um/sec	In/in	Pct	Pct	1	i	i	İ	į —
CSC:		 	 	 	 	 	 	 	 	1	!		!	
Colonel	0-3			I 0-25	0.10-0.30	10.00-100.00	10.20-0.50		I 35-85	i	i	i 2	I 8	i o
	3-5	i	i	•	•	4.23-14.11	•	•	•	i .17	i .20	i =	i	i
	5-18			3-10	1.00-1.60	4.23-14.11	0.16-0.25	0.0-2.9	0.5-4.0	.24	.28	i	i	i
	18-65	i	i	3-10	1.65-1.95	0.20-0.42	0.13-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	1.20	.24	i	İ	İ
Skerry	 0-1	 	 	l I 0-25	l I	 10.00-100.00	 20-0 60	 	 35-91		 	 5	l I 3	l I 86
Skelly	1-3	! !	! !		•	4.23-14.11		•	1 5.4-8.5	1 .20	1.24	1 2	1 3	1 00
	3-30	' 	' 	•	•	4.23-14.11	•	•	1 0.7-5.8	1 .28	1 .32	<u> </u>	i	i
	30-65	i	i		-		10.03-0.09		•	1 .17	•	i	i	i
D: 11 -h	0.4	l I	l I	1 0 05			10 00 0 60	1		I I .24	1	1	l I 8	l I 86
Pillsbury	0-4 4-21			•	•	10.00-100.00 4.23-14.11	•	•	35-85 0.5-2.0	1 .32	1 .28	3	1 8	1 86
	1 21-65			•		•	0.04-0.20 0.01-0.05		1 0.5-2.0	•	.37 .28	!	!	!
	21-65	 	, I	l 2-10	1.80-2.00 	0.20-0.42 	10.01-0.05 I	0.0-2.9 	0.0-0.5 	.2 4 	.20 	i	i	¦
CTC:	į	i	i	i	i İ	İ	İ	İ	i	i	i	i	i	i
Colton	0-3			0-25	•	10.00-100.00		•	35-91			5	2	134
	3-5			•	•	42.34-141.14	•	•	2.0-6.0	.15	.17	I	1	I
	5-28					42.34-141.14	•	•	•	.15	•	l	1	1
	28-65 	 	 	0-3 	1.45-1.65 	141.14- 705.00	0.01-0.02 	0.0-2.9 	0.0-0.0 	.10 	.17 	 	 	
	!	!	Į.		ļ	l 		ļ.		!	ļ.	! _	1	!
Adams	0-3	!	!	0-25	•	110.00-100.00	•	•	35-91			1 5	1	310
	3-7 7-27	 	 	•	•	42.34-141.14 42.34-141.14	•	•	2.0-5.0	.17 .17	.17	!	!	!
	1 27-65			•	1.10-1.45 1.20-1.50	•	10.02-0.04	•	•	1 .17	•	!	!	!
	27-65	 	 	l 0-3		1705.00	0.03-0.0 <u>4</u> 	0.0-2.9 	0.0-0.5 	.±/	.±/ 	i	i	;
]	I	l	l	ļ	l	!	!	Į.	1	Į.	ļ.	Į.	ļ.
CVC:		!	!	0.05	! :			!	1	!	!	! -	!	
Colton	0-3 3-5	 	!	0-25	•	110.00-100.00	•	•	35-91			1 5	1 2	134
	3-5 5-28			•	•	42.34-141.14 42.34-141.14	•	•	2.0-6.0 0.0-0.5	.15 .15	.17 .17	!	!	!
	28-65			•	1.25-1.55 1.45-1.65	•	10.02-0.03	•		•	1 .17	!	!	!
	28-05	, I	i	l 0-3	•	705.00	0.01-0.02 	0.0-2.9 	0.0-0.0 	1 .10	.±/ 		i	i
Hamman	0.1	<u> </u>	l	l 0.25	<u> </u>	 10 00 100 00	10 20 0 60	ļ	25 01	1			l 1 8	I I 0
Hermon	0-1 1-3	 	, ! -	0-25	•	10.00-100.00 14.11-141.14		•	35-91 0.0-2.0		1 .17	1 2	l g	1 0
	1-3 1 3-26		 	•	•	14.11-141.14 14.11-141.14	•	•		1 .10	1 .17	!	1	!
	26-65			•		42.34-141.14			0.0-0.5	•	1 .17		i	¦
	l	!	ļ.	l	l :	!	ļ	ļ	!	!	ļ.	ļ.	Į.	ļ.
CVD: Colton	l I 0-3	 	 	l I 0-25	 	 10.00-100.00	 20-0 60	 	l I 35-91	I I	 	l 15	 2	 134
	1 3-5	' 	I		•	42.34-141.14	•	•	1 2.0-6.0	1 .15	1 .17	, ,		1 134
	5-28	' 	' 	•	•	42.34-141.14	•	•	•	•	1 .17	i	i	i
	28-65			•	11.45-1.65	•	0.01-0.02	•	0.0-0.0	•	•	i	i	i
	I	i	i	i	•	705.00	i	i		i	i	i	i	i

Table 17.-Physical Soil Properties-Continued

Table 17Physical Soil Properties-Continue

Map symbol	 Depth	 Sand	 Silt	 Clay	 Moist	•	 Available	•	 Organic	Erosi	on fac		•	erodi-
and soil name	l	I		I	bulk	,2	•	extensi-	matter	1	I		bility	-
		١	١	I	' 	conductivity	' 	bility	.'	Kw	Kf	_T_	group	index
	In	Pct	Pct	Pct	g/cc	um/sec	In/in	Pct	Pct	!	!	!	ļ .	1
CVD:	<u> </u> 	i I	<u> </u>	İ	! 	i	! 	<u> </u>	i	i	i	i	i	i
Hermon	0-1			0-25		10.00-100.00	10.20-0.60		35-91			5	8	0
	1-3			2-6	0.85-1.20	14.11-141.14	0.06-0.13	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.10	.17	I	1	1
	3-26			2-7	0.85-1.30	14.11-141.14	0.05-0.10	0.0-2.9	0.5-3.0	.10	.17	1	1	1
	26-65			1-4	1.10-1.70	42.34-141.14	10.02-0.06	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.10	.17	!	!	1
DEC:]	! 	1 1	! 	l 	! 	! 	 	 	1	;	<u> </u>	! !	1
Danforth	0-5		i	0-25		10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	i	35-91	i	i	5	8	i o
	5-9		i	3-10	1.00-1.30	4.23-14.11	0.11-0.21	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.20	.28	i	i	i
	9-32			3-10	1.00-1.40	4.23-14.11	0.12-0.22	0.0-2.9	1.0-6.0	1.17	.20	İ	İ	İ
	32-65	i	i	1-10	1.20-1.50	14.11-141.14	0.05-0.15	0.0-2.9	0.0-1.0	1.15	1.20	Ì	Ì	İ
Elliottsville	 0-1	 	 	l I 0-25	 	 10.00-100.00	I 10.20-0.60	 	I I 35-91		 	 2	l I 8	I I 0
	1-2				•	4.23-14.11	•	•	1 1.0-4.0	.24	1 .28	;	i	i
	2-17		i			4.23-14.11	•		1 0.5-4.0	1 .28	1 .32	i	i	i
	17-26	i	i	•	•	1 4.23-14.11	•	•	1 0.0-0.5	1.28	i .32	i	i	i
	26-30	i	i	i		0.00-1.40		i	i	i	i	i	i	i
DED:]	1		 	 	1			1	1	1	1	1	
Danforth	l 0-5			ı I 0-25	' 	110.00-100.00	10 20-0 60		, 35-91	i	: :	15	, i 8	i o
242020	5-9				•	4.23-14.11	•	•	1 0.0-2.0	i .20	i .28	i	i	i
	9-32			•	•	1 4.23-14.11	•	•	1 1.0-6.0	1 .17	1 .20	i	i	i
	32-65	i	i			14.11-141.14	•		0.0-1.0	1 .15	1 .20	i	i	i
Elliottsville	 0-1	 	 	l I 0-25	 	 10.00-100.00	 0 20-0 60		l I 35-91	 	 	1 2	l 18	I I 0
2212000071110	1-2				•	4.23-14.11	•	•	1 1.0-4.0	.24	i .28	;	i	i
	2-17					4.23-14.11	•		1 0.5-4.0	1 .28	1 .32	i	i	i
	17-26			•	•	4.23-14.11	•	•	1 0.0-0.5	1 .28	1 .32	i	i	i
	26-30	i	i			0.00-1.40						i	i	i
DMC:] i	1	1	 -	 	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Į .	1
Dixfield	0-2		i	 0-25	 	 10.00-100.00	 0.20-0.60		35-91	i		3	 8	0
	2-3			3-10	0.90-1.20	4.23-14.11	0.11-0.23	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.17	1.20	I	1	1
	3-22			3-10	1.00-1.60	4.23-14.11	0.11-0.24	0.0-2.9	0.5-4.0	1.24	1.28	I	1	1
	22-65			3-10	1.65-1.95	0.20-0.42	0.12-0.18	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	1.20	. 24	!	ļ.	!
Colonel	l l 0-3	 	 	I I 0-25	I I0.10-0.30	 10.00-100.00	I 10.20-0.50	 	I I 35-85			I I 2	I I 8	1 0
	3-5			3-10	0.90-1.20	4.23-14.11	0.16-0.33	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.17	.20	I	I	I
	5-18			•	•	4.23-14.11	•	•	0.5-4.0	.24	.28	I	I	I
	18-65	I	ļ	3-10	1.65-1.95	0.20-0.42	0.13-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	1.20	.24	ļ.	Į.	!
Marlow	l I 0-3	 	 	l I 0-25	l I	 10.00-100.00	I 10.20-0.60		l I 35-91		 	l I 3	l 1 3	l I 86
	3-5	' 			•	4.23-14.11	•	•		i .20	.24	i	 I	 I
	5-30	i	i	•	•	4.23-14.11	•	•	0.8-3.9	1 .32	1 .37	i	i	i
	30-65			•	•	•	10.05-0.12	•		1 .20	1.24	i	i	i
	l	I	I	I	I	I	I	1	1	1	I	I	I	1

	l ,	1			!	1		!		-	on fac	tors	Wind	
Map symbol	Depth	Sand	Silt	Clay	•	Saturated	•	•	Organic	·——			erodi-	•
and soil name	l I	 	 	1	•	hydraulic conductivity	water	•	matter	 Kw	 Kf		bility group	
	' In	Pct	Pct	Pct	g/cc	um/sec	In/in	Pct	Pct	' 		<u> </u> -	1	I
DTC:	 	 	 	 	 	 	 	 	 	1	 	 	 	
Dixfield	0-2	i	i	0-25		10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	i	35-91	i	i	3	. 8	0
	2-3			3-10	0.90-1.20	4.23-14.11	0.11-0.23	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.17	.20	I	I	1
	3-22			3-10	1.00-1.60	4.23-14.11	0.11-0.24	0.0-2.9	0.5-4.0	1.24	.28	I	1	I
	22-65			3-10	1.65-1.95	0.20-0.42	0.12-0.18	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	1 .20	.24		1	1
Colonel	 0-3		 	0-25	 0.10-0.30	 10.00-100.00	10.20-0.50	 	 35-85			2	8	0
	3-5			•	•	4.23-14.11	•	•	•	.17	1.20	I	1	I
	5-18			•	•	4.23-14.11	•	•		.24	1 .28	I	I	I
	18-65 			3-10 	1.65-1.95 	0.20-0.42 	0.13-0.22	0.0-2.9 	0.0-0.5	1 .20	.24 	 	 	
Rawsonville		i	i	0-25	•	10.00-100.00	•	•	35-91	i	i	2	, 8	i o
	3-5			•	•	4.23-42.33	•	•	•	.43		I	1	1
	5-19		!	•	•	4.23-42.33	•	•	•	.64	1 .64	!	!	!
	19-35 35-39		 	3-7 	1.20-1.50 	4.23-42.34 0.00-1.40	0.09-0.15 	0.0-2.9 	1.0-2.0 	.20	.24 	 	 	
	i	i	i	i	İ	i	i	i	i	i	i	i	İ	i
EMC:	l	l	I	1	l	1	1	I	I .	I	I	Ι.	Ι	1
Elliottsville	•		!	0-25	•	110.00-100.00	•	•	35-91			2	8	1 0
	1-2			•	•	4.23-14.11	•	•	•	1 .24	1 .28	!	!	1
	2-17 17-26			•	•	4.23-14.11 4.23-14.11	•	•	•	1 .28	1 .32	!	1	1
	17-26				1.40-1.70 	0.00-1.40		0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.26	.32	¦		
	l	I	I	1	l	I	1	I	I	1	l	I	1	I
Monson	I 0-6			0-25	•	110.00-100.00	•	•	35-91			1	8	1 0
	6-9	!	!	•	•	4.23-14.11	•	•	•	1 .24	1 .28	!	!	!
	9-19 19-23	 	 	 10-18	•	4.23-14.11 0.00-1.40	0.20-0.30 	0.0-2.9 	2.0-4.0 	.28 	.32 	 	l I	! !
	İ	į	į	į	ĺ	į	į	İ	İ	į	į	İ	į	į
EMD: Elliottsville	 0-1			I I 0-25	 	 10.00-100.00	10 20-0 60	 	l I 35-91		 		l . •	I I 0
EIIIOCCSVIIIE	l 1-2	' 	' 		•	4.23-14.11	•	•		1.24	1 .28	1 2	1	1
	1 2-17					4.23-14.11	•		-	1 .28		;	i	i I
	17-26			•	•	1 4.23-14.11	•	•	•	1 .28	1 .32	i	i	i
	26-30	i	i	i		0.00-1.40	j	i	i	j	i	İ	į	į
Monson	l I 0-6	 	 	l I 0-25	 	 10.00-100.00	I 10.20-0.60	 	I I 35-91		 	 1	l I 8	I I 0
	6-9		i	5-15	•	4.23-14.11	•	•	0.0-2.0	. 24	. 28	i	i	i
	9-19		i	10-18	1.30-1.60	4.23-14.11	10.20-0.30	0.0-2.9	2.0-4.0	1.28	.32	ĺ	İ	İ
	19-23					0.00-1.40				!		ļ	1	!
EME:	! 	! 	! 	! 	 	! 	! 	! 	! 		 	 	 	!
Elliottsville	0-1	i		0-25		10.00-100.00	10.20-0.60		35-91			2	8	0
	1-2			5-15	0.70-1.00	4.23-14.11	0.15-0.26	0.0-2.9	1.0-4.0	1.24	1.28	l	l	I
	2-17	•		•	•	4.23-14.11	•	•	•	1.28		l	I	1
	17-26			•	•	4.23-14.11	•	•	•	•	•	•	1	I
	26-30					0.00-1.40						I	1	I

Table 17.-Physical Soil Properties-Continued

Table 17.-Physical Soil Properties-Continued

Map symbol	 Depth	 Sand	 Silt	 Clay	 Moist	 Saturated	 Available	 Linear	 Organic	Erosi	on fac	tors	Wind erodi-	Wind erodi
and soil name	I -	I	I	I	bulk	hydraulic	water	extensi-	matter	1	ī	ī	bility	bilit
	l	ı	ı	1	density	conductivity	capacity	bility	I	Kw	Kf	T	group	index
	In	Pct	Pct	Pct	g/cc	um/sec	In/in	Pct	Pct	i	; 	<u> </u>	: 	i I
EME:	 	 	 	 -	i İ	 	 	i I		į	i i	į į	i i	į
Monson	ı I 0-6	' 	' 	I 0-25		, 10.00-100.00	, 10.20-0.60		, 35-91	i		i 1	' I 8	i 0
	i 6-9	' 			•	4.23-14.11	•	•	1 0.0-2.0	.24	1 .28	i -	i	i
	i 9-19	I	I	•	•	4.23-14.11	•	•	1 2.0-4.0	1 .28	1 .32	i	i	i
	19-23		i	i		0.00-1.40			i	i	i	į	į	į
ENE:	! 	! 	 	 	 	! 	! 	! 	! 		! !		! 	
Enchanted	I 0-6			0-25	•	10.00-100.00	•	•	35-86			3	8	0
	6-9			•		4.23-42.34	•		0.0-2.0	.10	.17	I	I	1
	9-42			•	•	4.23-42.34	•	•	1.0-4.0	.10	.15	I	I	1
	42-52		!	1-10	1.00-1.30	42.34-141.14	10.02-0.20	0.0-2.9	0.0-1.0	.10	.20	!	1	1
	52-54 	 	 	 	 	0.00-1.40 	 	 	 		 	 	 	
Mahoosuc	0-3			0-25	0.07-0.60	10.00-100.00	0.35-0.45	0.0-2.9	35-91			1	5	56
	3-8			0-25	0.07-0.60	10.00-100.00	0.35-0.45	0.0-2.9	80-99	i		ĺ	İ	İ
	8-65 	 	 	0-0 	•	141.14- 705.00	0.00-0.01 	0.0-2.9 	0.0-0.5	.02 	 	 	 	
70D	į	į	į	į	İ		į	į	į	į	į	į	į	į
ESD: Enchanted	I I 0-6	!	!	I I 0-25	l l ===	I I10.00-100.00	1 20 0 60	!	ı ı 35-86	!	1	। । ३	I I 8	1 0
Enchanted	I 6-9	 			•	10.00-100.00 4.23-42.34	•	•	0.0-2.0	1 .10	 .17	1 3	°	0
	1 9-42	 		•	•	4.23-42.34	•	•	•	1 .10	.1/ .15	!	1	1
	1 42-52			•	•	4.23-42.34 42.34-141.14	•	•	1 0.0-1.0	1 .10	1 .20	!	 	1
	1 52-54	' !	! !	1	1	12.34 141.14 0.00-1.40	1	1	1 0.0 1.0	1	1	:	1	¦
	J2 J4 	i	i i	i		0.00 1.40 	i i	i	i	i	i	i	i	i
Saddleback	I 0-5	i	i	I 0-25		10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	i	35-91	i	i	1	I 8	i 0
	5-6			1-5	1.00-1.20	4.23-14.11	0.15-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.24	.28	i	i	i
	l 6−19			2-10	0.80-1.10	4.23-14.11	0.15-0.30	0.0-2.9	2.0-8.0	1.28	.32	I	I	1
	19-23					0.00-1.40							1	1
HSC:	! 	<u> </u>	i	! 	! 	İ	! 	! 	! 	i	! 		! 	İ
Hermon	0-1		!	0-25	•	110.00-100.00	•	•	35-91			5	8	0
	1-3		!	•	•	14.11-141.14	•	•	•	.10	1 .17	!	1	1
	3-26	!	!	•	•	14.11-141.14	•	•	•	.10	1 .17	!	!	!
	26-65 	 	 	1-4 	1.10-1.70 	42.34-141.14 	0.02-0.06 	0.0-2.9 	0.0-0.5 	.10 	.17 	 	 	1
Skerry	0-1	i		0-25		10.00-100.00	10.20-0.60	i	35-91			5	3	86
_	1-3			2-6	0.60-1.30	4.23-14.11	0.06-0.18	0.0-2.9	5.4-8.5	.17	.24	I	I	1
	3-30			2-7	1.30-1.60	4.23-14.11	0.06-0.16	0.0-2.9	0.7-5.8	1.28	1.32	I	I	1
	30-65			1-5	1.60-1.75	0.20-0.42	0.03-0.09	0.0-2.9	0.1-0.6	.17	.24		!	1
HSD:	' 	' 	' 		 	! 	 	' 	 	i	i	i	! 	i
Hermon	0-1			0-25		10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60		35-91	i	i	5	8	i o
	1-3			2-6	•	 14.11-141.14	•	•	0.0-2.0	.10	.17	I	I	1
	3-26	ı		2-7	0.85-1.30	14.11-141.14	0.05-0.10	0.0-2.9	0.5-3.0	1.10	.17	I	I	1
	26-65	_	_					0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	1.10	.17			

		! !		<u> </u>	!	!	!	!	!	Erosi	on fac		Wind	-
Map symbol	Depth	Sand	Silt	Clay	•	•	Available	•	Organic	!			erodi-	-
and soil name		. !			-		water	•	matter		l === c		bility	-
	! <u>-</u>	!!		!	' 	conductivity	' 	bility	!	Kw	Kf_	! <u> </u>	group	Index
	In	Pct	Pct	Pct	g/cc	um/sec	In/in	Pct	Pct	1	 	ļ	 	1
ISD:				 	! 	! 	i	i	i İ	i	! !	I I	1 1	i
Skerry	0-1	i i	i i	0-25		10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	i	35-91	i	i	I 5	I 3	I 86
_	1-3	i i	i	2-6	0.60-1.30	4.23-14.11	0.06-0.18	0.0-2.9	5.4-8.5	.17	.24	i	İ	i
İ	3-30	i i		2-7	1.30-1.60	4.23-14.11	0.06-0.16	0.0-2.9	0.7-5.8	.28	.32	ĺ	İ	İ
I	30-65			1-5	1.60-1.75	0.20-0.42	10.03-0.09	0.0-2.9	0.1-0.6	.17	.24	I	l	I
HTC:	l			 	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	1	1	1	1	<u> </u>		1	!
Hermon	 0-1	 		ı I 0-25	! !	 10.00-100.00	10 20-0 60	! !	I 35-91		! !	I I 5	I 8	1 0
HeIMOH	1-3	 			•	10.00=100.00 14.11=141.14	•	•	1 0.0-2.0	1 .10	 .17	1 2	° 	1 0
	3-26	! !		•	•	14.11-141.14 14.11-141.14	•	•	•	•	1.7 . 1.7	! !	! !	;
	26-65	i i			-	42.34-141.14	•	•		•	1 .17	i I	i İ	i
		i i	İ	İ	l	ĺ	ĺ	ĺ	İ	İ	ĺ	ĺ	İ	İ
Rawsonville	0-3			0-25	•	10.00-100.00	•	•	35-91			2	8	0
I	3-5			•	•	4.23-42.33	•	•	•	.43		l	l	1
	5-19			•	•	4.23-42.33	•	•	•	.64		l	l	I
	19-35			3-7	-	4.23-42.34	10.09-0.15	0.0-2.9	1.0-2.0	1 .20	.24		Į.	!
	35-39			 		0.00-1.40						 	 	1
Skerry	0-1	i i		 0-25	' 	 10.00-100.00	 0.20-0.60	' 	 35-91	i	' 	' 5	3	86
_	1-3	i i		2-6	0.60-1.30	4.23-14.11	0.06-0.18	0.0-2.9	5.4-8.5	1.17	.24	ĺ	İ	i
İ	3-30	i i		2-7	1.30-1.60	4.23-14.11	0.06-0.16	0.0-2.9	0.7-5.8	.28	.32	ĺ	İ	İ
	30-65			1-5	1.60-1.75	0.20-0.42	10.03-0.09	0.0-2.9	0.1-0.6	.17	.24	I	I	I
HTD:	l			 	l		1	1	1	1	!		1	!
Hermon	 0-1		 	I I 0-25	! !	I 10.00-100.00	10 20-0 60	I	I I 35-91		! !	I I 5	I I 8	1 0
HeIMOII	1-3	 			•	10.00=100.00 14.11=141.14	•	•		1 .10	 .17	1 2	° 	1 0
	3-26	' i		•	•	14.11-141.14 14.11-141.14	•	•	•	1 .10	1 7 . 17	! !	! !	;
	26-65	i i			-	42.34-141.14	•	•		1 .10	1 .17	i I	i İ	i
i	1	i i	İ	i	İ	İ	İ	i	i	i	i	i	i	i
Rawsonville	0-3			0-25	•	10.00-100.00	•	•	35-91			2	8	0
	3-5			•	•	4.23-42.33	•	•	•	.43	.49	l	1	1
I	5-19				•	4.23-42.33	•	•	•	.64	.64	l	I	1
I	19-35			3-7	1.20-1.50	4.23-42.34	0.09-0.15	0.0-2.9	1.0-2.0	.20	.24	l	l	1
	35-39			 		0.00-1.40						 	 	1
Skerry	 0-1			ı I 0-25	' 	 10.00-100.00	10.20-0.60		I 35-91		! 	ı I 5	 3	I 86
-	1-3	i i	i	2-6	0.60-1.30	4.23-14.11	0.06-0.18	0.0-2.9	5.4-8.5	.17	.24	i	İ	i
İ	3-30	i i		2-7	1.30-1.60	4.23-14.11	0.06-0.16	0.0-2.9	0.7-5.8	.28	.32	ĺ	İ	İ
I	30-65			1-5	1.60-1.75	0.20-0.42	10.03-0.09	0.0-2.9	0.1-0.6	.17	.24	I	l	I
HWB:]]	1	 	l I	 	 	I I	I I	1	1	 	l I	1	1
Howland	 0-1	· 		I 0-25	0 . 10-0 . 30	, 10.00-100.00	10.10-0.50	i	 80-100	i		13	I 8	1 0
	1-3	25-80	15-65	•	•	4.23-14.00	•	•		1.24	1.24			i
	3-24		15-65	•	•	4.23-14.00	•	•	•	.24	•	i	i	i
	_	25-80			•	0.01-0.09	•	•	•	•		•	i	i
		1 i		l	l ·	I	I	I .	1	1	I	I	I	I

Table 17.-Physical Soil Properties-Continued

Table 17.-Physical Soil Properties-Continued

Map symbol	 Depth	 Sand	Silt	 Clay	 Moist	•	 Available	 Linear	 Organic	Erosi	on rac	cors	•	Wind erodi
and soil name		I I			bulk		water	•	matter	1	I	1	bility	
	l	l			density_	conductivity	' _	_bility	l	Kw	Kf_	<u> </u>	group	index
	In	Pct	Pct	Pct	g/cc	um/sec	In/in	Pct	Pct	1	!	1	!	!
HWB:]]	!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!		 	! 	! 	! 	! 	! 	i	! 	i	İ	i
Cabot	0-9	30-50	30-65	5-12	0.70-1.10	4.23-14.00	0.18-0.24	0.0-2.9	4.0-12	.32	.32	2	8	1 0
	9-14	30-50	30-65	3-8	1.30-1.70	4.23-14.00	0.16-0.26	0.0-2.9	0.5-4.0	1.28	.32	1	1	1
	14-65	25-75	15-65	5-8	1.70-1.90	0.01-0.09	0.11-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.0-1.0	1 .28	.37	1	!	!
HYD:		! ! !			 	! 	! 	 	! 	i	! 	1	i	¦
Howland	0-1		i	0-25	0.10-0.30	10.00-100.00	0.10-0.50		80-100	i		3	. 8	į o
	1-3	25-80	15-65	1-10	0.80-1.30	4.23-14.00	0.29-0.34	0.0-2.9	3.0-8.0	.24	.24	ĺ	İ	i
	3-24	25-80	15-65	1-10	0.90-1.40	4.23-14.00	0.15-0.28	0.0-2.9	0.5-3.0	1.24	.28	1	I	1
	24-65	25-80	15-65	1-10	1.60-1.90	0.01-0.09	0.08-0.12	0.0-2.9	0.0-1.0	.24	.28	!	!	!
Plaisted	l l 0-2	 		l I 0-25	 0.10-0.30	 10.00-100.00	 0.10-0.50	 	I I 80-100		 	I I 3	I I 8	I I 0
	2-4					4.23-14.11		•	0.5-3.0	i .24	i .28	i	i	i
	4-29	i i	i		•	4.23-14.11	•	•	1 0.5-3.0	1.24	1 .28	i	i	i
	29-65	i i	i		•	•	0.07-0.12	•	0.0-1.0	.24	.28	i	i	i
LAC:] 	[] 	 	 	 	 		1	 	1		l I
Hogback	l 0-2	I I		0-25	' 	' 10.00-100.00	' 0 20-0 60	' 	' 35-91	i		i 1	1 8	i 0
nogback	2-5	' 			•	4.23-42.33	•	•	1 4.0-8.0	1.43	' .49	i -	i	i
	5-16				•	4.23-42.33	•	•	1 4.0-8.0	1 .64	1 .64	i	i	i
	16-19				•	4.23-42.33	•	•	1 4.0-8.0	1 .64	1 .64	i	i	i
	19-23	i i	i			0.00-1.40			i	i	i	i	i	i
Abram	 0-1	 		l I 0-25	l 	 10.00-100.00	 	 	 35-91		l 	1	 8	I I 0
ADI alli	1 1-3	 		,	•	10.00-100.00 14.11-42.34	•	•	1 2.0-4.0	1 .15	1 .20	-	1 0	1 0
	1-3 3-9			1-6		0.00-1.40		0.0-2.9	2.0-4.0			i	İ	i
	<u> </u>	!!!			l	<u> </u>	l ·	l ·	!	!	!	!	!	!
LAE: Hogback	l l 0-2	 	 ===	l l 0-25	 	I I10.00-100.00	I I0.20-0.60	 	I I 35-91		 	1 1	I I 8	1 0
_	2-5		i	3-12	0.60-1.00	4.23-42.33	0.13-0.22	0.0-2.9	4.0-8.0	.43	.49	i	i	i
	5-16		[3-12	0.60-1.00	4.23-42.33	0.13-0.45	0.0-2.9	4.0-8.0	1.64	.64	ĺ	İ	i
	16-19		[3-12	0.60-1.00	4.23-42.33	0.13-0.45	0.0-2.9	4.0-8.0	1.64	.64	ĺ	İ	i
	19-23		[0.00-1.40				!		1	!	ļ.
Abram	l l 0-1	 		l I 0-25	 	 10.00-100.00	l 10.20-0.60	 	I I 35-91		 	 1	I I 8	I I 0
	1-3	i i	i	1-6	•	14.11-42.34	•	•	1 2.0-4.0	i .15	i .20	i	i	i
	3-9	i i	i			0.00-1.40			i	i	i	i	i	i
LTC:]]	 	 	 	 	[1	 		1	I
Hogback	I 0-2			0-25	' 	, 10.00-100.00	10.20-0.60	I	ı 35-91	· 		i 1	1 8	i 0
	1 2-5	' 			•	1 4.23-42.33		•	1 4.0-8.0	1.43	1.49	i	i	i
	5-16	' 			•	4.23-42.33	•	•	1 4.0-8.0	1 .64	1 .64	i	i	i
	16-19		1		•	4.23-42.33	•	•	4.0-8.0	1 .64	.64	i	i	i
	19-23	: '				0.00-1.40						•	:	:

		!			!		!	!	•	Erosi	on fac	tors	•	Wind
	Depth	Sand	Silt	Clay		Saturated	•	•	Organic	!			erodi-	•
and soil name		!	!		bulk	, <u>,</u>	•	extensi-	matter		! _	!	bility	•
		·	ــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ	I	' 	conductivity	' 	' 	! <u></u>	Kw	Kf_	<u> </u>	group	index
	In	Pct	Pct	Pct	g/cc	um/sec	In/in	Pct	Pct	1	!		1	1
LTC:		! 	! 	 			! 	! 	! 	İ	<u> </u>	i	i	i
Rawsonville	0-3			0-25		10.00-100.00	10.20-0.60	i	35-91			2	8	0
	3-5		i	3-10	0.70-1.00	4.23-42.33	0.13-0.22	0.0-2.9	4.0-8.0	.43	.49	İ	i	İ
	5-19		i	3-10	0.70-1.00	4.23-42.33	0.13-0.45	0.0-2.9	2.0-8.0	.64	.64	İ	i	İ
	19-35			3-7	1.20-1.50	4.23-42.34	0.09-0.15	0.0-2.9	1.0-2.0	.20	.24	I	1	1
į	35-39	i	i	i		0.00-1.40	i	i	i		i	ĺ	İ	İ
LTE:		 	 	 	İ	[1	 		1	1
Hogback	0-2	! !	! !	I 0-25		ı 10.00-100.00	10 20-0 60	' 	ı 35-91	! !	! !	1 1	' 8	1 0
HOGDACK	2-5					4.23-42.33	•	•		1 43	I 40	+	1 0	1 0
	2-3 5-16	 	 	•		4.23-42.33	•	•	•	1.43 1.64	•	!		1
	16-19	 		•		4.23-42.33	•	•	•	1.64 1.64	•	•		1
	19-23			3-12 		4.23-42.33 0.00-1.40	1	1 0.0-2.9	1 4.0-6.0	.04 	.04	!	!	1
	19-23	 	, I	 	, i	0.00-1.40 	 	, !	 !	 	 	! !	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Rawsonville	0-3		I	I 0-25	i	10.00-100.00	10.20-0.60	i	I 35-91		I	i 2	i 8	i 0
	3-5		I	3-10		4.23-42.33	•	•	1 4.0-8.0	i .43	I.49	i =	i	i
	5-19		I	•		4.23-42.33	•	•	•	1 .64	•	i	i	i
	19-35					4.23-42.34		•	•			i	i	i
i	35-39	i	i			0.00-1.40					i	i	i	i
MCC:		!	!	<u> </u>]	1	1	1	!	!	!	!	!
	0-3	!	!	1 0 05	10 07 0 60	 10 00 100 00	10 25 0 45	1 0 0 0 0	ı ∣ 35-91	!	!	 1	-	I I 56
Mahoosuc	0-3 3-8	!	!			10.00-100.00 10.00-100.00				!	!	! T	5	1 20
	3-8 8-65			•		•	•	•	•		!	!	!	!
	8-65	 	 	0-0		141.14- 705.00	10.00-0.01	0.0-2.9 	0.0-0.5 	.02 	 	! !	1	1
i		i	i	i			i	i	i	i	i	i	i	i
Colonel	0-3			0-25	0.10-0.30	10.00-100.00	10.20-0.50		35-85			2	8	1 0
1	3-5			3-10	0.90-1.20	4.23-14.11	0.16-0.33	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.17	.20	1	1	1
	5-18			3-10	1.00-1.60	4.23-14.11	0.16-0.25	0.0-2.9	0.5-4.0	.24	.28	1	1	1
!	18-65	!	!	3-10	1.65-1.95	0.20-0.42	0.13-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.20	.24	ļ.	!	!
Pillsbury	0-4	! !	! !	I I 0-25	 1.00-1.30	 10.00-100.00	I 10.20-0.60	I I 0.0-2.9	ı I 35-85	I I.24	I I.28	I I 3	I I 8	I I 86
	4-21	i	i	•		4.23-14.11	•	•	•	. 32	•	i	i	i
i	21-65			2-10	1.80-2.00	0.20-0.42	0.01-0.05	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.24	. 28	i	i	i
MDD:		l	l	<u> </u>		1	!	!	!	1	!	!	!	!
Marlow	0-3	! !	! !	I 0-25		I 10.00-100.00	10 20 0 60	!	ı 35-91	1	!	I I 3	1 3	I I 86
Mariow	0-3 3-5				•	4.23-14.11	•	•		1 .20		1 3	1 3	1 00
	3-3 5-30					4.23-14.11		•	•	•	•	!	1	1
	5-30 30-65	 	 			4.23-14.11		•	•			1		1
	30-65	, I	, I	3-10	± . /U-Z .U5 	U.ZU-U.4Z 	0.05-0.12	U.U-2.9 	U.∠-U.6 	ı .∠∪ I	ı.24 	<u> </u>		i
Dixfield	0-2	i	i	0-25		, 10.00-100.00	•	•	35-91	i	i	; ; 3	; 8	i o
	2-3			3-10	0.90-1.20	4.23-14.11	0.11-0.23	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.17	.20	I	1	1
	3-22			•		4.23-14.11	•	•	•	.24		I	1	1
	22-65	I	I	3-10	1.65-1.95	0.20-0.42	10.12-0.18	1 0.0-2.9	1 0.0-0.5	1.20	1.24	1	1	1

Table 17.-Physical Soil Properties-Continued

Table 17.-Physical Soil Properties-Continued

Map symbol	Depth	 Sand	 Silt	 Clay	 Moist	•	 Available	•	 Organic	Erosi	on fac		erodi-	•
and soil name		 	! !	! !	bulk density	hydraulic conductivity	•	extensi- bility	matter 	 Kw	 Kf	-	bility group	
<u> </u>	In	Pct	Pct	Pct	g/cc	um/sec	In/in	Pct	Pct	i	i	i	' <u></u>	i
MED:		 	 	 		 	 	 	 	 	 		1	1
Marlow	0-3	' 	' 	 0-25		, 10.00-100.00	, 0.20-0.60	i	35-91	; 		, 3	, 3	86
	3-5			3-10	1.00-1.30	4.23-14.11	0.10-0.23	0.0-2.9	3.0-3.8	.20	.24	l	I	I
	5-30			3-10	1.30-1.60	4.23-14.11	0.06-0.20	0.0-2.9	0.8-3.9	.32	.37	I	1	1
	30-65	!	!	3-10	1.70-2.05	0.20-0.42	0.05-0.12	0.0-2.9	0.2-0.6	1 .20	.24	!	!	!
Dixfield	0-2	l I	l I	I 0-25		 10.00-100.00	I I 0 . 20-0 . 60	 	I I 35-91		 	I I 3	I I 8	I I 0
	2-3	i	i	3-10	0.90-1.20	4.23-14.11	0.11-0.23	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.17	.20	i	i	i
	3-22			3-10	1.00-1.60	4.23-14.11	0.11-0.24	0.0-2.9	0.5-4.0	.24	.28	i	i	i
į	22-65	i	i	3-10	1.65-1.95	0.20-0.42	0.12-0.18	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	1.20	.24	ĺ	İ	Ì
 Rawsonville	0-3	l 	l 	l 0-25		 10.00-100.00	 20-0 60		l ∣ 35-91		l 	 2	l 1 8	I I 0
Rawsonville	3-5	! !	! !			1 4.23-42.33	•	•		1 .43	ı I.49	1 2	1	1
	5-19	' I	, I			1 4.23-42.33	•	•	•	1 .64	1 .64	: :	i	<u> </u>
	19-35	' 	' 			1 4.23-42.34				1 .20	1 .24	i	i	i
i	35-39	i	i	i i		0.00-1.40				i	i	i	i	į
MKC:		ļ	!	<u> </u>		! :		1	<u> </u>	!	Į.	!	!	!
Masardis	0-1	! :	!	ı I 0−25∣	 	I 10.00-100.00	I IO 20 0 60	l I	I I 35-91	1	!	1 2	I I 7	I I 38
masardis	1-4	 	 			10.00=100.00 14.11=42.34		•		1 .10	 .17	l 3	¦ ′	1 30
	4-34	' I	' !	•	•	114.11-42.34	•	•	•	1 .10	1 .15	<u> </u>	! !	i
	34-65	' 	' 			42.34-141.14	•	•	•	1 .05	1 .17	i	i İ	i
i		ĺ	İ	İ	Ì	İ	l	İ	Ī	İ	ĺ	ĺ	Ì	İ
Adams	0-3			0-25		10.00-100.00	•	•	35-91			5	1	310
1	3-7	I				42.34-141.14	•	•	•	.17	.17	l	l	l
	7-27	!	!			42.34-141.14				.17	1 .17	!	!	!
	27-65	!	!	0-5	1.20-1.50	•	0.03-0.04 -	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	1 .17	.17	!	!	!
		 	! !] 		705.00 	 	 	 	!	! !		 	
MKD:		' 	i i	I		i I	' 	İ	! 	i	i	i	i	i
Masardis	0-1			0-25		10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60		35-91			3	7	38
	1-4	l				14.11-42.34	•	•	•	.10	.17	1	1	1
I	4-34	l				14.11-42.34	•	•	•	.10	.15	l	1	1
	34-65			0-5	1.40-1.70	42.34-141.14	0.01-0.06 	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.05	.17		1	<u> </u>
Adams	0-3	' 	' 	I 0−25	 	 10.00-100.00	ı 0.20-0.60	' 	ı 35-91		 	5	 1	 310
i	3-7			0-5	1.00-1.30	42.34-141.14	0.03-0.06	0.0-2.9	2.0-5.0	1.17	.17	ĺ	İ	İ
I	7-27			0-5	1.10-1.45	42.34-141.14	0.02-0.04	0.0-2.9	1.0-3.0	.17	.17	I	I	I
	27-65	l	!	0-5	1.20-1.50	•	0.03-0.04	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.17	.17	!	!	!
		! 	 	! ! ! !] 	705.00 	 	! 	! 	i I	i I	 	I I	
MLE:		i	i I	i i	, 	i İ	i	i i	i	i	i	İ	i	i
Marlow	0-3	l	l	0-25		10.00-100.00		•	35-91			3	3	86
1	3-5	I	I			4.23-14.11	•	•	•	1 .20	.24	I	l	I
I	5-30					4.23-14.11				.32	.37	!	Į	!
	30-65	ı	ı	3-10	11.70-2.05	1 0.20-0.42	10.05-0.12	I U.O-2.9	I U.2-0.6	1.20	1.24	1	1	1

Man grmbol	 Donth	6225	 Cil+	 Clar-	 Woist	 Caturated		 Tinone	l Organia	Erosi	on fac	tors	•	Wind
Map symbol and soil name	Depth	ı sand	Silt	ı ГСтаў	Moist bulk	•	Available water	•	Organic matter	!			. *	- erodi
and soll name		!	!		•	nydraulic conductivity	•	extensi- bility	matter	l I Kw	I I K£	-		/ bility
		 Pct	Pct	Pct	q/cc	um/sec	Capacity In/in	Pct	 Pct	.¦_ <u>_w</u>	! -	!	group	Index
	l 111	l FCC	l FCC	l FCC	l g/cc	l mil/sec	111/111 	l FGC	l FGC	i	! !	i	<u> </u>	i
MLE:		i	i	i	i	i	i	i	i	i	i	i	i	i
Hogback	0-2			0-25		10.00-100.00	10.20-0.60		35-91			1	8	1 0
	2-5			3-12	0.60-1.00	4.23-42.33	0.13-0.22	0.0-2.9	4.0-8.0	.43	.49	1	1	1
	5-16			3-12	0.60-1.00	4.23-42.33	0.13-0.45	0.0-2.9	4.0-8.0	.64	.64	1	1	1
	16-19			3-12	0.60-1.00	4.23-42.33	0.13-0.45	0.0-2.9	4.0-8.0	.64	.64	1	1	1
	19-23					0.00-1.40						1	I	1
	l	l	I	l	l	L	1	I	I	1	l	1	1	1
Berkshire	0-2			0-25	•	10.00-100.00		•	35-91			5	8	1 0
	2-6			•	•	4.23-42.34	•	•	3.3-8.6	1 .20	1.24	ı	1	1
	6-30			•	•	4.23-42.34	•	•	0.4-3.3	1 .32	.37	ı	1	1
	30-65			1-10	1.30-1.60	4.23-42.34	0.03-0.12	0.0-2.9	0.5-0.9	.24	28	!	!	!
MMC:		! !	 	 		! !	 	 	1	!	! !	!	!	1
Masardis	 0-1	, 		I 0-25	' 	 10.00-100.00	ı 10.20-0.60		 35-91	i	 	1 3	, , ,	1 38
114541415	1-4	I		•	•	114.11-42.34	•	•	0.0-2.0	.10	1 .17	i	; '	1
	4-34	I		•	•	114.11-42.34	•	•		1 .10	1 .15	i	i	i
	34-65			•	•	42.34-141.14	•	•	0.0-0.5	1 .05	1 .17	i	i	i
	1	i I	i			 	1	1	1	1	i	i	i	i
Danforth	0-5			0-25		10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	i	35-91	i	i	5	8	0
	5-9			3-10	1.00-1.30	4.23-14.11	0.11-0.21	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.20	.28	İ	İ	İ
	9-32			3-10	1.00-1.40	4.23-14.11	0.12-0.22	0.0-2.9	1.0-6.0	1.17	.20	İ	İ	İ
	32-65			1-10	1.20-1.50	14.11-141.14	0.05-0.15	0.0-2.9	0.0-1.0	.15	.20	1	I	1
		l	1		l	I	I	I	I	1	I	1	1	1
Peacham	0-9			0-25	0.30-0.50	10.00-100.00	10.20-0.60	0.0-2.9	35-85			2	8	1 0
	9-10			3-10	0.30-0.50	1.41-42.34	0.30-0.40	0.0-2.9	2.0-6.0	1.28	.32	1	1	1
	10-12			•	•	4.23-14.11	•	•	•		.32	1	1	1
	12-65			3-10	1.80-2.00	0.20-0.42	10.02-0.06	0.0-2.9	0.1-0.5	.28	.32	!	!	1
MNC:						1	!	!	1		!	1	!	
Monadnock	I I 0-5	! !	l 	ı I 0−25	l l ===	I 10.00-100.00	I 20-0 60	I I	I I 35-91	I I	! !	I I 3	1 3	I I 86
Monadhock	1 5-8					4.23-14.11		•		1 .24	1 .28	1 3	1 3	1 00
	3-6 8-22	 		-		4.23-14.11			1 1.1-8.7	1 .24	1 .32	!	!	-
	22-65			•	•	14.11-42.34	•	•	•		1 .24	¦ .	<u> </u>	i
	1 22 03	i i	i İ	1	11.30 1.00 I		0.04 0.00 	1	1	1	, <u>2</u> -3	i	i	i
Berkshire	0-2	i	i	I 0-25		10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	i	35-91	i	i	I 5	I 8	i o
	2-6		i	3-10	1.10-1.15	1 4.23-42.34	0.01-0.16	0.0-2.9	3.3-8.6	.20	. 24	i	i	i
	6-30		i	3-10	1.15-1.30	4.23-42.34	0.08-0.16	0.0-2.9	0.4-3.3	.32	.37	i	i	i
	30-65			1-10	1.30-1.60	4.23-42.34	0.03-0.12	0.0-2.9	0.5-0.9	.24	.28	Ì	Ì	i
	l	I	1	l I	l	I	I	I	I	1	I	I	I	1
Rawsonville	0-3			0-25	•	110.00-100.00	•	•	35-91			2	8	1 0
	3-5		I	•	•	4.23-42.33	•	•	4.0-8.0	.43	.49	1	1	1
	5-19			•	•	4.23-42.33	•	•	•	.64	.64	1	1	1
	19-35		·	i 3-7	1.20-1.50	4.23-42.34	10.09-0.15	0.0-2.9	1.0-2.0	1 .20	24	!	1	1
	35-39					0.00-1.40						1	I	I

Table 17.-Physical Soil Properties-Continued

Table 17.-Physical Soil Properties-Continued

Map symbol	Depth	 Sand	 Silt	 Clay		•	 Available	•	Organic	Erosi	- Lac		erodi-	•
and soil name		! 	! 	! 	bulk density	hydraulic conductivity	water capacity	extensi- bility	matter 	 Kw	 K£		bility group	
	In	Pct	Pct	Pct	g/cc	um/sec	In/in	Pct	Pct	i	i	i	. <u></u>	i
MND:		! 	! 	! 	l 	! 	! 	! 	! 	1	! 		i I	
Monadnock	0-5			0-25	•	10.00-100.00	•	•	35-91			3	3	86
	5-8			•		4.23-14.11	•	•		•	.28	I	I	1
	8-22					4.23-14.11		•		.28	.32	I	I	1
	22-65			1-5	1.30-1.60 	14.11-42.34	0.04-0.08	0.0-2.9 	0.2-0.4	.17	.24 	ļ	1	1
Berkshire	0-2			, 0-25	' 	, 10.00-100.00	 0.20-0.60	' 	, 35-91	i		, 5	, 8	i o
	2-6			3-10	1.10-1.15	4.23-42.34	0.01-0.16	0.0-2.9	3.3-8.6	.20	.24	1	I	1
	6-30			3-10	1.15-1.30	4.23-42.34	0.08-0.16	0.0-2.9	0.4-3.3	.32	.37	1	I	1
	30-65			1-10	1.30-1.60	4.23-42.34	0.03-0.12	0.0-2.9	0.5-0.9	1.24	.28	!	I	!
Rawsonville	0-3	 	 	 0-25	 	 10.00-100.00	 0.20-0.60	 	 35-91		 	 2	 8	0
	3-5			3-10	0.70-1.00	4.23-42.33	0.13-0.22	0.0-2.9	4.0-8.0	.43	.49	1	I	1
	5-19			3-10	0.70-1.00	4.23-42.33	0.13-0.45	0.0-2.9	2.0-8.0	.64	.64	I	I	1
	19-35			3-7	1.20-1.50	4.23-42.34	0.09-0.15	0.0-2.9	1.0-2.0	.20	.24	1	I	1
	35-39					0.00-1.40						!	I	!
MOB:		! 	! 	! 	 	! 	! 	 	! 		! 	<u> </u>	! 	
Monarda	0-3			0-25		110.00-100.00	10.10-0.50		35-91			2	8	0
	3-6			10-18	1.00-1.30	4.23-42.34	0.10-0.25	0.0-2.9	0.0-7.0	.17	.28	I	I	1
	6-20			10-18	1.30-1.70	0.00-14.11	0.15-0.25	0.0-2.9	0.0-4.0	.28	.32	1	I	1
	20-65			10-18	1.70-1.95	0.00-0.09	0.05-0.10	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	1 .28	.32	1	I	1
Burnham	0-2	 	, 	0-25	 0.10-0.30	 10.00-100.00	 0.30-0.40	 	 25-70		 	3	, 8	0
	2-10			0-25	0.10-0.30	110.00-100.00	10.20-0.60		25-70			I	I	1
	10-25			10-18	1.30-1.70	1.41-4.23	0.13-0.21	0.0-2.9	0.5-10	.28	.32	1	I	1
	25-65			10-18	1.70-1.95	0.00-0.09	0.16-0.23	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	1 .28	.32	!	!	!
MRB:		! 	! 	! 	! 	! 	! 	! 	! 	;	! 	i	! 	İ
Monarda	0-3			0-25		110.00-100.00	0.10-0.50		35-91			3	8	0
	3-6			10-18	1.00-1.30	4.23-42.34	0.10-0.25	0.0-2.9	0.0-7.0	.17	.28	1	I	1
	6-20					0.00-14.11	•	•		1.28	.32	I	I	1
	20-65			10-18	1.70-1.95 	0.00-0.09	0.05-0.10	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	1 .28	.32		1	1
Ricker	0-4	' 		0-25	' 	 10.00-100.00	 0.35-0.45	' 	 35-91	i	 	, 1	, 7	, 38
	4-13			0-25	0.15-0.60	10.00-100.00	10.20-0.60	0.0-2.9	35-91			1	I	1
	13-17			3-18	•	4.23-42.34	0.06-0.18	0.0-2.9	0.0-1.0	.49	.55	1	I	1
	17-21				 	0.00-1.40		 				!	1	1
MTB:		! 	! 	! 	! 	! 	! 	! 	! 		! 		İ	
Monarda	0-3			0-25		110.00-100.00			35-91			3	8	0
	3-6					4.23-42.34	•	•		.17	.28	I	I	1
	6-20					0.00-14.11	•	•			.32	I	I	1
	20-65	l –––	·	I 10_1Q	11 70 1 05	1 0.00-0.09	10 05 0 10	1 0 0-2 0		1 20	1.32	1	1	1

	,				l			!	!	Erosi	on fac		Wind	•
	Depth	Sand	Silt	Clay			Available		Organic	!			erodi-	
and soil name		!	!		•		•	extensi-	matter	•		•	bility	•
	! <u>-</u>	!	!	!	' 	conductivity	' 	bility	!	. Kw	Kf_	! <u> </u>	group	Index
	In	Pct	Pct	Pct	l g/cc	um/sec	In/in	Pct	Pct	1	!	 	 	!
MTB:		! 	i İ	! 	! 	! 	i		i I	i	! 	! 	! 	i
Telos	0-2			0-25		10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	i	35-91			2	8	0
	2-3			5-13	0.70-1.00	4.23-14.11	0.15-0.25	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.28	.28	ĺ	İ	i
	3-18			10-18	1.30-1.60	4.23-14.11	10.20-0.40	0.0-2.9	0.5-4.0	.32	.37	l	1	1
	18-65			10-18	1.60-1.90	0.00-0.09	0.05-0.10	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.32	.37	I	1	1
MVC:	l	 -	!			 -	!	!			!		1	!
Monson	I 0-6	! !	! !	I 0-25		ı 10.00-100.00	I IN 20-0 60	! ! ===	ı I 35-91	! !	! !	 1	I 8	1 0
Monson	1 6-9	 		•	•	4.23-14.11		•		1 .24	1 .28	+	° 	1 0
	0 9 1 9-19	! !	 	•	•	4.23-14.11	•	•	•	– -	1 .32	! !	! !	<u> </u>
	19-23	' 			•	0.00-1.40						İ	İ	i
	l	l	I	1	l	l	I	I	I	1	I	I	I	I
Elliottsville				0-25	•	10.00-100.00		•	35-91			2	8	1 0
	1-2			•	•	4.23-14.11	•	•	•	1.24		l	I	I
	2-17			•	•	4.23-14.11	•	•	•	•	.32	I	l	I
	17-26	•	ļ	10-18	•	4.23-14.11	0.21-0.31	0.0-2.9	•	1 .28	.32		Į.	1
	26-30				 	0.00-1.40						 	 	1
Ricker	 0-4	' 	' 	 0-25		, 10.00-100.00	ı 0.35-0.45	' 	 35-91		' 	' 1	1 7	1 38
	4-13			0-25	0.15-0.60	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	0.0-2.9	35-91	i		ĺ	İ	i
	13-17			3-18	1.35-1.80	4.23-42.34	0.06-0.18	0.0-2.9	0.0-1.0	.49	.55	ĺ	İ	i
	17-21					0.00-1.40	I				I	I	I	I
MVE:	l i	 -	!			<u> </u>	!	!			!		1	!
Monson	I 0-6	! 	 	I 0-25	! !	 10.00-100.00	ı 10.20-0.60	' 	ı I 35-91	¦	! !	! ! 1	I 8	1 0
	6-9	' 		•	•	4.23-14.11	•	•		.24	1 .28	. – i	i	i
	9-19	I	i	•		4.23-14.11				1 .28	1 .32	i	i	i
	19-23	i	i	i		0.00-1.40				i	i	i	i	i
		l :	1		l	l 	l	!		1	I	!	1	
Elliottsville		!	!	0-25	•	110.00-100.00	•	•	35-91			2	1 8	1 0
	1-2		!	•	•	4.23-14.11	•	•	•	1 .24	1 .28	!	!	!
	2-17					4.23-14.11				•	1 .32	!	!	!
	17-26 26-30	 		1 10-18	1 40-1.70	4.23-14.11 0.00-1.40	10.21-0.31	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	1 .28	.32	 	 	1
	20 30 	! 	i İ	! 	! 	0.00 1.40 	i	i I	i I	i	! 	! 	! 	i
Ricker	0-4		i	0-25		10.00-100.00	0.35-0.45	i	35-91	i	i	1	7	j 38
	4-13			0-25	0.15-0.60	10.00-100.00	10.20-0.60	0.0-2.9	35-91			l	I	1
	13-17			3-18	•	4.23-42.34	0.06-0.18	0.0-2.9	0.0-1.0	.49	.55	l	1	1
	17-21					0.00-1.40						l	1	!
PCA:]	! 	!] 	! 	! 	! 	! 	1	! 	ı I	! 	:
Peacham	0-9	I	i	0-25	0.30-0.50	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	0.0-2.9	35-85	i	i	2	8	i o
-	9-10		i	•		1.41-42.34				. 28	.32	i	İ	i
	10-12			3-10	1.20-1.40	4.23-14.11	0.11-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.2-4.4	1.28	.32	I	I	I
								0.0-2.9						

Table 17.-Physical Soil Properties-Continued

Table 17.-Physical Soil Properties-Continued

Map symbol	 Depth	Sand	 Silt	 Clay	-	•	 Available	•	 Organic	LETOS1	on fac	LOTS	erodi-	
and soil name	 -				bulk	hydraulic	•	extensi-	matter	!	l	! _	bility	_
	! 	!!			' 	conductivity	' 	bility	! _	Kw	Kf	! <u> </u>	group	index
	In	Pct	Pct	Pct	g/cc	um/sec	In/in	Pct	Pct	1	 	!	 	
PCA:	! 				! 	! 	i	! 	<u>'</u>	i	i	i	i i	i
Wonsqueak	0-3			0-25	0.10-0.30	110.00-100.00	10.20-0.40	I	80-99			2	8	0
	3-25					10.00-100.00			80-99			1	1	1
	25-65			5-30	1.50-1.70	1.41-14.11	0.06-0.16	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.49	.49	!		1
Cabot	ı 0−9	 30-50	 30-65	 5-12	ı 0.70−1.10	 4.23-14.00	 0.18-0.24	 0.0-2.9	 4.0-12	1 .32	1 .32	 2	 8	1 0
	9-14	30-50	30-65	3-8	1.30-1.70	4.23-14.00	0.16-0.26	0.0-2.9	0.5-4.0	1.28	.32	i	į	i
	14-65	25-75	15-65	5-8	1.70-1.90	0.01-0.09	0.11-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.0-1.0	.28	.37	!	ļ	!
PPB:	 	 	 	l I	 	 	 	 	İ	 	 	1	l i	
Pillsbury	0-4			0-25	1.00-1.30	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	0.0-2.9	35-85	.24	.28	, 3	8	86
-	4-21	ı i	ı i	•	•	4.23-14.11	•	•	•	1.32	.37	I	I	I
	21-65			2-10	1.80-2.00	0.20-0.42	0.01-0.05	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.24	.28	!	ļ.	!
Peacham	I 0-9	 	 	I 0−25	I 0.30-0.50	 10.00-100.00	I 0.20-0.60	I 0.0−2.9	I 35-85		 	 2	 8	I I 0
	9-10	i i		3-10	0.30-0.50	1.41-42.34	0.30-0.40	0.0-2.9	2.0-6.0	.28	.32	i	į	i
	10-12			3-10	1.20-1.40	4.23-14.11	0.11-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.2-4.4	1.28	.32	1	l	1
	12-65			3-10	1.80-2.00	0.20-0.42	10.02-0.06	0.0-2.9	0.1-0.5	.28	.32	!	!	!
PSB:	 	 	 		 	! 	! 	! 	 		 	i	 	!
Plaisted	0-2			0-25	0.10-0.30	10.00-100.00	10.10-0.50		80-100			3	8	1 0
	2-4			1-10	0.90-1.40	4.23-14.11	0.15-0.25	0.0-2.9	0.5-3.0	1.24	1.28	1	l	I
	4-29				-	4.23-14.11			0.5-3.0		1.28	1	1	I
	29-65			1-10	1.60-1.90 	0.01-0.09	10.07-0.12	0.0-2.9	0.0-1.0	1 .24	.28	1	1	1
Howland	 0-1	' 		0-25	 0.10-0.30	 10.00-100.00	 0.10-0.50	' 	80-100	 	' 	, 1 3	8	0
	1-3	25-80	15-65	1-10	0.80-1.30	4.23-14.00	0.29-0.34	0.0-2.9	3.0-8.0	.24	.24	1	l	I
	3-24		15-65	•	0.90-1.40	4.23-14.00	•	•	•	.24	1.28	1	1	1
	24-65	25-80	15-65	1-10	1.60-1.90 	0.01-0.09	0.08-0.12	0.0-2.9	0.0-1.0	1 .24	1 .28	!	1	
PSD:	' 	i			' 		İ	' 	<u> </u>	i	i	i	i	i
Plaisted	0-2			•	•	10.00-100.00	•	•	80-100			3	8	1 0
	2-4			•	•	4.23-14.11	•	•	0.5-3.0	1.24	1 .28			1
	4-29 29-65	 	 		-	4.23-14.11 0.01-0.09	0.15-0.25 0.07-0.12			1 .24	.28 .28	1	 	
	23 03	i i		0	 	1		0.0 2.5			1 .20	i	i	i
Howland	0-1			0-25	0.10-0.30	110.00-100.00	0.10-0.50	I	80-100			3	8	0
	1-3	25-80			-	4.23-14.00			3.0-8.0	.24	.24	1	l	I
	3-24 24-65		15-65 15-65	•	•	4.23-14.00 0.01-0.09	0.15-0.28 0.08-0.12	•	0.5-3.0 0.0-1.0	1 .24	.28 .28	!	1	1
	24-05 	23-80	13-05	 T-T0	1.00-1.90 	0.01-0.09		0.0-2.9 	0.0-1.0	.24	.20	i	İ	İ
RRF:	l	!!!		1 0 0-	l			!		ļ.	!		! <u>-</u>	I
Ricker	0-4			0-25	•	110.00-100.00	•	•	35-91 35-91			1	7	38
	4-13 13-17	 	 		-	10.00-100.00 4.23-42.34			1 0.0-1.0	1 .49	I	1	I I	1
	13-17	 	=== ===		 	0.00-1.40						i	İ	İ
Total control	l 	l i	ļ	!	ļ	l 	!	!	!	1	ļ	! _	l	1
Rock outcrop	0-60					0.00-1.40			1	1		1	1 8	1 0

Table 17.—Physical Soil Properties—Continued

Map symbol	Depth	 Sand	 Silt	ı Clay	 Moist	 Saturated	 Available	 Linear	 Organic	Erosi	on rac	LOTS	•	Wind erodi-
and soil name		I	I	l	bulk	hydraulic	water	extensi-	matter	1	ī	ī	bility	bility
		I	l		density	conductivity	capacity	bility	I	Kw	Kf	T	group	index
	In	Pct	Pct	Pct	g/cc	um/sec	In/in	Pct	Pct	!	!	!	!	!
RSE:		! 	! 	 	I 	! 	! 	I 	! 	 	 	 	i I	
Ricker	0-4	i	i	0-25	i	10.00-100.00	0.35-0.45	i	35-91			1	7	38
	4-13			0-25	0.15-0.60	10.00-100.00	10.20-0.60	0.0-2.9	35-91			I	1	1
	13-17			3-18	1.35-1.80	4.23-42.34	10.06-0.18	0.0-2.9	0.0-1.0	.49	.55	I	1	1
	17-21	!	!	!	l	0.00-1.40		l	!	i		!	!	!
 Saddleback	0-5	 	 	I I 0-25	 	 10.00-100.00	I 0.20-0.60	 	। 35-91	 	 	 1	I I 8	1 0
	5-6	i		1-5	1.00-1.20	4.23-14.11	0.15-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	. 24	.28	i	İ	i
	6-19	i		2-10	0.80-1.10	4.23-14.11	0.15-0.30	0.0-2.9	2.0-8.0	.28	.32	i	İ	i
	19-23	i	i	i	i	0.00-1.40	i	i	i	i	i	į	į	į
Rock outcrop	0-60	 	 	 	 	 0.00-1.40	 	 	 	 	 	 1	 8	 0
RTF:		1	l I	 -	 -	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	 -	1	!			1	1
Rock outcrop	0-60	! !	! !	! !	! 	I I 0.00-1.40	! !	! !	! ! ===	¦ 	 	 1	I 8	1 0
lock odderop		i	i	i i	I	0.00 1.10 	i i	i i	i	i	i	i -	i	i
Ricker	0-4			0-25		10.00-100.00	0.35-0.45		35-91			1	7	38
1	4-13			0-25	0.15-0.60	110.00-100.00	10.20-0.60	0.0-2.9	35-91			l	1	1
	13-17			3-18	1.35-1.80	4.23-42.34	0.06-0.18	0.0-2.9	0.0-1.0	.49	.55	1		1
	17-21		!	ļ		0.00-1.40						!	!	!
RUB:		! 	! 	! 	 	! 	! 	! 	! 	i	i	i i	i i	i
Roundabout	0-2			0-25	i	10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	i	25-91			5	5	56
i	2-6			3-18	0.85-1.25	1.41-14.11	0.25-0.35	0.0-2.9	3.0-10	.43	.43	ĺ	İ	İ
İ	6-48			3-18	1.30-1.60	1.41-14.11	10.20-0.30	0.0-2.9	0.0-4.0	.64	.64	I	I	1
	48-65		ļ	3-18	1.40-1.70	0.42-4.23	0.16-0.26	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	. 64	.64	!	!	!
Croghan	0-5	 	 	I I 0-5	I 1.10-1.50	। 42.34-141.14	I I0.05-0.16	I I 0.0-2.9	I I 2.0-9.0	I I .17	 .17	I I 5	I I 2	I I 134
l	5-33	i	i	0-5	1.20-1.50	141.14-	0.03-0.07	0.0-2.9	0.5-4.9	1.17	1.17	i	i	i
I		I	l	l	•	705.00	I	l	I	1	I	l	1	1
	33-65	 	 	0-5 	1.20-1.50 	141.14- 705.00	0.05-0.10 	0.0-2.9 	0.0-0.3 	.17 	.17 	 	 	
ann		!	!	l	l ·	!	<u> </u>	!	!	!	!	!	!	!
SRD: Saddleback	0-5	1	!	I I 0-25	 	 10.00-100.00	1 20 0 60	 	I I 35-91	!	1		I I 8	1 0
Saddleback	5-6				•	4.23-14.11	•	•		1 24	1 .28	±	°	1 0
	6-19			•	•	4.23-14.11 4.23-14.11	•	•	•	•	1 .20	!	1	!
	19-23			2-10 		0.00-1.40		0.0-2.9 	2.0-8.0	.20	.32	i	 	<u> </u>
i		I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
Ricker	0-4			0-25		10.00-100.00	10.35-0.45	i	35-91			1	7	38
	4-13			0-25	0.15-0.60	110.00-100.00	10.20-0.60	0.0-2.9	35-91			I	1	1
	13-17	I		3-18	•	4.23-42.34	0.06-0.18	0.0-2.9	0.0-1.0	.49	.55	l	l	1
	17-21	I	I	I	l	I 0.00-1.40	I	l	l	1	1		1	1

Table 17.-Physical Soil Properties-Continued

Map symbol	 Depth	 Sand	 Silt	 Clay	 Moist	•	 Available	•	 Organic	Erosi	on fac		erodi-	Wind erodi
and soil name	 	 	 	 	bulk density	hydraulic conductivity	water capacity	extensi- bility	matter 	 Kw	 K£		bility group	
	In	Pct	Pct	Pct	g/cc	um/sec	In/in	Pct	Pct	i	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	İ	1
SRE:] 	! !]]	! !	! !	! 	! !	1	 	 		1
Saddleback	0-5			0-25		10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	i	35-91			1	8	0
	5-6			1-5	1.00-1.20	4.23-14.11	0.15-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	1.24	.28	I	1	1
	6-19			2-10	0.80-1.10	4.23-14.11	0.15-0.30	0.0-2.9	2.0-8.0	1.28	.32	I	1	1
	19-23					0.00-1.40						l	!	!
Ricker	l I 0-4	 	 	l I 0-25	 	 10.00-100.00	I IO.35-0.45	l I	I I 35-91		 	 1	 7	I I 38
	4-13	I			•	110.00-100.00		•	35-91	i	I	i -	i	i
	13-17	i			•	1 4.23-42.34	•	•	0.0-1.0	i .49	I .55	i	i	i
	17-21	i	i			0.00-1.40	i	i	i	i	i	i	i	i
SSD:	l I	 	 			 	 	 	 	1	 	 	1	1
Saddleback	ı I 0-5			l 0-25	' 	, 10.00-100.00	10.20-0.60	' 	' 35-91	i		i 1	I 8	i 0
2444	5-6				•	4.23-14.11		•		.24	I .28	i -	i	i
	6-19	I			•	4.23-14.11	•	•	•	1 .28	1 .32	i	i	i
	19-23	i	i			0.00-1.40	i		i	i	i	i	i	i
Sisk	l I 0-2	l 		l I 0-25	 	 10.00-100.00	 20=0_60	l 	 35-91		 	 3	 8	I I 0
DISK	1 2-3	I			•	4.23-14.11		•		1 .28	1.32	1	"	i
	1 2-3 1 3-22	I				4.23-14.11			1 2.0-10	1 .32	1 .37	<u>'</u>	i	i
	22-65	i	i			•	0.06-0.12	•		1 .32	.37	i	i	i
Rock outcrop	 0-60	 	 	 	 	 0.00-1.40	 	 	 	 	 	 1	 8	I I 0
SSE:	 -	<u> </u>			l i	1	 -	 	1	1			1	1
Saddleback	ı I 0-5	' 		l 0-25	' 	, 10.00-100.00	ı 10.20-0.60	' 	' 35-91		! 	' 1	1 8	1 0
5444-5545-	5-6				•	4.23-14.11		•	0.0-2.0	.24	I .28	i -	i	i
	6-19	i			•	1 4.23-14.11	•	•	•	1 .28	1 .32	i	i	i
	19-23	i	i	i		0.00-1.40	i	i	i	i	i	İ	i	i
Sisk	l I 0-2	 	 	l I 0-25	 	 10.00-100.00	 20-0_60	 	 35-91		 	 3	 8	I I 0
SISA	1 2-3				•	1 4.23-14.11		•		.28	1.32		i	i
	. – 3 I 3–22					1 4.23-14.11					1.37	i	i	i
	22-65		i				0.06-0.12			1.32	.37	i	i	i
Rock outcrop	 0-60	 	 	 	 	 0.00-1.40	 	 	 	 	 	 1	8	 0
STC:	l I	 	 		l I	 	 	 	 	1	 	 		1
Skerry	' 0-1			l 0-25		, 10.00-100.00	10.20-0.60	' 	' 35-91	i		I 5	I 3	I 86
55223	1-3				•	4.23-14.11		•		i .20	I.24	I	i	
	3-30	I			•	4.23-14.11	•	•	•	•	.32	i	i	i
	30-65	i	i		•	0.20-0.42	•	•	•	1.17	.24	İ	İ	İ
Becket	l I 0-3	 	 	l I 0-25	 	 10.00-100.00	 20-0 60	 	 35-91	 	 	 5	 3	l I 86
Decree	I 3-6				•	4.23-14.11	•	•	35-91 6.5-12	1 .17	1 .20	, ,	, ,	, 00 I
	5 0 6-26				•	4.23-14.11	•	•		•	•	i	i	i
	1 26-65				•	0.20-0.42	•	•	•	•	•		i	;

1		I	I	1	l	l	I	I	1	Erosi	on fac	tors	Wind	•
Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Sand 	Silt 	Clay 	Moist bulk density	Saturated hydraulic conductivity	•	Linear extensi- bility	Organic matter 	 Kw	 Kf		erodi- bility group	bilit
	In	Pct	Pct	Pct	g/cc	um/sec	In/in	Pct	Pct	i	<u>'</u>	i	' <u></u>	i
		1	 	 	 	İ	 	 	 	1	 	 	 	1
STC:		i	i	i i	i I	i	i	i i	i	i	i	i j	i į	i j
Rawsonville	0-3		!	0-25	•	110.00-100.00	•	•	35-91			2	8	1 0
	3-5		!	•	•	4.23-42.33	•	•	•	•			!	1
	5-19			•	•	4.23-42.33	•	•	•	.64		•	!	1
l	19-35		I	3-7	•	4.23-42.34	10.09-0.15	0.0-2.9	1.0-2.0	1 .20	.24	I	I	ı
	35-39				 	0.00-1.40	 	 				1	 	1
SUC:		i	i	i	' 	' 	i I	' 	İ	i	i	i	i	i
Surplus	0-7			0-25		10.00-100.00	10.20-0.60		35-91			3	8	1 0
İ	7-11			3-10	0.90-1.10	4.23-14.11	10.15-0.30	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	1.28	.32	I	I	1
İ	11-33			3-10	1.20-1.50	4.23-14.11	0.15-0.25	0.0-2.9	0.5-4.0	.32	.37	I	I	1
I	33-65		I	3-15	1.60-1.90	0.00-4.23	0.05-0.12	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.32	.37	I	I	1
 Bemis	0-4		 	l I 0-25	 	 10.00-100.00	10 20-0 60	 	 35-91		l 	 2	l 18	I I 0
Beillis	4-11		 	•	•	4.23-14.11	•	•		1 .20	1 .28	1 2	1 0	0
	11-65			•	•	0.00-1.41	•	•	•	1 .24		!	! !	1
	11-05	 	 	J-10	1.70-2.00 	0.00-1.41 	I	0.0-2.9 	l 0.0-0.5	.24	.20 	¦	! 	İ
SWD:		İ	İ	i i	İ	i İ	İ	İ	İ	i	i	i	İ	i
Surplus	0-7			0-25		10.00-100.00	10.20-0.60	I	35-91			3	8	1 0
İ	7-11			3-10	0.90-1.10	4.23-14.11	0.15-0.30	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	1.28	.32	ı	I	1
ı	11-33			3-10	1.20-1.50	4.23-14.11	0.15-0.25	0.0-2.9	0.5-4.0	.32	.37	I	I	I
1	33-65			3-15	1.60-1.90	0.00-4.23	10.05-0.12	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.32	.37	I	I	1
		!	!		 -			!		!	!	!	1	1
Sisk	0-2	!	!	0-25	•	110.00-100.00		•	35-91			3	1 8	1 0
	2-3			•		4.23-14.11				1 .28		•	!	!
	3-22	•	!	•	•	4.23-14.11	•	•	•	•	1 .37	•	!	!
	22-65			3-15	1.60-1.90 	0.00-4.23	10.06-0.12	0.0-2.9 	1 0.0-0.5	1 .32	.37	 	! !	1
TCC:		i İ	i	i	! 	! 	i I	i I	i	i	İ	i	i	i
Telos	0-2			0-25		10.00-100.00	0.20-0.60	i	35-91	i		2	8	0
	2-3		i	5-13	0.70-1.00	4.23-14.11	0.15-0.25	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	1.28	.28	İ	İ	İ
	3-18			10-18	1.30-1.60	4.23-14.11	0.20-0.40	0.0-2.9	0.5-4.0	.32	.37	İ	İ	İ
i	18-65	i	i	•	•	0.00-0.09	•	•	•	1.32	.37	ĺ	İ	İ
		1	ļ .		l			ļ		!	Į.	!	!	1
Chesuncook	0-3			0-25	•	110.00-100.00		•	35-91			3	8	1 0
I	3-5		ı	•	•	4.23-14.11	•	•	•	•	1 .28	I	I	I
I	5-28		I			4.23-14.11						•	I	1
I	28-65			10-18	1.60-1.90	0.00-0.09	10.16-0.25	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.32	.37	1	1	1
		I	I		l	l	I	I	I	1	I	I	I	I

Telos------| 0-2 | --- | 0-25| --- |10.00-100.00|0.20-0.60| --- | 35-91 | --- | 2 | 8 | 0

Table 17.—Physical Soil Properties—Continued

Table 17.-Physical Soil Properties-Continued

Map symbol	Depth	 Sand	Silt	Clay	Moist	•	 Available	 Linear	 Organic	Erosi	on fac	tors	Wind erodi-	Wind erodi
and soil name					bulk	hydraulic	water	extensi-	matter	1	ī	ī	 bility	bilit
		1 1	- 1		density	conductivity	capacity	bility	ı	Kw	Kf	T	group	index
	In	Pct	Pct	Pct	g/cc	um/sec	In/in	Pct	Pct	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	į	<u> </u>
TEC:		! ! ! !	ľ			! 	! 	! 	 	1	 	 	<u> </u>	
Chesuncook	0-3			0-25		110.00-100.00	10.20-0.60		35-91			3	8	1 0
	3-5			5-15	0.70-0.90	4.23-14.11	0.16-0.27	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	1.28	.28	1	1	1
	5-28			10-18	0.70-1.60	4.23-14.11	0.18-0.30	0.0-2.9	0.5-4.0	.32	.37	1	1	1
	28-65			10-18	1.60-1.90	0.00-0.09	0.16-0.25	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.32	.37		1	1
Elliottsville	0-1	 		0-25		 10.00-100.00	1 0.20-0.60	 	 35-91		 	2	8	0
1	1-2			5-15	0.70-1.00	4.23-14.11	0.15-0.26	0.0-2.9	1.0-4.0	1.24	.28	1	1	1
	2-17			10-18	1.00-1.60	4.23-14.11	10.20-0.30	0.0-2.9	0.5-4.0	1.28	.32	1	1	1
	17-26			10-18	1.40-1.70	4.23-14.11	0.21-0.31	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.28	.32	1	1	1
	26-30		!			0.00-1.40						!	!	!
TMB:			i			! 	! 	! 	 	i	i i	i	i	
Telos	0-2			0-25		10.00-100.00	10.20-0.60		35-91			2	8	1 0
	2-3			5-13	0.70-1.00	4.23-14.11	0.15-0.25	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	1.28	.28	1	1	1
	3-18			10-18	1.30-1.60	4.23-14.11	10.20-0.40	0.0-2.9	0.5-4.0	.32	.37	1	1	1
	18-65		!	10-18	1.60-1.90	0.00-0.09	0.05-0.10	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.32	.37	!	!	!
Monarda	0-3	 		0-25		ı 10.00−100.00	 0.10-0.50	 	 35-91		 	 3	I 8	0
İ	3-6			10-18	1.00-1.30	4.23-42.34	0.10-0.25	0.0-2.9	0.0-7.0	.17	.28	1	1	1
	6-20			10-18	1.30-1.70	0.00-14.11	0.15-0.25	0.0-2.9	0.0-4.0	1.28	.32	1	1	1
	20-65		!	10-18	1.70-1.95	0.00-0.09	0.05-0.10	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	1 .28	.32	!	!	1
Monson	0-6	 		0-25		I 10.00-100.00	I 0.20-0.60	 	 35-91		 	 1	I 8	1 0
	6-9		i	5-15	0.70-1.00	4.23-14.11	0.18-0.28	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.24	.28	i	i	i
	9-19		i	10-18	1.30-1.60	4.23-14.11	10.20-0.30	0.0-2.9	2.0-4.0	.28	.32	i	i	i
	19-23	i i	[[0.00-1.40	i	i		i	ļ	İ	İ	į
TPB:		 				l I	 	 	 	1	 	 	1	I I
Tunbridge	0-2	25-80	15-65	3-9	1.20-1.40	4.23-42.33	0.10-0.21	0.0-2.9	2.0-6.0	.20	.24	2	8	i 0
i	2-25	25-80	15-65	3-9	1.20-1.40	4.23-42.33	0.10-0.21	0.0-2.9	2.0-6.0	1.20	.24	İ	i	İ
Í	25-34	25-80	15-65	3-7	1.20-1.50	4.23-42.33	0.09-0.15	0.0-2.9	1.0-2.0	1.20	.24	1	I	1
	34-65		!	!		0.00-1.40				ļ	!	!	!	!
Plaisted	0-2	 		0-25 I	0.10-0.30	 10.00-100.00	I 0.10-0.50	 	 80-100		 	 3	 8	 0
i	2-4	ı i	i			4.23-14.11	•	•	0.5-3.0	. 24	. 28	I	I	I
i	4-29	ı i	i	1-10	0.90-1.40	4.23-14.11	0.15-0.25	0.0-2.9	0.5-3.0	.24	.28	I	I	1
!	29-65		!	1-10	1.60-1.90	0.01-0.09	0.07-0.12	0.0-2.9	0.0-1.0	.24	.28	!	!	!
TPD:		 			 	I 	 	! 	! 	1	 	 	1	1
Tunbridge			15-65 i			4.23-42.33	•	•	2.0-6.0	. 20	.24	2	8	i o
	2-25	25-80	15-65	3-9	1.20-1.40	4.23-42.33	0.10-0.21	0.0-2.9	2.0-6.0	1.20	.24	1	I	1
I		25-80	15-65	3-7	1.20-1.50	4.23-42.33	0.09-0.15	0.0-2.9	1.0-2.0	1.20	.24	1	I	1
	34-65					I 0.00-1.40								

		1	1			1	1	1	l	Erosi	on fac	tors	Wind	Wind
Map symbol	Depth	Sand	Silt	Clay	Moist	Saturated	Available	Linear	Organic	1			erodi-	erodi
and soil name		I	l		bulk	hydraulic	water	extensi-	matter	1	ī	ī	bility	bilit
İ		1	1		density	conductivity	capacity	bility	l	Kw	Kf	T	group	index
	In	Pct	Pct	Pct	g/cc	um/sec	In/in	Pct	Pct	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	į	i	
TPD:		! 	 		l İ	 	! 	 	 		 		 	
Plaisted	0-2			0-25	0.10-0.30	10.00-100.00	0.10-0.50		80-100			3	8	0
İ	2-4			1-10	0.90-1.40	4.23-14.11	0.15-0.25	0.0-2.9	0.5-3.0	.24	.28	I		1
	4-29			1-10	0.90-1.40	4.23-14.11	0.15-0.25	0.0-2.9	0.5-3.0	1.24	.28	1	I	1
	29-65			1-10	1.60-1.90	0.01-0.09	10.07-0.12	0.0-2.9	0.0-1.0	1.24	.28	1	l	1
		1	I		l	1	1	1	l	1	l	1	1	1
W:		1	1		l	1	I	1	l	1	l	1		1
Water														
		1	I		l	1	1	1	l	1	l	I		1
WO:		1	1		l	1	I	1	l	1	l	1		1
Wonsqueak	0-3			0-25	0.10-0.30	10.00-100.00	10.20-0.40		80-99			2	8	1 0
	3-25			0-25	0.10-0.30	10.00-100.00	10.20-0.40		l 80−99			I	1	1
	25-65			5-30	1.50-1.70	1.41-14.11	0.06-0.16	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.49	.49	1	1	1
		I	I		l	I	1	1	l	1	I	I	1	1
Bucksport	0-10			0-25	0.10-0.30	10.00-100.00	10.20-0.50		80-99			3	8	1 0
	10-40			0-25	0.10-0.30	10.00-100.00	10.20-0.50		80-99			1	I	1
i	40-65	i	I	0-25	10.10-0.30	110.00-100.00	10 20-0 50	i	I 80-90	1	I	1	1	1

Table 17.-Physical Soil Properties-Continued

Table 18.—Chemical Soil Properties

(Absence of an entry indicates that data were not estimated.)

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	exchange	Effective cation exchange capacity	reaction 	Calcium carbon- ate		Salinity	Sodium adsorp- tion ratio
	Inches	meq/100 g	meq/100 g	рН	Pct	Pct	mmhos/cm	i
ABE:		1	!	<u> </u>	!!!			1
Abram	0-1		ı 13-41	I I 3.5-4.4	1 0 1	0 1	0	1 0
	1-3		2.0-4.0	•	ioi	0 i	0	i o
i	3-9	i	i		i o i	0 1		i
Rock outcrop	0-60	 	 	 				
Hermon	0-1		 13-41	 3.5-4.4	1 0 1		0	I I 0
neimon	1-3		1 2.0-6.0	•	1 0 1	0 1	0	1 0
		 	•	•				•
	3-26 26-65	0.8-2.9	1.0-6.0 	3.5-6.0 5.1-6.0	1 0 1	0 0	0 0	I 0 I 0
j			i İ	l	i i	i	·	i
ACB:		!					_	1
Adams	0-3	i	13-76	3.5-5.5	1 0 1	0 1	0	0
I	3-7	I	0.1-3.1	•	1 0 1	0 1	0	1 0
I	7-27	0.0-3.8	•	4.5-6.5	1 0 1	0 1	0	1 0
	27-65		0.0-1.5	4.5-6.0	1 0 1	0 1	0	0
Croghan	0-5		 0.1-3.7	I 3.5-6.0	1 0 1		0	I I 0
j	5-33	i	1.0-6.0	•	ioi	0 i	0	i o
Ì	33-65	2.0-10		5.1-6.0	i o i	0 i	0	j 0
BSC:		1	 	 				1
Becket	0-3		 13-41	I I 3.5-4.4	1 0 1	0 1	0	0
	3-6		2.8-5.4	3.5-5.0	i o i	0 i	0	i o
	6-26		. 2.7-4.7	3.5-5.0	i o i	0 i	0	i o
	26-65	i	•	•	i o i	0 i	0	į 0
 Skerry	0-1		 8.0-28	 3.5-4.4	1 0 1		0	I I 0
Skerry	1-3	 	0.0-26 2.7-6.3	•	1 0 1	0 1	0	1 0
	3-30		•	3.5-5.5		0 1	0	1 0
	30-65		0.6-2.5		1 0 1	0 1	0	1 0
		!	Į.	!	!!!	!		!
BSD: Becket	0-3	 	 13-41	l 3.5-4.4	1 0 1		0	I I 0
Dednee	3-6		2.8-5.4	•	i	0 1	0	1 0
	6-26	i	2.7-4.7	•	i 0 i	i o i	0	i
i	26-65	i	0.6-2.1	•	iŏi	0 1	Ö	1 0
91	0.1	!		1 2 5 4 5			•	
Skerry	0-1 1-3		8.0-28 2.7-6.3		1 0 1	0 0	0 0	I 0 I 0
	3-30	 	•	•		0 0	0	1 0
	3-30 30-65		1.4-6.1 0.6-2.5	3.5-5.5		0 1	0	0
i		İ	İ	İ	i i	i	-	İ
BSE:	0.3	1	12 41				•	1
Becket	0-3	•	13-41	•		0 1	0	0
	3-6	•	2.8-5.4	•		0 1	0	0
	6-26	•	2.7-4.7			0 1	0	0
	26-65		0.6-2.1 	4.5-5.0 	1 0 1	0 	0	0
Hermon	0-1	•	13-41	•		0	0	i o
	1-3		2.0-6.0	3.5-5.5	1 0 1	0 1	0	1 0
1	3-26		1.0-6.0	3.6-6.0	1 0 1	0 1	0	1 0
!	26-65	0.0-1.0		5.1-6.0	1 0 1	0 1	0	0
Rawsonville	0-3		l I 8.0-28	I I 3.5-4.4	1 0 1		0	I I 0
	3-5	•	1 2.7-9.0	•		Öİ	Ö	1 0
		1	•	3.5-5.5		0 1	0	i 0
	2-19							
1	5-19 19-35		2.2-8.2	•		0 1	Ö	1 0

Table 18.—Chemical Soil Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth 	exchange	 Effective cation exchange capacity	reaction	 Calcium carbon- ate		 Salinity 	Sodium adsorp- tion ratio
	Inches	meq/100 g	meq/100 g	pH	Pct	Pct	mmhos/cm	į
CAB:	 	 	! 	! 			 	1
Cabot	0-9	5.1-12	•	5.1-7.3		0	0	0
	9-14 14-65	2.6-7.4 2.5-6.2	•	5.1-7.3 5.6-7.3		0 0) 0 0	0 0
T. 1		!	1		1		ĺ	
Howland	0-1 1-3		•	3.5-5.0 3.5-6.5	1 0 1	0 0) 0 I 0	0 0
	3-24	i		3.5-6.5		0	i o	i
	24-65	1.0-3.0		4.5-6.5	1 0 1	0	0	0
CG:	l 	1	! 	! 	1		! 	İ
Charles	0-3	!	•	3.5-6.5		0	0	1 0
	3-16 16-65	 	•	3.5-6.5 3.6-6.5	0 0	0 0] 0 0	0 0
G			İ	 4 5 6 5	i i			į
Cornish	0-7 7-48	4.0-11 1.0-4.0	•	4.5-6.5 4.5-6.5		0 0) 0 I 0	I 0
	48-65	1.0-2.0	•	4.5-6.5		0	0	i
Wonsqueak	l I 0-3		l l 20-50	 4.5-6.5	I I	l 0	l I 0	I I 0
	3-25	20-50		4.5-6.5		0	0	i o
	25-65	1.0-3.0		5.1-6.5	1 0 1	0	0	0
CHC:		İ	! 	' 				i
Chesuncook	0-3	!	•	3.5-5.0	0 1	0	0	1 0
	3-5 5-28		•	3.5-6.0 3.5-6.0		0 0) 0 I 0	I 0
	28-65	1.0-3.0		5.1-6.0		0	0	0
Elliottsville	 0-1	 	 8.0-28	l I 3.5-5.0	I I	l 0	l I 0	I I 0
	1-2	i	6.0-13	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	2-17		•	3.5-5.5		0 0	0	1 0
	17-26 26-30		1.0-3.0 	5.1-6.0	0	0	0 	0
Telos	l I 0-2	 	l 8.0-28	l I 3.5-5.0	1 0 1	l 0	l I 0	I I 0
16103	2-3			3.5-5.5	1 0	0	0	1 0
	3-18	I	•	3.5-5.5	0 1	0	0	1 0
	18-65 	1.0-2.0	 	5.1-6.0 	1 0 1	0) I	I 0
CHD:		į	i	i	i i	_		į į
Chesuncook	0-3 3-5			3.5-5.0	0 0	0 0) 0 0	I 0 I 0
	5-28			3.5-6.0 3.5-6.0		0	1 0	1 0
	28-65	1.0-3.0	i	4.5-6.5		0	0	j 0
Elliottsville	 0-1		 8.0-28	 3.5-5.0	1 0 1	0	I 0	1 0
	1-2			3.5-5.5		0	0	1 0
	2-17 17-26		2.0-15 1.0-3.0	3.5-5.5		0 0) 0 I 0	I 0
	26-30		1.0-3.0	5.1-6.0	1 0 1	0		
Telos	 0-2	 	 8.0-28	 3.5-5.0	I I	l 0	l I 0	I I 0
	2-3	i		3.5-5.5		0	0	i o
	3-18			3.5-5.5		0	0	1 0
CKC:	18-65 	1.0-2.0 	 	5.1-6.0 	1 0 1) 0) 0 I	I 0
Chesuncook	0-3	i		3.5-5.0		0	0	0
	3-5			3.5-6.0		0	0	1 0
	5-28 28-65			3.5-6.0 4.5-6.5		0 0) 0 I 0	I 0 I 0
	0 00	1	i	, 1.5 0.5 I			,	i

Table 18.—Chemical Soil Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	-	exchange	Effective cation exchange capacity	reaction 		Gypsum 	Salinity	Sodium adsorp- tion ratio
	Inches	meq/100 g	meq/100 g	рн	Pct	Pct	mmhos/cm	- i
CKC: Telos	 0-2	 	•	 3.5-5.0		 	0	
	2-3 3-18 18-65 	 1.0-2.0	1.0-2.0	3.5-5.5 3.5-5.5 5.1-6.0		0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
CNC: Colonel	 0-3 3-5 5-18	•	4.0-8.0	3.5-5.5 3.5-6.5 3.5-6.5	i 0 i	0 0 0	0 0 0	 0 0
Dixfield	18-65 0-2	1 1.0-2.0	 	5.1-6.5 3.5-5.0		0	0	0 0
DIXITEIQ	0-2 2-3 3-22 22-65	1.0-10	3.0-6.0 	3.5-5.5 3.5-5.5 3.5-5.5	i 0 i	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Pillsbury	0-4 4-21 21-65	 	1.0-5.4	4.5-5.5 4.5-5.5 4.5-5.5	i 0 i	0 0 0	0 	0 0 0
CPB: Colonel	 0-3 3-5 5-18 18-65	 1.0-2.0	4.0-8.0 2.0-12	 3.5-5.5 3.5-6.5 3.6-6.5 5.1-6.5	i 0 i	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0	 0 0 0
Pillsbury	 0-4 4-21 21-65	 	1.0-5.4	 4.5-5.5 4.5-5.5 4.5-5.5	i 0 i	0 0 0	 0 	 0 0
Dixfield	0-2 2-3 3-22 22-65	 1.0-10 0.0-3.0	3.0-6.0 	3.5-5.0 3.5-5.5 3.5-5.5 5.1-6.5	0 1	0 0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0 0
CRB: Colonel	 0-3 3-5 5-18 18-65	•	4.0-8.0 2.0-12	•		0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	 0 0 0
Pillsbury	0-4 4-21 21-65	 	21-33 1.0-5.4 2.0-5.0		i 0 i	0 0 0	 0 	0 0
Skerry	0-1 1-3 3-30 30-65		8.0-28 2.7-6.3 1.4-6.1 0.6-2.5	3.5-5.5 3.5-5.5	0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0 0
CSC: Colonel	 0-3 3-5 5-18	 	4.0-8.0 2.0-12	3.6-6.5	0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	 0 0 0
Skerry	18-65 0-1 1-3 3-30 30-65	 	•	3.5-5.5	0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0

Table 18.—Chemical Soil Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	exchange	 Effective cation exchange capacity	reaction		Gypsum 	Salinity	Sodium adsorp- tion ratio
	Inches	meq/100 g	meq/100 g	pН	Pct	Pct	mmhos/cm	_i
CSC: Pillsbury	0-4 4-21 21-65	 	1.0-5.4	 4.5-5.5 4.5-5.5 4.5-5.5		0 I 0 I 0 I	 0 	 0 0
CTC: Colton	0-3 3-5 5-28 28-65	 	2.0-6.0 1.0-2.0	•		0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0	 0 0 0 0
Adams	0-3 3-7 7-27 27-65	 0.0-3.8 	0.1-3.1 	 3.5-5.5 3.5-6.0 4.5-6.5 4.5-6.0		0 I 0 I 0 I 0 I	0 0 0 0	 0 0 0 0
CVC: Colton	0-3 3-5 5-28 28-65	 1.0-5.0		 3.5-5.0 3.5-5.5 3.5-5.5 4.5-6.0		0 I 0 I 0 I 0 I	0 0 0	 0 0 0
Hermon	0-1 1-3 3-26 26-65	 0.0-1.0	2.0-6.0 1.0-6.0	•		0 I 0 I 0 I	0 0 0	 0 0 0
CVD: Colton	0-3 3-5 5-28 28-65	 1.0-5.0	2.0-6.0 1.0-2.0	3.5-5.0 3.5-5.5 3.5-5.5 4.5-6.0		0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0	 0 0 0
Hermon	0-1 1-3 3-26 26-65	 0.0-1.0	•	 3.5-4.4 3.5-5.5 3.6-6.0 5.1-6.0	i 0 i	0 0 0 0	0 0 0	 0 0 0
DEC: Danforth	0-5 5-9 9-32 32-65	 	3.0-4.0 3.0-4.0			0 0 0 0	0 0 0	 0 0 0
Elliottsville	0-1 1-2 2-17 17-26 26-30	 	6.0-13	3.5-5.0 3.5-5.5 3.5-5.5 5.1-6.0	0 1	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
DED: Danforth	0-5 5-9 9-32 32-65	 	 8.0-28 3.0-4.0 3.0-4.0 0.0-3.0	3.5-5.5	0 1	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	 0 0 0 0
Elliottsville	0-1 1-2 2-17 17-26 26-30	 	6.0-13	3.5-5.0 3.5-5.5 3.5-5.5 5.1-6.0	0 1	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0

Table 18.—Chemical Soil Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth 	exchange	Effective cation exchange capacity	reaction		Gypsum 	Salinity	Sodium adsorp- tion ratio
	Inches	meq/100 g	meq/100 g	· 	Pct	Pct	mmhos/cm	- <u>i</u>
DMC:		l I	 	 	 	l I		1
Dixfield	0-2	i	8.0-28	3.5-5.0	0	o i	0	i o
	2-3		3.0-6.0	3.5-5.5	0	0	0	1 0
	3-22	1.0-10	•	3.5-5.5		0 [0	1 0
	22-65	0.0-3.0		5.1-6.5	0	0	0	0
Colonel	0-3		20-50	1 3.5-5.5	0	0	0	0
	3-5		4.0-8.0	3.5-6.5	1 0 1	0 [0	1 0
	5-18	•	•	3.6-6.5		0 [0	1 0
	18-65	1.0-2.0		5.1-6.5	1 0 1	0	0	0
Marlow	0-3		8.0-28	1 3.5-5.0	' 0 '	0	0	0
	3-5		9.0-11	3.5-6.0	1 0 1	0 [0	1 0
	5-30	ļ	6.0-8.0	•		0 [0	1 0
	30-65 		3.0-5.0	4.5-6.0 	1 0 1	0	0	0
DTC:		<u> </u>	' 	' 	i i	i		i
Dixfield				3.5-5.0	1 0 1	0	0	1 0
	2-3	•	3.0-6.0	•		0 [0	1 0
	3-22 22-65	1.0-10 0.0-3.0	•	3.5-5.5 5.1-6.5		0 I	0 0	I 0
	22 00		İ	3.1 0.3 	iii	i	Ü	i
Colonel	0-3	!		3.5-5.5		0 [0	1 0
	3-5 5-18	 	•	3.5-6.5 3.6-6.5		0 I	0 0	I 0
	18-65	1.0-2.0	•	5.1-6.5		0 1	0	1 0
	İ	į	i	İ	i i	i i		i .
Rawsonville	0-3 3-5	 	8.0-28 2.7-9.0	3.5-4.4		0 I	0	I 0
	3-5 5-19		1 2.7-9.0	•		0 1	0	1 0
	19-35		2.2-8.2	•		0 1	Ö	1 0
	35-39	i	i	i	i 0 i	0 i		į o
EMC:		l I	 	 	 	l I		1
Elliottsville	0-1	i	8.0-28	3.5-5.0	i o i	0 i	0	i o
	1-2			3.5-5.5	0	0 [0	1 0
	2-17	!		3.5-5.5		0 [0	1 0
	17-26 26-30	 	1.0-3.0 	5.1-6.0 	0 0	0 I	0	I 0
	20 30	<u> </u>	' 	' 		Ĭ		i
Monson	0-6	l	•	3.5-5.0		0 [0	1 0
	6-9	:		3.5-6.0		0 [0	1 0
	9-19 19-23		8.0-15 	3.5-6.0 	0 0	0 0	0 	0
	ĺ	i	İ	İ	i i	i		i
EMD: Elliottsville	 0-1	 	 8.0-28	l I 3.5-5.0	I I	0 I	0	I I 0
EIIIOCCSVIIIE	1-2		•	3.5-5.5		0 1	0	1 0
	2-17	i		3.5-5.5		0 j	0	i o
	17-26		1.0-3.0	5.1-6.0	0	0	0	1 0
	26-30				0	0		
Monson	 0-6		 8.0-28	 3.5-5.0		0	0	1 0
	6-9		6.0-13	3.5-6.0		0 i	0	i o
	9-19			3.5-6.0		0 1	0	1 0
EME:	19-23 			 	0 	0		
Elliottsville	0-1	· 	8.0-28	1 3.5-5.0	' 0 '	0	0	0
	1-2	i	6.0-13	3.5-5.5	0 1	0 i	0	į o
	2-17	ļ		3.5-5.5		0 [0	1 0
	17-26		1.0-3.0	5.1-6.0		0	0	1 0
	26-30			,	1 0 1	0 [

Table 18.—Chemical Soil Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	_	exchange	Effective cation exchange capacity	reaction		Gypsum 	Salinity	Sodium adsorp- tion ratio
	Inches	meq/100 g	meq/100 g	рН	Pct	Pct	mmhos/cm	į
EME: Monson	 0-6 6-9 9-19 19-23	 	6.0-13	 3.5-5.0 3.5-6.0 3.5-6.0	 0	 0	0 0 0	 0 0 0
ENE : Enchanted	 0-6 6-9 9-42 42-52 52-54	 	2.0-3.0 3.0-6.0	 3.5-5.5 3.5-5.5 3.5-5.5 3.5-5.5			0 0 0 0	 0 0 0 0
Mahoosuc	 0-3 3-8 8-65	 	•	 3.5-4.4 3.5-4.4 	•		0 0 	 0 0
ESD: Enchanted 	 0-6 6-9 9-42 42-52 52-54	 	3.0-6.0	 3.5-5.5 3.5-5.5 3.5-5.5 3.5-5.5			0 0 0 0	 0 0 0 0
Saddleback	 0-5 5-6 6-19 19-23	 	•	 3.5-5.0 3.5-5.5 3.5-5.5			0 0 0	 0 0 0
HSC:		! 	 	 	 	 		
Hermon	0-1 1-3 3-26 26-65	 0.0-1.0	2.0-6.0 1.0-6.0	•	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0 0
Skerry	0-1 1-3 3-30 30-65	 	2.7-6.3 1.4-6.1	 3.5-4.4 3.5-5.5 3.5-5.5 5.1-5.5	0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0	 0 0 0
HSD: 	 0-1 1-3 3-26 26-65	 0.0-1.0	2.0-6.0 1.0-6.0		0		0 0 0	 0 0 0 0
Skerry	 0-1 1-3 3-30 30-65	 	 8.0-28 2.7-6.3 1.4-6.1 0.6-2.5	3.5-5.5 3.5-5.5	0 0		0 0 0 0	 0 0 0 0
HTC:	 	! 	! 	! 		 		
Hermon	0-1 1-3 3-26 26-65	 0.0-1.0	13-41 2.0-6.0 1.0-6.0 	3.5-5.5	0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
Rawsonville	 0-3 3-5 5-19 19-35 35-39	 	 8.0-28 2.7-9.0 2.2-9.0 2.2-8.2 	3.5-5.5	0 0		0 0 0 0	 0 0 0 0

Table 18.—Chemical Soil Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth 	exchange	Effective cation exchange capacity	reaction 		Gypsum 	Salinity	Sodium adsorp- tion ratio
	Inches	meq/100 g	meq/100 g	l pH	Pct	Pct	mmhos/cm	-i
HTC:		! 	! 	! 	I I			
Skerry	0-1		•	3.5-4.4	0 1	0 1	0	1 0
	1-3	I	2.7-6.3		1 0 1	0 I	0	1 0
	3-30 30-65	 	1.4-6.1 0.6-2.5	3.5-5.5 5.1-5.5		0 I	0 0	I 0
	1	i	i	i	i i	i	-	i
HTD: Hermon	 0-1	 	 13-41	 3.5-4.4	1 0 1		0	I I 0
	1-3	i	•	3.5-5.5	i o i	0 i	0	i o
	3-26	i	1.0-6.0	3.6-6.0	i o i	0 1	0	į o
	26-65	0.0-1.0	İ	5.1-6.0	0	0	0	1 0
Rawsonville	l l 0-3	 	I 8.0-28	l 3.5-4.4	1 0 1		0	I I 0
	3-5	i	2.7-9.0	3.5-5.5	i 0 i	0 1	0	į o
	5-19		2.2-9.0	3.5-5.5	1 0 1	0 1	0	1 0
	19-35	I	2.2-8.2	5.1-5.5	1 0 1	0 [0	1 0
	35-39			 	1 0 1	0 1		0
Skerry	0-1	· 	8.0-28	 3.5-4.4	0	0 1	0	i 0
	1-3	I	2.7-6.3	•	1 0 1	0 1	0	1 0
	3-30 30-65	 	1.4-6.1	3.5-5.5 5.1-5.5	1 0 1	0 I	0 0	I 0
	30 03	i	1	3.1 3.3 	1		Ü	İ
HWB: Howland	 0-1	 	I I 20-50	l I 3.5-5.0	1 0		0	I I 0
nowiand	1-3	' 	•	1 3.5-6.5	1 0 1	0 1	0	1 0
	3-24	· 	1 1.0-7.0	•		0 1	0	i
	24-65	1.0-3.0	•	4.5-6.5		0 i	0	į o
Cabot	l I 0-9	 5.1-12	 	 5.1-7.3	1 0 1		0	l I 0
		2.6-7.4	•	5.1-7.3		o i	0	i o
	14-65	2.5-6.2		5.6-7.3	1 0 1	0 1	0	1 0
HYD:		! 	 	! 	 			
Howland	0-1	i	20-50	3.5-5.0	0 1	0 1	0	0
	1-3		5.0-12	3.5-6.5	1 0 1	0 [0	1 0
	3-24	I	1.0-7.0	•		0 I	0	1 0
	24-65 	1.0-3.0 		4.5-6.5 	1 0 1	0 I	0	0
Plaisted	0-2	i		3.5-6.5		0 1	0	i o
	2-4		2.0-8.0			0 1	0	1 0
	4-29 29-65	 1.0-3.0	2.0-8.0 	3.5-6.5 4.5-6.5		0 0	0 0	I 0 I 0
	1	i	i	i	i i	i	-	i
LAC: Hogback	l l 0-2	 	 8.0-28	l I 3.5-6.0	1 0 1		0	l I 0
9	2-5			3.5-6.0		i o i	0	i o
	5-16	i		3.5-6.0		0 i	0	i o
	16-19	i	2.7-9.3	3.5-6.0	0 1	0 1	0	0
	19-23				1 0 1	0 [0
LAC:	! 	! 	! 	! 	 			
Abram	0-1	i	13-41	3.5-4.4	0	0 [0	0
	1-3 3-9	 	2.0-4.0 	3.5-5.5	1 0 1	0 I	0	0
	, <i>3 </i>	i	i	i I	1 1			i
LAE: Hogback	 0-2	 	 8.0-28	l 3.5-6.0	1 0		0	I I 0
nogback	0-2 2-5	 	8.0-28 2.7-9.3	•		0 0	0	1 0
	5-16			1 3.5-6.0		0 1	0	1 0
	16-19	i	2.7-9.3	•		0 1	0	1 0

Table 18.—Chemical Soil Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	exchange	Effective cation exchange capacity	reaction		Gypsum 	Salinity	Sodium adsorp- tion ratio
	Inches	meq/100 g	meq/100 g	pH	Pct	Pct	mmhos/cm	- <u>i</u>
LAE:	! 	! 	! 	! 	I I	i		
Abram	0-1	I	•	3.5-4.4	0 1	0 [0	1 0
	1-3 3-9		2.0-4.0 	3.5-5.5 	1 0 1	0 I	0	0
	1	İ	İ			i		i
LTC:	1	!	1	1 2 5 6 0		1	•	1
Hogback	0-2 2-5		8.0-28 2.7-9.3	3.5-6.0	1 0 1	0 I	0	0 0
	2-3 5-16	i	2.7-9.3	•	1 0 1	0 1	0	1 0
	16-19	i	•	3.5-6.0	ioi	0 1	0	i o
	19-23	i	i		i o i	0 i		j 0
Rawsonville	I I 0-3	 	 8.0-28	 3.5-4.4	1 0 1	0 I	0	I I 0
Rawsonville	I 3-5	 	•	3.5-4.4 1 3.5-5.5	1 0 1	0 1	0	1 0
	5-19	i		1 3.5-5.5	i 0 i	0 1	Ö	i
	19-35	i		5.1-5.5	i o i	0 i	0	i o
	35-39		i	i	i 0 i	0 [0
LTE:	 	 	 	 				
Hogback	0-2		8.0-28	' 3.5-6.0	0	o i	0	i o
-	2-5	i	2.7-9.3	3.5-6.0	i o i	0 i	0	i o
	5-16		2.7-9.3	3.5-6.0	1 0 1	0 [0	1 0
	16-19	I	2.7-9.3	3.5-6.0	1 0 1	0 [0	1 0
	19-23				1 0 1	0 [1 0
Rawsonville	 0-3		8.0-28	 3.5-4.4	1 0 1	0 1	0	0
	3-5	i	2.7-9.0	3.5-5.5	i 0 i	0 1	0	0
	5-19		2.2-9.0	3.5-5.5	1 0 1	0 [0	1 0
	19-35	!	2.2-8.2	5.1-5.5	1 0 1	0 I	0	1 0
	35-39 	 	 	 	1 0 1	U I		0
MCC:	i	i	i	i i	i i	i		į
Mahoosuc	I 0-3		30-50	3.5-4.4		0 1	0	1 0
	3-8		30-50	3.5-4.4		0 1	0	1 0
	8-65 		 	 	1 0 1	0		
Colonel	0-3	i	20-50	3.5-5.5	i o i	0 i	0	i o
	J 3-5	I	4.0-8.0	3.5-6.5	1 0 1	0 [0	1 0
	5-18	!	•	3.6-6.5	1 0 1	0 [0	1 0
	18-65 	1.0-2.0		5.1-6.5 	1 0 1	0	0	I 0
Pillsbury	0-4	i	21-33	4.5-5.5	i o i	0 i		i o
	4-21		1.0-5.4			0 [0	1 0
	21-65		2.0-5.0	4.5-5.5	1 0 1	0 [
MDD:	! 	 	! 	! 		i		i
Marlow	0-3		8.0-28			0 i	0	i o
	J 3-5	I	9.0-11	3.5-6.0	1 0 1	0 [0	1 0
	5-30		6.0-8.0			0 1	0	1 0
	30-65 		3.0-5.0	4.5-6.0 	1 0 1	0 [0	0
Dixfield	 0-2		8.0-28	3.5-5.0	1 0 1	0	0	1 0
	2-3		3.0-6.0			0 j	0	i o
	-			3.5-5.5		0 [0	1 0
	22-65	0.0-3.0		5.1-6.5 	1 0 1	0 [0	0
MED:	: 		: 	! 		l I		
Marlow	0-3		8.0-28	3.5-5.0	i o i	0 i	0	i o
	3-5		9.0-11			0 [0	1 0
	5-30		6.0-8.0			0 [0	1 0
	30-65		3.0-5.0	4.5-6.0	0	0 [0	1 0

Table 18.—Chemical Soil Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	-	exchange capacity	 Effective cation exchange capacity	reaction 		Gypsum	Salinity	Sodium adsorp- tion ratio
<u> </u>	Inches	· 	meq/100 g	· 	Pct	Pct	mmhos/cm	i
1000		!	I	!	!!!			!
MED: Dixfield	0-2	 	I I 8.0-28	I I 3.5-5.0	1 0 1	0	0	1 0
	2-3	•	1 3.0-6.0			0	0	1 0
	_	1.0-10	•	3.5-5.5		0	0	į o
	22-65	0.0-3.0	i	5.1-6.5	i 0 i	0	0	0
Parragneri 11 a	 0-3	 	 8.0-28	 3.5-4.4	1 0 1	0	0	I I 0
Rawsonville	3-5	•	8.0-26 2.7-9.0	•		0	0	1 0
	5-19	•	2.2-9.0	•		0	0	1 0
i	19-35	•	2.2-8.2	•		0	0	i o
i	35-39	I	I	I	1 0 1	0		1 0
MKC:		 	 	 				1
Masardis	0-1	' 	 8.0-28	 3.5-6.0	1 0 1	0	0	1 0
i	1-4	i	6.0-15	3.5-6.0	i 0 i	0	0	1 0
	4-34		1.0-6.0	3.5-6.0	1 0 1	0	0	1 0
	34-65	I	0.0-1.0	5.1-6.0	1 0 1	0	0	1 0
 Adams	0-3	 	I 8.0-28	I I 3.5-5.5	1 0 1	0	0	1 0
	3-7	i	0.1-3.1	•	i o i	0	0	i o
i	7-27	0.0-3.8	i	4.5-6.5	i 0 i	0	0	0
	27-65		0.0-1.5	4.5-6.0	1 0 1	0	0	1 0
MKD:		 	 	 				
Masardis	0-1		8.0-28	3.5-6.0	i o i	0	0	i o
i	1-4	i	6.0-15	3.5-6.0	i 0 i	0	0	0
	4-34	I	1.0-6.0	3.5-6.0	1 0 1	0	0	1 0
!	34-65		0.0-1.0	4.5-6.0	1 0 1	0	0	1 0
Adams	0-3	 	 8.0-28	ı 3.5-5.5	1 0 1	0	0	1 0
i	3-7	i	0.1-3.1	3.5-6.0	i 0 i	0	0	0
	7-27	0.0-3.8		4.5-6.5	1 0 1	0	0	1 0
!	27-65	I	0.0-1.5	4.5-6.0	1 0 1	0	0	1 0
MLE:		! 	! 	! 				!
Marlow	0-3	i	8.0-28	3.5-5.0	i 0 i	0	0	i o
1	3-5	•	•	3.5-6.0		0	0	1 0
	5-30		6.0-8.0			0	0	1 0
	30-65		3.0-5.0	4.5-6.0	1 0 1	0	0	1 0
Hogback 	0-2	 	 8.0-28	 3.5-6.0	1 0 1	0	0	1 0
	2-5		2.7-9.3	3.5-6.0	1 0 1	0	0	1 0
	5-16		2.7-9.3			0	0	1 0
	16-19		2.7-9.3			0	0	1 0
	19-23	 	 	 	1 0 1	0		I 0
Berkshire	0-2	i	13-58	3.5-5.0	i o i	0	0	i o
	2-6		4.0-5.0			0	0	1 0
	6-30	•	3.0-4.0	•		0	0	1 0
	30-65 	 	0.0-3.0 	3.3-6.0 	1 0 1	0	U	0
MMC:		İ	İ	I	i i			İ
Masardis 	0-1		8.0-28			0	0	1 0
	1-4		6.0-15			0	0	1 0
	4-34 34-65	•	1.0-6.0 0.0-1.0	•		0	0	I 0
	34-63 	, 	0.0-1.0	4.5-0.0 	, U		, U	1
Danforth	0-5	i	8.0-28	3.5-5.5	i o i	0	0	i o
	5-9	i	3.0-4.0	3.5-5.5	i 0 i	0	0	0
1	9-32		3.0-4.0			0	0	1 0
	32-65	!	0.0-3.0	4.5-5.5	1 0 1	0	0	1 0
		1	I	I	1 1			1

Table 18.—Chemical Soil Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name		exchange	 Effective cation exchange capacity 	reaction		Gypsum 	Salinity	Sodium adsorp- tion ratio
	Inches	meq/100 g	 meq/100 g	' рН	Pct	Pct	mmhos/cm	-¦
MMC:		!	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	!!!			!
Peacham	I I 0-9	 	ı I 21-33	I I 3.5-5.0	1 0 1	0 1	0	1 0
- Gu-G-1-u		1.6-5.5		4.5-7.3		0 1		1 0
	10-12	1.6-5.5		4.5-7.3	0	0 1	0	1 0
	12-65	1.6-5.5	!	4.5-7.3	0 1	0 [0	I 0
MNC:	 	1	 	 				
Monadnock	 0-5		 8.0-28	, 3.5-5.5	' 0 '	0	0	i 0
	5-8	i	0.5-2.8	3.5-5.5	i 0 i	0 i	0	i o
	8-22		0.2-0.8	3.5-5.5	0	0 1	0	1 0
	22-65	!	0.1-0.4	3.5-5.5	1 0 1	0 [0	i 0
Berkshire	l l 0-2	l I	I I 13-58	I I 3.5-5.0	1 0 1	0 1	0	I I 0
	2-6		4.0-5.0	•	1 0 1	0 1	0	1 0
	6-30	i	3.0-4.0		i o i	0 1	0	i o
	30-65	İ	0.0-3.0	3.5-6.0	0	0	0	0
Rawsonville	l I 0-3	 	l I 8.0-28	 3.5-4.4	I I	0 I	0	I I 0
Rawsonville	ı 0-3 I 3-5	 	1 8.0-28 1 2.7-9.0	•		0 1	0	1 0
	, 5-19		1 2.2-9.0			0 1	0	1 0
	19-35	i	2.2-8.2	5.1-5.5	ioi	0 i	0	i o
	35-39				1 0 1	0 [1 0
MND:	 	1	 	 				
Monadnock	 0-5		 8.0-28	, 3.5-5.5	' 0 '	0	0	i 0
	5-8	i	0.5-2.8	3.5-5.5	i 0 i	0 i	0	0
	8-22	I	0.2-0.8	3.5-5.5	1 0 1	0	0	1 0
	22-65	I	0.1-0.4	3.5-5.5	1 0 1	0 [0	i 0
Berkshire	I I 0-2	 	ı I 13-58	I I 3.5-5.0	1 0 1	0 1	0	1 0
	2-6	i	4.0-5.0	•	i o i	0 i	0	i o
	6-30	i	3.0-4.0	3.5-6.0	0 1	0 1	0	0
	30-65	!	0.0-3.0 	3.5-6.0	1 0 1	0 [0	I 0
Rawsonville	l I 0-3	l I	I I 8.0-28	I I 3.5-4.4	1 0 1	0 1	0	1 0
	3-5	i		3.5-5.5	ioi	0 i	0	i o
	5-19	i	2.2-9.0	3.5-5.5	0 1	0 1	0	0
	19-35		2.2-8.2	5.1-5.5	1 0 1	0 1	0	1 0
	35-39 				1 0 1	0 [0
MOB:	! 	! 	! 	! 	: :	i		i
Monarda	J 0-3		8.0-28	3.5-5.0	0	0 1	0	1 0
	3-6		1.0-6.0			0 1	0	1 0
	6-20		1.0-6.0			0 1	0	1 0
	20-65 	4.0-8.0 	 	5.1-7.3 	0 	0	U	I 0
Burnham	0-2	i	10-40	4.5-5.5	i o i	0 i	0	i o
	2-10	•		4.5-5.5		0 1	0	1 0
		3.0-14 3.0-5.0		6.6-7.8 7.4-7.8		0 I	0	I 0
	 	, 3.0-3.0 	, == 	, ,,4=,,0 	,	ا ت ا	J	
MRB:	I	I	I	I	ı i	i		1
Monarda	0-3	•	8.0-28	•		0 1	0	1 0
	3-6 6-20	•	1.0-6.0	•		0 I	0 0	1 0
	6-20 20-65		1.0-6.0 	4.5-6.0		0 1	0	I 0
	, <u>-</u> , 55	, <u></u> 0.0	İ	, <u> </u>		, , ,		i
Ricker	0-4		8.0-28			0 1	0	1 0
	4-13			3.5-4.4		0 1	0	1 0
	13-17	•	12-16 	3.5-4.4 		0 1		1 0
	17-21		1		1 0 1	0 1		

Table 18.—Chemical Soil Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	exchange capacity		reaction 		Gypsum 	Salinity	Sodium adsorp- tion ratio
	Inches	 meq/100 g	 meq/100 g	 pH	 Pct	Pct	mmhos/cm	<u>'</u>
MTB:		! 	! 	! 	, , , ,	 		
Monarda	0−3 3−6	•	8.0-28 1.0-6.0	3.5-5.0 3.5-5.5	0 0	0 I	0 0	I 0
	6-20	•	1.0-6.0	•		0 1	0	1 0
	20-65	4.0-8.0		5.1-7.3	1 0 1	0 [0	0
Telos	0-2		 8.0-28	 3.5-5.0		0	0	0
	2-3	•	•	3.5-5.5		0	0	1 0
	3-18		1.0-2.0			0 [0	1 0
	18-65	1.0-2.0 	 	5.1-6.0 	0 	0 I	0	0
IVC:		į	į	i	i i	į	_	į
Monson	0-6 6-9	•	•	3.5-5.0 3.5-6.0	0 0	0 I	0 0	I 0
	6-9 9-19		•	3.5-6.0 3.5-6.0		0 1	0	1 0
	19-23	i				0 1		
Elliottsville	 0-1	 	 8.0-28	l I 3.5-5.0	I I	0 I	0	I I 0
	1-2	•	•	3.5-5.5		0 1	Ö	i o
	2-17	i	2.0-15	3.5-5.5	0 1	0 [0	0
	17-26	!	1.0-3.0	•		0 [0	I 0
	26-30		 	 	0 	0		
Ricker	0-4	•	•	3.5-4.4		0 i	0	i 0
	4-13	•	•	3.5-4.4		0 [0	1 0
	13-17 17-21	 	12-16 	3.5-4.4 	0 0	0 I		0
		!	l	! :	!!!	!		!
IVE: Monson	0-6	 	I I 8.0-28	l l 3.5-5.0	I I I 0 I	0 I	0	1 0
Monson	6-9	•	•	3.5-6.0		0 1	Ö	1 0
i	9-19	i		3.5-6.0	0	0 j	0	į o
	19-23				1 0 1	0 [
Elliottsville	0-1		 8.0-28	I 3.5-5.0	1	0 1	0	1 0
	1-2	i	•	3.5-5.5		0 [0	0
	2-17	•		3.5-5.5		0 [0	1 0
	17-26 26-30	 	1.0-3.0 	5.1-6.0 	0 0	0 I	0	0
		į	į	į	į į	į	_	į
Ricker	0-4 4-13		8.0-28 8.0-28	3.5-4.4 3.5-4.4	0 0	0 I	0 0	I 0
	13-17			3.5-4.4		0 1		1 0
	17-21	i			i o i	0 i		i
PCA:		1	 	 	 	l I		
Peacham	0-9		 21-33	 3.5-5.0	, , , 0 ,	0	0	0
		1.6-5.5	i	4.5-7.3		0 j		i 0
	10-12	1.6-5.5	•	4.5-7.3		0 [0	1 0
	12-65	1.6-5.5 	 	4.5-7.3 	0 	0	0	I 0
Wonsqueak	0-3		 20-50	 4.5-6.5	0	0	0	0
-	3-25	20-50		4.5-6.5		0 j	0	j 0
	25-65	1.0-3.0		5.1-6.5	0	0	0	0
Cabot	0-9	 5.1-12	 	I 5.1−7.3		0	0	0
		2.6-7.4		5.1-7.3		0 1	0	0
	14-65	2.5-6.2		5.6-7.3	1 0 1	0 [0	1 0

Table 18.—Chemical Soil Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	_	exchange capacity	 Effective cation exchange capacity	reaction		Gypsum 	Salinity	Sodium adsorp- tion ratio
	Inches	'———	meq/100 g	'	Pct	Pct	mmhos/cm	-¦
]	!	!	<u> </u>	!!!	. !		1
PPB: Pillsbury	 0-4 4-21 21-65	 	1.0-5.4	 4.5-5.5 4.5-5.5 4.5-5.5	i 0 i		 0 	 0 0
Peacham	0-9	; 	İ	3.5-5.0	i i		0	; ; ; 0
	10-12	1.6-5.5 1.6-5.5 1.6-5.5		4.5-7.3 4.5-7.3 4.5-7.3	i 0 i	0 0 0	0 0	0 0 0
PSB:		1	<u> </u>]	1			1
Plaisted	0-2 2-4 4-29 29-65	•	2.0-8.0 2.0-8.0	•	0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
Howland	 0-1 1-3 3-24 24-65	•	5.0-12 1.0-7.0	 3.5-5.0 3.5-6.5 3.5-6.5 4.5-6.5	I 0 I		0 0 0	 0 0 0
		į	į		į	į		į
PSD: Plaisted	 0-2 2-4 4-29 29-65	•	2.0-8.0 2.0-8.0	•	0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0	 0 0 0
Howland	0-1 1-3 3-24 24-65	•	5.0-12 1.0-7.0	3.5-5.0 3.5-6.5 3.5-6.5 3.5-6.5	0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0	 0 0 0
	ĺ	į	İ	Ì	į į	į		į
RRF: Ricker	 0-4 4-13 13-17 17-21	•	8.0-28	 3.5-4.4 3.5-4.4 3.5-4.4 	i 0 i	0 0 0 0	0 0 	 0 0 0
Rock outcrop	 0-60 	 	 	 	 0	0 1		
RSE: Ricker	0-4 4-13 13-17 17-21	 	8.0-28	3.5-4.4 3.5-4.4 3.5-4.4 3.5-4.4	i 0 i	0 I 0 I 0 I 0 I	0 0 	 0 0 0
Saddleback	 0-5 5-6 6-19 19-23	 	4.0-10	 3.5-5.0 3.5-5.5 3.5-5.5	0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 	 0 0 0
Rock outcrop	 0-60 	 	 	 				
RTF: Rock outcrop	0-60	 	 		 0	0 1		i
Ricker	0-4 4-13 13-17 17-21	 	8.0-28	3.5-4.4 3.5-4.4 3.5-4.4 3.5-4.4	0	0 0 0 0	0 0 	0 0 0

Table 18.—Chemical Soil Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	<u>-</u>	exchange	 Effective cation exchange capacity	reaction		Gypsum 	Salinity	Sodium adsorp- tion ratio
	Inches	l lmeg/100 g	meg/100 g	·	 Pct	Pct	mmhos/cm	_
	1	İ		i •	i i	i		i
RUB: Roundabout	l I 0-2	 	 8.0-28	l I 3.5-5.5	I I	0 I	0	I I 0
Roundabout	0-2 2-6	•	•	3.5-5.5		0 1	0	1 0
	6-48	•	•	3.5-6.0		0 1	0	i
	48-65	5.0-8.0		4.5-6.5	0 1	0 [0	0
Croghan	l I 0-5	 	 0 1-3 7	l I 3.5-6.0	I I	0 I	0	I I 0
or ognan	5-33		1.0-6.0	•		0 1	0	1 0
	33-65	2.0-10	i	5.1-6.0	0 1	0 [0	0
SRD:]	!	1	 				1
Saddleback	I 0-5	' 	 8.0-28	 3.5-5.0	1 0 1	0 1	0	0
	5-6	i		3.5-5.5		0 [0	0
	6-19		2.0-13	3.5-5.5	1 0 1	0 [0	1 0
	19-23 		 	 	1 0 1	0		
Ricker	0-4	 	 8.0-28	 3.5-4.4	0 1	0	0	1 0
	4-13		8.0-28	3.5-4.4	1 0 1	0 [0	1 0
	13-17	!	•	3.5-4.4		0 [I 0
	17-21 	 	 	 	0	0		
SRE:		İ	İ	<u>'</u>	i i	i		i
Saddleback				3.5-5.0	0	0 [0	J 0
	5-6			3.5-5.5		0 1	0	1 0
	6-19 19-23	 	2.0-13 	3.5-5.5 	0 0	0 J	0	0
	13 23	i	i	' 	iii	i		i
Ricker	0-4		•	3.5-4.4		0 [0	0
	4-13	 	•	3.5-4.4		0 J	0	1 0
	13-17 17-21		12-16 	3.5-4.4 	0 0	0 1		0
		!	l	l ·	!!!	!		1
SSD: Saddleback	l l 0-5	 	I 8.0-28	I I 3.5-5.0	1 0 1	0 1	0	I I 0
	5-6	i	4.0-10	3.5-5.5	i 0 i	0 j	0	į o
	6-19		2.0-13	3.5-5.5	1 0 1	0 [0	J 0
	19-23				1 0 1	0 [
Sisk	 0-2	 	 8.0-28	 3.5-5.0	0 1	0	0	0
	2-3		4.0-6.0	3.5-5.5	0	0 [0	1 0
	3-22				1 0 1	0 1	0	1 0
	22-65 		1.0-2.0 	3.5-5.5 	1 0 1	0 [0	I 0
Rock outcrop	0-60	i	i		i o i	0 i		j
SSE:		 	 	 		l I		1
Saddleback	0-5		 8.0-28	3.5-5.0	0 1	0	0	i o
	5-6			3.5-5.5	1 0 1	0 [0	1 0
	6-19	!	2.0-13	3.5-5.5		0 [0	i 0
	19-23 	 	 	 	0 	0 J		
Sisk	0-2	i	8.0-28	3.5-5.0	i o i	0	0	i o
	2-3	1	4.0-6.0		0	0 [0	1 0
	3-22			3.5-5.5		0 [0	1 0
	22-65 	 	1.0-2.0 	, 3.5-5.5 	0 	0 J	0	0
Rock outcrop	0-60	i	i		i o i	0		į
STC:	<u> </u>	I I	[[ļ		1
Skerry	 0-1	 	 8.0-28	 3.5-4.4	0	0	0	0
-	1-3		2.7-6.3	•	ioi	0 1	0	i o
	, + 5	•						
	3-30 30-65	i	1.4-6.1			0 I	0 0	I 0 I 0

Table 18.—Chemical Soil Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth 	exchange	Effective cation exchange capacity	reaction	Calcium carbon- ate	Gypsum 	Salinity	Sodium adsorp- tion ratio
	Inches	meq/100 g	meq/100 g	pH	Pct	Pct	mmhos/cm	-i
STC:] 	! 	! !	 	l I		1
Becket	0-3	i	13-41	3.5-4.4	i 0 i	0 j	0	į o
	3-6		2.8-5.4	3.5-5.0	1 0 1	0 [0	1 0
	6-26		2.7-4.7	3.5-5.0	0 1	0 [0	1 0
	26-65	!	0.6-2.1	4.5-5.0	0 1	0 [0	1 0
Rawsonville	I I 0-3	 	I I 8.0-28	I I 3.5-4.4	1 0 1	0 1	0	1 0
	1 3-5	i	2.7-9.0	•		0 i	0	i o
	i 5-19		•	3.5-5.5		0 i	0	i o
	19-35		2.2-8.2	•		0 i	0	i o
	35-39	i	i		i 0 i	0		i 0
arra	1]	!	! :]			!
SUC: Surplus	I I 0-7	 	I I 8.0-28	I I 3.5-5.0	1 0 1	0 1	0	1 0
	7-11	i		3.5-5.0		0 1	0	i o
	11-33	i	•	1 3.5-5.0		0 1	0	i
	33-65	i	•	4.5-5.5		0 1	0	1 0
	1	<u> </u>		l		. !	•	1
Bemis	0-4		•	3.5-5.5		0 I	0 0	1 0
	4-11 11-65	 	0.3-11 0.5-5.9	3.5-5.5 4.5-6.0		0 1	0	I 0
	11 05	İ	1	4.5 0.0 	0	ı i	· ·	1
SWD:	İ	İ	İ	İ	i i	į		İ
Surplus	0-7	!	•	3.5-5.0	1 0 1	0 [0	1 0
	7-11		•	3.5-5.0		0 [0	1 0
	11-33	!	•	3.5-5.0		0 [0	1 0
	33-65 		1 0.0-2.0	4.5-5.5 	1 0 1	0	0	0
Sisk	0-2	i	8.0-28	' 3.5-5.0	i o i	0	0	i o
	2-3		4.0-6.0	3.5-5.5	1 0 1	0 [0	0
	3-22		•	3.5-5.5		0 1	0	1 0
	22-65		1.0-2.0	3.5-5.5	1 0 1	0 [0	1 0
TCC:	¦	İ	i	! 	i	i i		i
Telos	0-2	I	•	3.5-5.0		0 [0	1 0
	2-3		•	3.5-5.5		0 [0	1 0
	3-18		•	3.5-5.5		0 [0	1 0
	18-65 	1.0-2.0		5.1-6.0 	1 0 1	0	0	I 0
Chesuncook	0-3	i	8.0-28	3.5-5.0	i o i	0	0	i o
	3-5		10-15	3.5-6.0	1 0 1	0 [0	1 0
	5-28		2.0-14	3.5-6.0	1 0 1	0 [0	1 0
	28-65	1.0-3.0		4.5-6.5	1 0 1	0 [0	1 0
TEC:	 	l İ	i I	! 	 	ı İ		<u> </u>
Telos	0-2	i	8.0-28	3.5-5.0	i 0 i	0 [0	į o
	2-3		2.0-10	3.5-5.5	1 0 1	0 [0	1 0
	3-18		1.0-2.0	3.5-5.5	1 0 1	0 [0	1 0
	18-65	1.0-2.0		5.1-6.0	1 0 1	0	0	1 0
TEC:	1	 		' 		l I		
Chesuncook	0-3	i	8.0-28	3.5-5.0	i o i	0 i	0	i o
	3-5		10-15	3.5-6.0	0	0	0	0
	5-28	I		3.5-6.0		0	0	1 0
	28-65	1.0-3.0		4.5-6.5	1 0 1	0	0	0
Elliottsville	 0-1	 	 8.0-28	I 3.5-5.0	1 0 1	0 I	0	I I 0
	1-2	•		3.5-5.5		0 1	0	i 0
	2-17	i		3.5-5.5		0 j	0	i o
	17-26	i	1.0-3.0			0 j	0	į o
	26-30	I	I		1 0 1	0 1		I

Table 18.—Chemical Soil Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	exchange	Effective cation exchange	reaction	Calcium carbon- ate	- 21	Salinity	Sodium adsorp- tion
		l	capacity	l	.	!		ratio
!	Inches	meq/100 g	meq/100 g	pH	Pct	Pct	mmhos/cm	!
IMB:		 	 	l İ				1
Telos	0-2		8.0-28	3.5-5.0	i o i	0 i	0	i o
i	2-3	i	2.0-10	3.5-5.5	1 0 1	0 1	0	0
I	3-18		1.0-2.0	3.5-5.5	1 0 1	0 1	0	1 0
!	18-65	1.0-2.0		5.1-6.0	1 0 1	0 [0	0
 Monarda	0-3	 	l I 8.0-28	 3.5-5.0	I I	0 1	0	1 0
I I I	3-6	•	1 1.0-6.0			0 1	Ö	1 0
	6-20	•	1.0-6.0	•		0 1	0	1 0
i	20-65	4.0-8.0	•	5.1-7.3		0 1	Ö	0
1		I	l	Ι	1 . 1	1		1
Monson	0-6	•	•	3.5-5.0		0 1	0	1 0
ı	6-9	•	•	3.5-6.0		0 1	0	1 0
	9-19	•	•	3.5-6.0		0 1	0	i 0
	19-23		 	 	1 0 1	0 [
IPB:		<u> </u>	' 	' 	i i	i		i
Tunbridge	0-2		5.0-15	3.5-6.0	1 0 1	0 [0	1 0
I	2-25		5.0-15	3.5-6.0	1 0 1	0 [0	1 0
I	25-34		1.7-4.8	5.1-6.5	1 0 1	0	0	1 0
!	34-65				1 0 1	0 [
Plaisted	0-2	 	I I 20-50	I I 3.5-6.5	1 0 1	0 1	0	1 0
i	2-4	i	1 2.0-8.0	3.5-6.5	i 0 i	0 i	0	i o
i	4-29	i	2.0-8.0	3.5-6.5	i o i	0 i	0	i o
i	29-65	1.0-3.0		4.5-6.5	i o i	0 i	0	į o
IPD:		 	 	 		l I		1
Tunbridge	0-2	i	I 5.0-15	3.5-6.0	i 0 i	0 1	0	i o
	2-25	•		3.5-6.0		0 1	0	i 0
i	25-34	•	1 1.7-4.8	•		0 i	0	i o
i	34-65	i			ioi	0 1		i
Plaisted	0 0	 	l I 20-50	l I 3.5-6.5	I I	0 1	0	1
Plaisted	0-2 2-4	1				0 1	0	I 0
	2-4 4-29	•	2.0-8.0 2.0-8.0	•		0 1	0	1 0
	29-65	1.0-3.0		3.5-6.5 4.5-6.5		0 1	0	1 0
_ i		Į.	ļ	l	ļ i	i		!
∛: Water		I _	l 	 	I	!		1
water		 	I	 	 			
io: i		İ	i I	i I	i i	i		İ
Wonsqueak	0-3			4.5-6.5		0 1	0	1 0
I	3-25	20-50		4.5-6.5		0 1	0	1 0
!	25-65	1.0-3.0		5.1-6.5	1 0 1	0 [0	0
Bucksport	0-10	 	I 20-50	 3.5-5.5	1 0 1	0	0	I I 0
- <u>-</u>	10-40	i		3.5-6.0		0 1	0	i 0
	40-65	133-165		4.5-6.5		0 1	0	i

Table 19.-Water Features

(Depths of layers are in feet. See text for definitions of terms used in this table. Absence of an entry indicates that the feature is not a concern or that data were not estimated.)

	1		Wa	ater tab	le		Ponding		Flooding	
Map symbol	Hydro-	Month	Upper	Lower	Kind	Surface	Duration	Frequency	Duration	Frequency
and soil name	logic	l	limit	limit	I	water		1		1
	group	l	_!	ــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ	l	_depth_		.	l	.I <u></u>
	1	 -	!	!	!	! !		1		!
ABE:	! _	!	!	!	!	!!!				!
Abram	l D	Jan-Dec 	>6.0	>6.0	 	 		None		None
Rock outcrop	ם ו	Jan-Dec	>6.0	, >6.0						None
Hermon	A	 Jan-Dec	>6.0	 >6.0	! !	! !		None		None
ACB:	1	<u> </u>	1	! !	! !	 		1		<u> </u>
Adams	 A	 Jan-Dec	; >6.0	, >6.0		i i		None		None
	!	!			<u> </u>	!!!		! !		!
Croghan	l C	Jan-May	11.5-2.0	•	Apparent			None		None
	1	Jun-Oct						None		None
	1	Nov-Dec	1.5-2.0	>6.0 	Apparent	 		None		None
BSC:	i	! 	i	i İ		i i		i		i
Becket	·I C	Jan-Feb						None		None
	1	Mar-Apr	1.5-2.2	1.6-2.3	Perched			None		None
	!	May-Dec	!	!		! !		None		None
Skerry	I I C	 Jan-May	I I1.2-1.9	I I1.3-2.5	 Perched	 		 None		l None
· · •	i	Jun-Oct		I		i i		l None		l None
	i	Nov-Dec	11.2-1.9	1.3-2.5	Perched	i i		None		None
agn.	1]	1	!	1	!!!		1		!
BSD: Becket	l ·I C	l Jan-Feb	!	l I	! !	 		 None		l None
Decket	-	Mar-Apr	1 5-2 2	I I1 6-2 3	 Perched	' ' ' '		None		l None
	1	Mar-Apr May-Dec	1	1.6-2.3 		, , I I		None		l None
	i	May Dec 	i	! 		' '		None		None
Skerry	C	Jan-May	11.2-1.9	11.3-2.5	Perched	i i		None		None
	1	Jun-Oct		ı				None		None
	1	Nov-Dec	1.2-1.9	1.3-2.5	Perched	I I		None		None
BSE:	1	 	!	 		 				!
Becket	·IC	ı Jan-Feb	¦	! !	! !	!		l None		l None
Decket	-	Mar-Apr	1 5-2 2	I I1 6-2 3	 Perched	' ' ' '		None		None
	1	Mar-Apr May-Dec	1	1.0-2.3 		, , I I		None		l None
	i	May bec	i			' ' 		None	 	None
Hermon	i A	Jan-Dec	>6.0	>6.0	i	i i		None		None
Rawsonville	l ·I C	 Jan-Dec	 >6.0	l l >6.0	 	 		 None		 None
	. ~	, - 	1	, , , , , ,	i	; ;		1	 	

Table 19.-Water Features-Continued

	1 1		Wa	ater tab	le		Ponding		Floo	ding
Map symbol and soil name	Hydro- logic	Month	Upper limit	Lower limit	Kind	Surface water	Duration	Frequency	Duration	Frequency
and soll name	group		1	l TIMITO		water depth	! 	<u> </u>	! 	;
	1 group		-¦	¦	¦	<u>ucpuii</u>	' <u></u>	''	<u> </u>	·¦
CAB:	i i		i	İ	İ	i i	İ	i i	i I	i
Cabot	D	Jan-Jun	10.0-1.5	0.5-1.8	Perched			None		None
	1 1	Jul-Sep		I				None		None
	! !	Oct-Dec	0.0-1.5	0.5-1.8	Perched			None	ļ	None
Howland	C	Jan-May	1 1.4-1.9	 1.5-2.0	 Perched	 	! 	None	! 	None
	1 1	Jun-Oct		I				None		None
	! !	Nov-Dec	1.4-1.9	1.5-2.0	Perched			None	ļ	None
CG:	 		l I	 	 	 		1	 	I I
Charles	D	Jan-Feb	10.0-1.0	>6.0	Apparent			None		None
	1 1	Mar-Jun	10.0-1.0	>6.0	Apparent			None	Brief	Frequent
	1 1	Jul-Oct						None	Brief	Frequent
	!!!	Nov-Dec	10.0-1.0	>6.0	Apparent			None	 :	None
Cornish	IB/D	Jan-Feb	 0.6-1.5	I I >6.0	 Apparent	 	 	None	 	 None
	i i	Mar-May	10.6-1.5	-	Apparent			None	Brief	Frequent
	i i	Jun-Oct	i	i	 	i i		None	Brief	Frequent
	į į	Nov-Dec	0.6-1.5	-	 Apparent	i i		None		None
Wonsqueak	I D	 Jan-Feb	10.0-0.5	l ∣ >6.0	 Apparent	 	 	None	l I	 None
-	i i	Mar-Jul	10.0-0.5		Apparent			None	Long	Occasional
	i i	Aug	i	-	 	i i		None	Long	Occasional
	i i	Sep-Oct	10.0-0.5	>6.0	Apparent	i i		None	Long	Occasional
	į į	Nov-Dec	10.0-0.5	-	Apparent			None		None
CHC:			 	l İ]		 	
Chesuncook	i c i	Jan-May	11.5-2.1	1.6-2.5	Perched			None		None
	1	Jun-Oct						None		None
	!!!	Nov-Dec	1.5-2.1	1.6-2.5	Perched			None	 	None
Elliottsville	C	Jan-Dec	>6.0	 >6.0	! !	!		None	 	None
Telos	ID	 Jan-Jun	 0.6-1.1	 1.0-1.8	 Perched	 	 ===	None	l I	 None
	i i	Jul-Sep	i	-	-	I i		None	I	None
	i i	Oct-Dec	0.6-1.1	1.0-1.8	Perched	i i		None	i	None
CHD:	 		I I]]		 	
Chesuncook	i c	Jan-May	1.5-2.1	1.6-2.5	Perched	i i	i	None		None
	1	Jun-Oct						None		None
	!	Nov-Dec	11.5-2.1	1.6-2.5	Perched			None		None
Elliottsville	C	Jan-Dec	>6.0	 >6.0	! !	 	 	None	 	 None
Telos	 D	 Jan-Jun	I I0.6-1.1	 1.0-1.8	 Perched	 	 	None	 	 None
	, ~ !	Jul-Sep	1	1.0 1.0 		 	' 	None	' 	None
	;	Oct-Dec	•	•	 Perched	'	' 	None	' 	None
		1	1	, I	, <u></u>	; ;	i	1	i İ	1

	1		W	ater tab	le		Ponding		Flooding		
Map symbol	Hydro-	Month	Upper	Lower	Kind	Surface	Duration	Frequency	Duration	Frequency	
and soil name	logic		limit	limit	I	water				1	
	group		i	İ	ĺ	depth		i i		İ	
	ı——ı		-ı	1	ı	`		ii		1	
CKC:	l I		1	1	I	1 1		1 1		1	
Chesuncook	I C I	Jan-May	1.5-2.1	1.6-2.5	Perched			None		None	
	l I	Jun-Oct			I			None		None	
	I I	Nov-Dec	1.5-2.1	1.6-2.5	Perched			None		None	
					!	!!!		! !		!	
Telos	I D I	Jan-Jun			Perched	! !		None		None	
	!!	Jul-Sep			•	! !		None		None	
		Oct-Dec	0.6-1.1	11.0-1.8	Perched			None		None	
CNC:	! !		-] 	1	; ;		;		1	
Colonel	ı ı I D I	Jan-May	10.6-1.4	ı 10.9–1.9	 Perched	i i		None		l None	
COTONICT	,	Jun-Sep	•			i i		None		None	
	i i	Oct-Dec	•	•	 Perched	i i		None		None	
	i i		i	İ	i	i i		i i		i	
Dixfield	C	Jan-May	11.3-2.4	1.4-2.9	Perched	i i		None		None	
		Jun-Oct						None		None	
	l I	Nov-Dec	1.3-2.4	1.4-2.9	Perched			None		None	
	1 1		1	1	I	1 1		1 1		1	
Pillsbury	D	Jan-Jun	•	•	Perched			None		None	
		Jul-Sep	1	•	I			None		None	
		Oct-Dec	0.0-1.5	10.5-2.0	Perched	! !		None		None	
~~~	!!!		!	!	!	!!!		!!!		!	
CPB: Colonel	I DI	Jan-May	  0.6-1.4	10010	l Domahad	!!!		l None l		l None	
COTOMET	ו עו	Jun-Sep		•				None		None	
	! ! ! !	Oct-Dec	•	•	Perched			None		None	
	: '	occ bec	1	10.5 1.5	l	; ;		l None l		l Hone	
Pillsbury	IDI	Jan-Jun	10.0-1.5	10.5-2.0	  Perched	i i		l None l		l None	
-	i i	Jul-Sep	-	i	i	i i		None		None	
	i i	Oct-Dec	10.0-1.5	0.5-2.0	Perched	i i		None		None	
	1 1		1	1	I	1 1		1 1		1	
Dixfield	C	Jan-May	1.3-2.4	1.4-2.9	Perched			None		None	
	l I	Jun-Oct	•	I	I			None		None	
		Nov-Dec	11.3-2.4	11.4-2.9	Perched			None		None	
	!!!		!	1	!	!!!		!!!		!	
CRB:		Ton Mar.	10 6 1 4	I 10 0 1 0	   Danabad					 	
Colonel		Jan-May	•	0.9-1.9 	Perched			None     None		None	
	, l	Jun-Sep Oct-Dec	•	•	  Perched			None		None	
	· !	occ bed	10.0 1.4	10.9 1.9 	l	; ;		I MOTTE I		l House	
Pillsbury	i Di	Jan-Jun	10.0-1.5	10.5-2.0	  Perched	i i		None		None	
' <b>-</b>	; '	Jul-Sep	1			i i		None		None	
	ı i	Oct-Dec	10.0-1.5	0.5-2.0	Perched	i i		None		None	
	l İ		1	1	I	I İ		ı i		1	
Skerry	C	Jan-May	1.2-1.9	1.3-2.5	Perched			None		None	
	l I	Jun-Oct	•	•	I	I I		None		None	
	1 1	Nov-Dec	11.2-1.9	11 3-2 5	Perched	1 1		None		None	

Table 19.-Water Features-Continued

Table 19.-Water Features-Continued

			Water table				Ponding		Flooding		
	Hydro-   logic    group	Month	Upper   limit		Kind   	Surface    water     depth	Duration	Frequency     	Duration	Frequency   	
SC:	 			! 	! 			 		 	
Colonel	D	Jan-May	0.6-1.4	0.9-1.9	Perched			None		None	
	I I	Jun-Sep						None		None	
		Oct-Dec	0.6-1.4	0.9-1.9	Perched			None		None	
Skerry	'	Jan-May	1 1.2-1.9	  1.3-2.5	  Perched			None		None	
		Jun-Oct						None		None	
	!!	Nov-Dec	1.2-1.9	11.3-2.5	Perched			None		None	
Pillsbury	I I I D I	Jan-Jun	  0.0-1.5	I I0.5-2.0	  Perched			None		   None	
	i - i	Jul-Sep	•	i		i i		None		None	
	i i	Oct-Dec	0.0-1.5	•	Perched	i i		None		None	
TC:			1	 	 			1			
Colton	A	Jan-Dec	>6.0	)   >6.0	' 			None		None	
	i i		i	İ	İ	i i		j i		į	
Adams	I A I	Jan-Dec	>6.0	>6.0				None		None	
VC:	! ! ! !		1	! 	! 					I 	
Colton	A	Jan-Dec	>6.0	>6.0	i	i i		None		None	
Hermon	l A I	Jan-Dec	   >6.0	l ∣ >6.0	 			None		   None	
HeIMOH	<u>A</u>	Jan-Dec	1 /0.0	70.0 	 			None		None	
:VD:	i i		İ	İ	İ	i i		i i		i	
Colton	A	Jan-Dec	>6.0	>6.0				None		None	
Hermon	A	Jan-Dec	   >6.0	।   >6.0	 			None		   None	
	i i		İ	İ	ĺ	i i		i i		Ì	
EC: Danforth	l I IBI	Jan-Dec	   >6.0	l ∣ >6.0	 			None		   None	
Daniel Cii	,	Jan Dec	/0.0	70.0	! 	; ;		l House		None	
Elliottsville	i c i	Jan-Dec	>6.0	>6.0	i	i i		None		None	
ED:	, I		1	 	 			1		I I	
Danforth	,   B	Jan-Dec	>6.0	,   >6.0		i i		None		None	
Elliottsville	I I	Jan-Dec	   >6.0	l ∣ >6.0	 			None		   None	
		Jun 200	1		i	i i		10110			
MC:	l İ		1	I	I	I İ		1		I	
Dixfield	C	Jan-May	1.3-2.4	1.4-2.9	Perched			None		None	
	l I	Jun-Oct	I	ı	I			None		None	
	l I	Nov-Dec	1.3-2.4	1.4-2.9	Perched			None		None	
Colonel	D	Jan-May	0.6-1.4	0.9-1.9	Perched			None		None	
	1 1	Jun-Sep						None		None	
		Oct-Dec	10.6-1.4					None			

Table 19Water Features-Continued	
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	1	l	Wa	ater tab	le į		Ponding		Flooding	
Map symbol and soil name	Hydro-  logic	-	Upper   limit		Kind	Surface    water	Duration	Frequency	Duration	Frequency
	group	i 	-¦	<u>.</u>	 	depth		ii		i
DMC:	i I	 	i I	 	 	i i		i i		i I
Marlow	l C	Jan-Feb			I			None		None
	1	Mar-Apr	1.5-2.2	1.6-2.3	Perched			None		None
	!	May-Dec	!	!		! !		None		None
DTC:		 	! 	! !	! !	 				 
Dixfield	C	Jan-May	11.3-2.4	1.4-2.9	Perched	i i		None		None
	1	Jun-Oct	I	I	I			None		None
	!	Nov-Dec	1.3-2.4	11.4-2.9	Perched			None		None
Colonel	   D	   Jan-May	  0.6-1.4	  0.9-1.9	  Perched			None	 	   None
	İ	Jun-Sep	i	i	i	i i		None		None
	ļ .	Oct-Dec	10.6-1.4	0.9-1.9	Perched			None		None
Rawsonville	l C	   Jan-Dec	   >6.0	   >6.0	 			None		None
EMC:	 	l I	1	 	 	 				I I
Elliottsville	i c	Jan-Dec	;   >6.0	,   >6.0		i i		None		None
Monson	l I D	   Jan-Dec	l I >6.0	l ∣ >6.0	 				 	   None
Monson	1	ban bec 	1 /0.0	1 /0.0	! 	i i		None		None
EMD:	İ	l	İ	İ	ĺ	i i		i i		İ
Elliottsville	l C	Jan-Dec	>6.0	>6.0				None		None
Monson	I I I	   Jan-Dec 	>6.0	   >6.0	! !			None		None
EME:	1	 	! !	! !	! !	 		 		I I
Elliottsville	i c	Jan-Dec	;   >6.0	>6.0	i	i i		None		None
Monson	   D	   Jan-Dec	   >6.0	   >6.0	 	 		None	 	   None
	!	ļ	1	I	l	!!!		! !		ļ.
ENE:	0	   Jan-Dec	   >6.0	1 >6 0	 	 		None	 	Non-
Enchanted	l C	Jan-Dec 	ı 20.∪ 	>6.0 	 			None	 	None
Mahoosuc	i A	Jan-Dec	>6.0	>6.0	!	i i		None		None
ESD:	 	! 	 	! 	! 	1 I				I 
Enchanted	i c	Jan-Dec	;   >6.0	>6.0	i	i i		None		None
Saddleback	l I D	   Jan-Dec	   >6.0	   >6.0	 	 		None	   <del></del>	   None

Table 19.-Water Features-Continued

	1		W	ater tab	le		Ponding	l	Floo	ding
Map symbol and soil name	Hydro-  logic		Upper   limit	Lower	Kind	Surface    water	Duration	Frequency	Duration	Frequency
	group		_i	i	i	depth		.11		<u>.i</u>
HSC:	 	] 	1	 	 					1
Hermon	i A	Jan-Dec	>6.0	>6.0	i	i i		None		None
Skerry	l l C	   Jan-May	  1.2-1.9	  1.3−2.5	  Perched			None	 	   None
	1	Jun-Oct	I		I			None		None
		Nov-Dec	1.2-1.9	11.3-2.5	Perched			None		None
HSD:		 	i	! 	! 			; ;		;
Hermon	A	Jan-Dec	>6.0	>6.0				None		None
Skerry	l c	   Jan-May	1 1.2-1.9	  1.3-2.5	  Perched			None		None
	1	Jun-Oct	I	l	I			None		None
		Nov-Dec	1.2-1.9	1.3-2.5	Perched			None		None
HTC:		! 	i	! 	! 	; ;		iii		i
Hermon	A	Jan-Dec	>6.0	>6.0				None		None
Rawsonville	c	   Jan-Dec 	>6.0	   >6.0	! !	! !		None		None
Skerry	l l C	   Jan-May	  1.2-1.9	ι  1.3-2.5	  Perched			None		None
_	i i	Jun-Oct	i	i	i	i i		None		None
	!	Nov-Dec	1.2-1.9	11.3-2.5	Perched			None		None
HTD:	 	 		! 	! 	 		; ;		<u> </u>
Hermon	A	Jan-Dec	>6.0	>6.0				None		None
Rawsonville	C	   Jan-Dec 	   >6.0	   >6.0	! !			None		None
Skerry	l l C	   Jan-May	  1.2-1.9	I  1.3−2.5	  Perched			None		   None
_	i i	Jun-Oct	i	i	i	i i		None		None
	!	Nov-Dec	1.2-1.9	11.3-2.5	Perched			None		None
HWB:	 	 		! 	! 	 		; ;		<u> </u>
Howland	i c	Jan-May	11.4-1.9	1.5-2.0	Perched	i i		None		None
	1	Jun-Oct						None		None
		Nov-Dec	1.4-1.9	1.5-2.0	Perched			None		None
Cabot	   D	   Jan-Jun	  0.0-1.5	'  0.5-1.8	  Perched			None		None
	1	Jul-Sep	I		I			None		None
		Oct-Dec	0.0-1.5	0.5-1.8	Perched			None		None
HYD:		 		! 	! 					
Howland	C	Jan-May	11.4-1.9	1.5-2.0	Perched	i i		None		None
	1	Jun-Oct	I		I			None		None
		Nov-Dec	1.4-1.9			1 1				

	1 1		Wa	ater tab	le		Ponding		Floo	ding
	Hydro-   logic    group	Month	Upper   limit	Lower   limit 	Kind   	Surface    water     depth	Duration	Frequency	Duration	Frequency
HYD:			i	! 	! 	: :		i	! 	i
Plaisted	i c i	Jan-Feb	i			i i		None		None
	1 1	Mar-Apr	1.5-2.2	•	•			None		None
		May-Dec						None		None
LAC:			;	! 	! 	i i		i	! 	i
Hogback	D	Jan-Dec	>6.0	>6.0	i	i i		None		None
Abram	l l	Jan-Dec	   >6.0	   >6.0	 	 	 	   None	 	   None
	i i		1		i	i i			İ	i
LAE:	! _ !				!	!!!		!	<u> </u>	!
Hogback	D	Jan-Dec	>6.0	>6.0 	 			None	 	None
Abram	י ו ע ו	Jan-Dec	>6.0	,   >6.0		i i		None	' 	None
LTC:			Į.	ļ	l	!!!		!	] :	!
Hogback	IDI	Jan-Dec	I I >6.0	ı I >6.0	! 			   None	I I	None
	i i		i	İ	i İ	i i	Ì	i	İ	i
Rawsonville	C	Jan-Dec	>6.0	>6.0				None		None
LTE:			;	! 	! 	i i		i	! 	i
Hogback	D	Jan-Dec	>6.0	>6.0	I			None	l	None
Rawsonville	C	Jan-Dec	   >6.0	   >6.0	 		 	   None	 	   None
MGG .	!!!		!	!	!	!!!		!	] :	!
MCC: Mahoosuc	I A I	Jan-Dec	I I >6.0	ı I >6.0	I I		 	   None	l l	   None
1141100040	i i	Jun 200	1	1	İ	i i			i I	
Colonel	D	Jan-May	0.6-1.4	•	•			None		None
		Jun-Sep	•		I			None	ļ	None
		Oct-Dec	10.6-1.4	0.9-1.9 	Perched		<b></b>	None	 	None
Pillsbury	ס	Jan-Jun	0.0-1.5	,  0.5-2.0	  Perched			None	, 	None
	1 1	Jul-Sep						None		None
	!!!	Oct-Dec	0.0-1.5	0.5-2.0	Perched			None	l	None
MDD:			 	! 	! 			 	I 	 
Marlow	i c i	Jan-Feb	i			i i	i	None		None
	1 1	Mar-Apr	1.5-2.2	1.6-2.3	Perched			None		None
	!!!	May-Dec						None		None
Dixfield	I C I	Jan-May	  1.3-2.4	I   <b>1.4-2</b> .9	  Perched		   ===	   None	l I	   None
<b>-</b>	!	Jun-Oct				i i	 	None	' 	None
	i i	Nov-Dec	1.3-2.4	•	Perched	i i	 	None	' 	None
	i i		i	<u>=</u> 	<del>-</del>	i i		i	i İ	i

Table 19.-Water Features-Continued

Table 19.-Water Features-Continued

	1		Wa	ater tab	le		Ponding		Floo	ding
Map symbol and soil name	Hydro-  logic  group 	Month   	Upper   limit 	Lower   limit 	Kind     	Surface    water     depth	Duration	Frequency     	Duration	Frequency   
MED:	 	 	 	 	 			] 	 	] 
Marlow	C	Jan-Feb		I	I			None		None
	1 1	Mar-Apr	1.5-2.2	1.6-2.3	Perched			None		None
	1 1	May-Dec		I	I			None		None
Dixfield	I C	Jan-May	1.3-2.4	1.4-2.9	Perched			None		None
	1	Jun-Oct						None		None
	1	Nov-Dec	11.3-2.4	1.4-2.9	Perched			None		None
Rawsonville	C     C	   Jan-Dec 	   >6.0 	   >6.0 	   	     		None 		None 
MKC:	1	l	1	l	I	1 1		1	1	1
Masardis	A	Jan-Dec	>6.0	>6.0				None		None
Adams	A	   Jan-Dec	>6.0	>6.0		¦		None	 	None
MKD:		<u> </u> 		! 	! 			 		 
Masardis	A	Jan-Dec	>6.0	>6.0				None		None
Adams	A	   Jan-Dec	>6.0	   >6.0	 			None		None
MLE:	 		1	! !	! !			1		 
Marlow	i c	Jan-Feb	i	i	i	i i		None		None
	i i	Mar-Apr	11.5-2.2	1.6-2.3	Perched	i i		None		None
	į į	May-Dec	j	i	i	i i		None		None
Hogback	D	   Jan-Dec	>6.0	   >6.0	 			   None		   None
Berkshire	   B	   Jan-Dec	>6.0	   >6.0	 			   None		   None
MMC:	 		1	 	 	 		1		 
Masardis	i A	Jan-Dec	>6.0	>6.0	i	i i		None		None
Danforth	I B	   Jan-Dec	>6.0	   >6.0	 			   None		None
Peacham	I D	l I Jan-Jun	10.0-0.5	I I0.5−1.0	  Perched	  0.0-1.0	Long	   Frequent		   None
	i i	Jul-Sep		i	i	i i	_			l None
	į į	Oct-Dec	0.0-0.5	0.5-1.0	Perched	0.0-1.0	Long	Frequent		None
ANC:	 		1	 	 			I	] 	 
Monadnock	B	Jan-Dec	>6.0	>6.0		i i		None		None
Berkshire	   B	   Jan-Dec	   >6.0	   >6.0	 	 		   None	 	   None
	i i	1	i	İ	į	į į		i		i
Rawsonville	C	Jan-Dec 	>6.0 	>6.0 	 			None	<del></del>	None
		,								1

			W	ater tabl	le		Ponding		Floo	ding
Map symbol	Hydro-	Month	Upper	Lower	Kind	Surface	Duration	Frequency	Duration	Frequency
and soil name	logic		limit	limit	I	water		1 1		I
	group		.'	II	l	depth		.		l
	!!!		!	<u> </u>	!	!!!		!!!		!
MND: Monadnock	l Bl	Jan-Dec	   >6.0	l I >6.0 ∣	<u> </u>	!!!		None		   None
Monadnock	1 B 1	Jan-Dec	1 20.0	<b>/</b> 0.0	<del></del>			None		None
Berkshire	i B	Jan-Dec	>6.0	>6.0		i i		None		None
Rawsonville		Jan-Dec	>6.0	   >6.0	! 	! !		None		None
MOB:	 		1	 	 			!!!		1
Monarda	ו חו	Jan-Jun	10.0-1.0	ı 10.5–1.51	l  Perched	¦ ¦		l None l		   None
	 	Jul-Sep		•	•	i i		l None l		l None
	i i	Oct-Dec	0.0-1.0	•	•	i i		None		None
	i i		İ	İ	ĺ	i i		į į		Ī
Burnham	D	Jan-Jul	-			0.0-1.0	_	Frequent		None
	l I	Aug-Sep	-		•					None
		Oct-Dec	10.0-0.4	0.4-1.0	Perched	[0.0-1.0]	Long	Frequent		None
MRB:	! ! ! !		 	 	 					1
Monarda	' ' '	Jan-Jun	0.0-1.0	  0.5-1.5	  Perched	i i		None		None
	i i	Jul-Sep	i		i	i i		None		None
	i i	Oct-Dec	10.0-1.0	0.5-1.5	Perched	i i		None		None
Ricker	   D	Jan-Dec	   >6.0	   >6.0	l I					   None
	i i		Ì	İ	ĺ	i i		i i		İ
MTB:					<u> </u>	!!!		!!		!
Monarda	I D I	Jan-Jun	10.0-1.0			! !		None		None
		Jul-Sep	•		•	! !		None		None
		Oct-Dec	0.0-1.0	0.5-1.5	Perched			None		None
Telos	ı ı IDI	Jan-Jun	10.6-1.1	  1.0-1.8	  Perched			None		   None
	i - i	Jul-Sep	i	•	l	i i		l None l		None
	i i	Oct-Dec	•	•	  Perched	i i		None		None
	l I		1	<b>I</b>	l	1 1		1 1		1
MVC:			1			!!!		!!!		!
Monson	I D I	Jan-Dec	>6.0	>6.0				None		None
Elliottsville	I C I	Jan-Dec	I I >6.0	I I >6.0	I I			None		   None
2111000071110	,	Juli 200	1		i I	i i		10110		
Ricker	I D I	Jan-Dec	>6.0	>6.0		i i		None		None
MVE:	, , , ,		<u> </u>	' 	' 	, !   !				İ
Monson	D	Jan-Dec	;   >6.0	,   >6.0		i i		None		None
	l İ		1	I i	I	I İ		I İ		I
Elliottsville	I C I	Jan-Dec	>6.0	>6.0	!			None		None
	ı 1			į	l	1 1		1 1		
Ricker		Jan-Dec	1 >6.0	I >6.0	ı	1 1		l None l		l None

Table 19.-Water Features-Continued

Table 19.-Water Features-Continued

	1 1		Wa	ater tab	le		Ponding	ا	Floo	ding
Map symbol and soil name	Hydro-   logic	Month	Upper   limit	Lower   limit		Surface    water	Duration	Frequency	Duration	Frequency
and boll name	group				i	depth		i i		i
	<u> </u>				İ	ii		i		1
PCA:			10005	 	   Danabad	I I	T			l Wasa
Peacham	ו עו-	Jan-Jun Jul-Sep	•	0.5-1.0 	Perched	0.0-1.0  	Long	Frequent		None
		Oct-Dec	•	•	Perched			Frequent		None
	;	OCC Dec	10.0 0.5	0.5 1.0 	l	10.0 1.01	Hong	Frequenc		None
Wonsqueak	- ј р ј	Jan-Jul	10.0-0.5	,   >6.0	Apparent	0.0-1.0	Long	Frequent		None
-	i i	Aug				i i		None		None
	1 1	Sep-Dec	10.0-0.5	>6.0	Apparent	0.0-1.0	Long	Frequent		None
						! !		! !		!
Cabot	-   D	Jan-Jun	0.0-1.5 			 		None		None
	: :	Jul-Sep Oct-Dec	•	•	•	 		None		None
		Oct-Dec	0.0-1.5	  0.5-1.8	Perched	 		None		None
PPB:	i i		i	! 	i	i i		i i		i
Pillsbury	- D	Jan-Jun	10.0-1.5	0.5-2.0	Perched	i i		None		None
	1 1	Jul-Sep						None		None
	1 1	Oct-Dec	0.0-1.5	0.5-2.0	Perched			None		None
Peacham	  -  D	Jan-Jun	 	 	  Perched	  0 0_1 0	Long	Frequent		   None
reacmail	ו עוד	Jul-Sep		•	•		Long	Frequenc		None
	i	Oct-Dec	•	•	  Perched			Frequent		None
	i i		i		I					i
PSB:	1 1		1	l	I	l I		1 1		1
Plaisted	-I C I	Jan-Feb						None		None
	1 1	Mar-Apr	1.5-2.2		•	I I		None		None
	!!!	May-Dec						None		None
Howland	-1 C 1	Jan-May	I  1.4-1.9	I I1 5-2 0	l  Perched	 		None		   None
	i	Jun-Oct				i i		l None l		l None
	i i	Nov-Dec	11.4-1.9	1.5-2.0	Perched	i i		None		None
	1 1		1	l	I	1 1		1 1		I
PSD:		_	1		I	!!!		!!!		1
Plaisted	-I C I	Jan-Feb				! !		None		None
	!!!	Mar-Apr	11.5-2.2		•			None		None
		May-Dec		 				None		None
Howland	-i c i	Jan-May	1 1.4-1.9	1.5-2.0	  Perched	'		None		None
	i i	Jun-Oct	•		i	i i		None		None
	ı	Nov-Dec	11.4-1.9	1.5-2.0	Perched	i i		None		None
			!		!	!!!		!!!		1
RRF:		Jan-Dec	   >6.0	l l >6.0	l 	 		None		l None
Ricker	-  D	Jan-Dec	<i>&gt;</i> 0.0	ן <i>&gt;</i> ס.∪ ו		,   		None		None
Rock outcrop		Jan-Dec	>6.0	   >6.0	' 	, , 		¦ ¦		None
	i i		i	 I	i	i i		i i		i

			Wa	ater tab	le į		Ponding	ı	Floo	ding
Map symbol	Hydro-	Month	Upper	Lower	Kind	Surface	Duration	Frequency	Duration	Frequenc
and soil name	logic		limit	limit	I	water		1 - 1		1
	group	<u> </u>	.!	!	!	depth		.!!		.!
	 		1	 	 					 
RSE:	i i		i	i	İ	i i		i i		i
Ricker	I D I	Jan-Dec	>6.0	>6.0				None		None
Saddleback		Jan-Dec	>6.0	   >6.0				None		None
Rock outcrop	D	Jan-Dec	>6.0	   >6.0	! !			 		None
RTF:	 		<u> </u>	! !	! !					 
Rock outcrop	, I D I	Jan-Dec	>6.0	>6.0		i i		i i		None
Ricker	D	Jan-Dec	>6.0	   >6.0	! !			None		None
RUB:	 			! 	! 					 
Roundabout	D	Jan-Jun	10.0-1.0	0.3-1.5	Perched	i i		None		None
	i i	Jul-Sep	i	i	i	i i		None		None
	!!!	Oct-Dec	10.0-1.0	0.3-1.5	Perched			None		None
Croghan	l C I	   Jan-May	  1.5-2.0	ı   >6.0	  Apparent	 		None		None
_		Jun-Oct		ı				None		None
	!!!	Nov-Dec	1.5-2.0	>6.0	Apparent	:		None		None
RD:	! ! ! !			! 	! 			; ;		 
Saddleback	I D I	Jan-Dec	>6.0	>6.0	ļ	İ İ		None		None
Ricker	   D	Jan-Dec	   >6.0	   >6.0	 			None		None
SRE:	 		1	 	 					 
Saddleback	D	Jan-Dec	·   >6.0	>6.0	i	i i		None		None
Ricker		   Jan-Dec	   >6.0	   >6.0	 			None		   None
100	!!!		!	!	!	!!!		!!!		<u> </u>
SSD: Saddleback		Jan-Dec	   >6.0	   >6.0	 			None		   None
Sisk	l l	   Jan-Feb	 	 	 					   None
DISK		Mar-Apr	•	।  1 6-2 3	  Perched			None		None
	i i	May-Dec				i i		None		None
Rock outcrop	   D	   Jan-Dec	   >6.0	   >6.0	 					   None
SE:			!	 	l I	!!!				1
Saddleback	   D	Jan-Dec	   >6.0	   >6.0	! !	ļ ļ		None		None
Sisk	l l l C l	   Jan-Feb		 	 			None		   None
		Mar-Apr	11.5-2.2	1.6-2.3	Perched	i i		None		None
	· '	May-Dec	1	, <b>_</b>		i i		None		None
	: '		:	:	•	. '				

Table 19.-Water Features-Continued

Table 19.-Water Features-Continued

and soil name  1    9	Hydro-  logic   group     D     C     C       C       C	Jan-Dec  Jan-May Jun-Oct Nov-Dec  Jan-Feb Mar-Apr May-Dec	Upper   limit     >6.0 	limit 	i	Surface    water     depth	  Frequency	Duration	Frequency                 None       None
SSE:	D	Jan-May Jun-Oct Nov-Dec Jan-Feb Mar-Apr	  1.2-1.9    1.2-1.9 	    1.3-2.5 	i		       None		i I
Rock outcrop  STC:   Skerry    Becket	C   C   C   C	Jan-May Jun-Oct Nov-Dec Jan-Feb Mar-Apr	  1.2-1.9    1.2-1.9 	    1.3-2.5 	i	i i	       None		i I
BECKET	C   C   C   C	Jan-May Jun-Oct Nov-Dec Jan-Feb Mar-Apr	  1.2-1.9    1.2-1.9 	    1.3-2.5 	i	i i	       None		i I
Skerry	   C     I	Jun-Oct   Nov-Dec     Jan-Feb   Mar-Apr	  1.2-1.9   	i	i	i i	 •		     None
Becket	   C     I	Jun-Oct   Nov-Dec     Jan-Feb   Mar-Apr	  1.2-1.9   	i	i	i i	 •		None
i !	 	Nov-Dec Jan-Feb Mar-Apr	1.2-1.9   	•	•	' '	None		
i !	 	Jan-Feb Mar-Apr		1.3-2.5   	Perched 				None
i !	 	Mar-Apr	1	' 	1		   None		None
 	C     	•	1.5-2.2	•		i i	   None		None
7	C 1	May-Dec		1.6-2.3	Perched		   None		None
D	C I						   None		None
Rawsonville	• :	Jan-Dec	>6.0	   >6.0	! !		   None		None
SUC:				 	 				 
Surplus	D	Jan-May	10.6-1.5	11.0-2.0	Perched	i i	 None		None
I	1	Jun-Sep			I		   None		None
!	ļ	Oct-Dec	0.6-1.5	11.0-2.0	Perched		   None		None
Bemis	D	Jan-Jun	10.0-0.9	ı  0.5−1.5	  Perched		   None		None
i	i	Jul-Aug	i	i	i	i i	 None		None
į	į	Sep-Dec	10.0-0.9	0.5-1.5	Perched	i i	   None		None
SWD:	l I		<u> </u>	! !	! 		1		 
Surplus	D	Jan-May	10.6-1.5	11.0-2.0	Perched	i i	 None		None
- I	1	Jun-Sep			I		   None		None
!	!	Oct-Dec	0.6-1.5	11.0-2.0	Perched		   None		None
   Sisk	C I	Jan-Feb		l 			   None		   None
i	i	Mar-Apr	11.5-2.2	1.6-2.3	Perched	i i	 None		None
!	ļ	May-Dec					   None		None
rcc: I	l		1	! !	 	 			 
Telos	D j	Jan-Jun	0.6-1.1	1.0-1.8	Perched	i i	   None		None
i	i	Jul-Sep	i	•	•	i i	   None	i	None
į	į	Oct-Dec	0.6-1.1	1.0-1.8	Perched	i i	 None		None
Chesuncook	C	   Jan-May	  1.5-2.1	ı  1.6−2.5	  Perched		   None	 	   None
i	i	Jun-Oct	i		i	ı i	 None		None
!	ļ	Nov-Dec	1.5-2.1	1.6-2.5	Perched		   None		None
TEC:	 			! 	! 	1 I			 
Telos	D j	Jan-Jun	0.6-1.1	1.0-1.8	Perched	i i	 None	i	None
i	i	Jul-Sep	i		i	i i	   None	i	None
i	i	Oct-Dec	0.6-1.1	1.0-1.8	Perched	i i	   None		None

	1		l W	ater tab	le		Ponding		Floc	ding
Map symbol	Hydro-	Month	Upper	Lower	Kind	Surface	Duration	Frequency	Duration	Frequency
and soil name	logic		limit	limit	I	water		1		1
	group	l	<u> </u>	·	·	depth		.I	l <u></u>	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
TEC:			!					1		!
Chesuncook	i c	   Jan-May	I I1 5-2 1	I I1 6-2 5	  Perched	 		   None	 	   None
Chesuncook	1	Jun-Oct		1.6-2.5 		, , I I		None	 !	None
		Nov-Dec	•	•	  Perched	'		None		l None
	i i	Ì	i	İ	İ	i i		i	Ì	i
Elliottsville	l c	Jan-Dec	>6.0	>6.0				None		None
TMB:			<u> </u>	! 	! 	l I		1		1
Telos	D	Jan-Jun	0.6-1.1	1.0-1.8	Perched			None		None
	1	Jul-Sep	1					None		None
	1	Oct-Dec	0.6-1.1	1.0-1.8	Perched	I I		None		None
Monarda		   Ton Tun	10 0 1 0	 	  Domahad	 		None	 	None
Monarda	D	Jan-Jun	•	0.5-1.5 	Perched	 		None		None
		Jul-Sep		•	  Perched	 		None		None
		Oct-Dec 	I	0.5-1.5 	Perched	, , I I		None		None
Monson	į D	Jan-Dec	>6.0	>6.0	i	i i		None		None
TPB:			1	! !	! !			1		!
Tunbridge	i c	Jan-Dec	;   >6.0	,   >6.0	i			None		None
	1	1	1	I	I	l I		1	l	1
Plaisted	l C	Jan-Feb	1	I	I			None		None
	1	Mar-Apr	11.5-2.2	1.6-2.3	Perched			None		None
		May-Dec				 		None		None
TPD:	i i		i	, 	! 	' '		i		i
Tunbridge	i c	Jan-Dec	>6.0	>6.0	i	i i		None		None
Plaisted	l c	   Jan-Feb	!	 		 		   None	   <b></b>	   None
Plaisted	1 6		11 5 2 2		  Perched			None		None
		Mar-Apr   May-Dec		1.6-2.3 		 		None	, I	None
	i i		i	i	i	i i		i	İ	i
WO:	1		1	I	I			1		1
Wonsqueak	D	Jan-Feb	10.0-0.5	>6.0	Apparent			None		None
	1	Mar-Jul	10.0-0.5	>6.0	Apparent			None	Long	Occasional
	1	Aug	I	I				None	Long	Occasional
	1	Sep-Oct	10.0-0.5	>6.0	Apparent			None	Long	Occasional
		Nov-Dec	10.0-0.5	>6.0	Apparent			None		None
Bucksport	I I D	   Jan-Feb	1  0.0-0.5	ı I >6.0	  Apparent			   None		   None
	. ~ !	Mar-Jul	10.0-0.5		Apparent			None	Long	Occasional
	i	Aug				' '		None	Long	Occasional
	i	Sep-Oct	10.0-0.5	•	  Apparent	i ––– i		None	Long	Occasional
	i	Nov-Dec	10.0-0.5	•	Apparent			None		None
	1 1	1	1	1	1	1 1		1	]	1

Table 19.-Water Features-Continued

Table 20.-Soil Features

(See text for definitions of terms used in this table. Absence of an entry indicates that the feature is not a concern or that data were not estimated.)

Map symbol	1	Restric	tive layer		Subsid	dence	   Potential	Risk of	corrosion
and soil name	i	Depth	1	<u> </u>	i		for	Uncoated	
	Kind	-	Thickness	Hardness	Initial	Total	frost action	•	Concrete
	_i	In	In		In In	In	ı	Ī	Ī
ABE:	1	1	I	l	1		I	I	1
Abram	- Lithic bedrock	1-9		Indurated	0		Low	Low	High
Rock outcrop	- Lithic bedrock	0-0		 	0		None		
Hermon				 	0		Low	Low	  High
ACB:	1		 	! 		]	! 	! 	1
Adams					1 0		Low	Low	High
Croghan				   	1 0	 	  Moderate	  Low	  High
BSC:	1		 	! 		]	! 	! 	1
Becket	- Dense material	22-30		Noncemented	1 0		Moderate	Low	Moderate
Skerry	 - Dense material	18-30		  Noncemented 	1 0	 	  High 	  Low 	  Moderate
BSD:	i	i	İ	' 	i	i I	i	İ	i
Becket	- Dense material	22-30		Noncemented	1 0		Moderate	Low	Moderate
Skerry	- Dense material	1 18-30		  Noncemented 	0		  High 	Low	  Moderate
BSE:	i	i	İ	! 	i	l I	i	i	i
Becket	- Dense material	22-30		Noncemented	1 0		Moderate	Low	Moderate
Hermon				 	0	 	Low	Low	  High
Rawsonville	- Lithic bedrock	1 20-40		  Indurated		 	  Moderate	  High 	  High
CAB:	1		 	! 		]	! 	! 	1
Cabot	- Dense material	14-22		Noncemented	1 0		High	High	Moderate
Howland	 - Dense material	1 20-33		  Noncemented 	1 0	 	  Moderate	  Moderate	  Moderate
CG:	1	i	 	! 		 	! 	i I	i
Charles					1 0		High	High	Moderate
Cornish				   	1 0	 	  High 	  High 	  Moderate
Wonsqueak				   	1 0	 	  High 	  Moderate 	  Moderate
CHC:	i	1		' 		l I	i	i	i
Chesuncook	- Dense material	20-30		Noncemented	1 0		Moderate	Low	Moderate

Table 20.—Soil Features—Continued

Map symbol	 	Restric	tive layer		Subsid	lence	   Potential	Risk of 	corrosion
and soil name	 	Depth	  Thickness	   Hardness		Total	for  frost action	Uncoated steel	   Concrete
	'	-  In	I In	'	   In	In	1	¦	-¦
HC:	i i	i	i	i İ	i i		i	İ	i
Elliottsville	Lithic bedrock	20-40		Indurated	0		Moderate	Low	Moderate
Telos	  Dense material 	13-22	 	  Noncemented 	0		  High	ı  Moderate 	  Moderate
HD:	! 	i	i	! [	iii		i		i
Chesuncook	Dense material	20-30		Noncemented	0		Moderate	Low	Moderate
Elliottsville	  Lithic bedrock 	1 20-40	 	  Indurated	0 1		  Moderate	  Low 	  Moderate
Telos	  Dense material 	13-22	 	  Noncemented 	0		  High	  Moderate 	  Moderate
KC:	! 	<u> </u>	i	! 	iii		İ		i
Chesuncook	Dense material	20-30		Noncemented	0		Moderate	Low	Moderate
Telos	  Dense material 	13-22	 	  Noncemented 	0		  High	  Moderate 	  Moderate
ENC:	İ	i	' 	' 	iii		i	' 	i
Colonel	Dense material	12-24		Noncemented	0		High	Moderate	Moderate
Dixfield	  Dense material 	18-36		  Noncemented 	0		  High	  Moderate 	Moderate
Pillsbury	  Dense material 	1 15-25	 	  Noncemented 	0		  High	ı  High 	  High
PB:	! 	<u> </u>	i	! 	iii		İ		i
Colonel	Dense material	12-24		Noncemented	0		High	Moderate	Moderate
Pillsbury	  Dense material 	1 15-25		  Noncemented 	0		  High	I  High 	  High
Dixfield	  Dense material	18-36	 	  Noncemented 	0		  High	  Moderate	Moderate
RB:	! 	l I	! 	! 	i i		i I	]	! 
Colonel	Dense material	12-24	i	Noncemented	i 0 i		High	Moderate	Moderate
Pillsbury	  Dense material	   15-25	! !	  Noncemented 	0		  High	  High	  High
Skerry	  Dense material	   18-30	 	  Noncemented	0		  High 	  Low	  Moderate
SC:	I I	I I	! 	I I			1	I I	1
Colonel	Dense material	12-24		  Noncemented	į o į		  High	  Moderate	Moderate
Skerry	  Dense material	1 18-30		  Noncemented	0 1		  High	  Low	  Moderate
Pillsbury	  Dense material	   15-25	 	  Noncemented	1 0 1		  High	  High	  High
TC:	 	I	 	 			1	] ]	1
Colton		' 	i	' 	i o i		Low	  Low	  High
Adams	 		   <b>-</b>	 	1 0 1		  Low	  Low	  High
nualiis	·	!	!	!			LTOM	I TOM	High

Table 20.-Soil Features-Continued

Map symbol	 	Restric	tive layer		Subsid	dence	   Potential	Risk of	corrosion
and soil name	' <del></del>	Depth	l	<u> </u>	-i		for	Uncoated	1
	Kind	-	Thickness	Hardness	Initial	Total	frost action	steel	Concrete
	I	In	In	ı	In	In	1	ı	1
CVC:	I	1	I	I	1		1	I	1
Colton					1 0		Low	Low	High
Hermon	!   !			 	0	 	Low	  Low 	  High 
CVD:	! 	i	İ	! 	i :		i	! 	İ
Colton		i	i		i o i		Low	Low	High
	l	1	1	l	1		1	I	1
Hermon	 :				1 0		Low	Low	High
DEC:	 	<u> </u>	! !	 		] ]	1	I I	
Danforth		i		' 	i o		  Moderate	Low	  High
	l	1	I	I	1	l	1	I	1
Elliottsville	Lithic bedrock	20-40	!	Indurated	1 0		Moderate	Low	Moderate
DED:	 	1	 	l I	1		! !	 	1
Danforth		i		' 	i o		  Moderate	Low	'  High
	İ	İ	i	İ	i i	ĺ	İ	İ	i
Elliottsville	Lithic bedrock	20-40	!	Indurated	1 0		Moderate	Low	Moderate
DMC:	 	1	1	  -	1		!	!	
Dixfield	  Dense material	1 18-36		  Noncemented	1 0	 	  High	  Moderate	  Moderate
	İ	i	i	İ	i	ĺ	i	İ	i
Colonel	Dense material	12-24	ļ	Noncemented	0		High	Moderate	Moderate
Marlow	  Dongo matorial	l l 20-40		  Noncemented	I 0	l 	  Moderate	  Low	  Moderate
Mailow	 	20-40 	 	Noncemented	1	 	I	I TOW	
DTC:	i İ	i	i	i	i	İ	i	i	i
Dixfield	Dense material	18-36	l	Noncemented	0		High	Moderate	Moderate
Calamal					I 0	   ===	1774 14		136-4
Colonel	Dense material	12-24 	 	Noncemented	1 0	 	High 	Moderate	Moderate
Rawsonville	Lithic bedrock	20-40	i	'  Indurated	i		  Moderate	'  High	'  High
	l	1	I	l	1		1	I	1
EMC: Elliottsville				   T	I 0	   ===		17	136-4
EIIIOTTSVIIIe	Lithic bearock	20-40	 	Indurated 	1 0	 	Moderate	Low	Moderate 
Monson	  Lithic bedrock	10-20	i	  Indurated	i 0		  Moderate	Low	'  High
	l	1	I	I	1	l	I	I	1
EMD:	l 		!	<u> </u>	1		1	1	1
Elliottsville	Lithic bedrock	20-40		Indurated 	1 0		Moderate	Low	Moderate
Monson	  Lithic bedrock	1 10-20	 	  Indurated	0	 	  Moderate	  Low	  High
	l	1	I	l	1		1	1	1
EME:	<u> </u>		İ.	!	1		1	!	1
Elliottsville	Lithic bedrock	20-40		Indurated	1 0		Moderate	Low	Moderate
Monson	  Lithic bedrock	I I 10-20		  Indurated	1 0	 	  Moderate	  Low	  High
	, 	1	i	, 		, 		, _ <del></del>	, <del>y</del>

Man armhal		Restric	tive layer		Subsid	dence	 	Risk of	corrosion
Map symbol and soil name	   Kind	Depth  to top	    Thickness	   Hardness	    Initial	     Total	Potential   for  frost action	   Uncoated   steel	   Concrete
		-  In	In		In	In	1	i	-i
ENE:	1	1	I	l	1	]	I	I	1
Enchanted	Lithic bedrock	40-60		Indurated	0		Moderate	Low	High
Mahoosuc		i	i		0	 	Low	  Low 	Low
ESD:	i	i	i	' 	i	! 	i	i I	i
Enchanted	Lithic bedrock	40-60		Indurated	0		Moderate	Low	High
Saddleback	Lithic bedrock	1 10-20		  Indurated 	0		  Moderate	  Low 	  High
HSC:		i	! 	! 		l I	i	! 	i
Hermon					0	<b></b>	Low	Low	High
Skerry	Dense material	18-30		  Noncemented 	0		  High	Low	  Moderate
HSD:	i	i	İ	i I	i		i	İ	i
Hermon					0		Low	Low	High
Skerry	Dense material	1 18-30		  Noncemented 	0		  High	  Low	  Moderate
HTC:			 	! 		 	1	! 	i
Hermon				!	1 0		Low	Low	High
Rawsonville	  Lithic bedrock	1 20-40	 	  Indurated 		 	  Moderate	  High 	  High
Skerry	Dense material	   18-30	 	  Noncemented	0		  High	  Low	  Moderate
HTD:			 	! 			 	! 	1
Hermon	!			!	1 0		Low	Low	High
Rawsonville	  Lithic bedrock	   20-40	 	  Indurated			  Moderate	  High	  High
Skerry	  Dense material	   18-30	 	  Noncemented 	0	 	  High	  Low	  Moderate
HWB:	l I	I I	! 	! 		]	1	I I	1
Howland	Dense material	20-33	j	Noncemented	j 0		Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Cabot	  Dense material	   14-22		  Noncemented	1 0	 	  High	  High	  Moderate
HYD:	l I	1	 	 			I I	 	I I
Howland	Dense material	20-33	i	Noncemented	i o		Moderate	  Moderate	Moderate
Plaisted	  Dense material	   20-35	 	  Noncemented	   0	 	  Moderate	  Low	  High
LAC:		1	 	 			1	 	1
Hogback	Lithic bedrock	1 10-20	i	  Indurated	i		Moderate	'  High	  High
Abram	  Lithic bedrock	   1-9	 	  Indurated	I I 0	l 	  Low	  Low	  High
		i	i			, 		,	

Table 20.—Soil Features—Continued

Table 20.—Soil Features—Continued

Map symbol	I I	Restric	tive layer		Subsic	lence	   Potential	Risk of	corrosion
and soil name	   Kind	Depth	  Thickness	   Hardness		Total	for  frost action	Uncoated   steel	   Concrete
		I In	I In	I mardiless	_ In	In	1 I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	1 Sceen	Concrete
LAE:	i						i	i	i
Hogback	Lithic bedrock	10-20	i	Indurated	i i		Moderate	High	High
Abram	  Lithic bedrock	1-9	 	  Indurated	1 0 1		  Low	  Low	  High
LTC:		<u> </u>	I I	! 	-		;	! !	
Hogback	Lithic bedrock	10-20	i	Indurated	i i		Moderate	High	High
Rawsonville	  Lithic bedrock	   20-40	 	  Indurated 			  Moderate	  High 	  High
LTE:		 	1	 	-		1	! !	
Hogback	Lithic bedrock	10-20	i	Indurated	i i		Moderate	  High	High
Rawsonville	  Lithic bedrock	20-40	 	  Indurated 			  Moderate	  High 	  High
MCC:		i	! 	! 	i i		i	İ	i
Mahoosuc	!			ļ	0		Low	Low	Low
Colonel	  Dense material	12-24	 	  Noncemented 	0		  High	  Moderate	  Moderate
Pillsbury	Dense material	   15-25	 	  Noncemented 	0		  High	  High 	  High
MDD:		 	1	! 	-		! 	! 	
Marlow	Dense material	20-40	i	Noncemented	i o i		Moderate	Low	Moderate
Dixfield	  Dense material	   18-36	 	  Noncemented			  High	  Moderate	  Moderate
MED:			1	 	-		1	1	1
Marlow	Dense material	20-40		  Noncemented	0		  Moderate	Low	  Moderate
	İ	İ	Ī	ĺ	i i		İ	İ	İ
Dixfield	Dense material	18-36		Noncemented	0		High	Moderate	Moderate
Rawsonville	Lithic bedrock	20-40		  Indurated	ļ ļ		Moderate	  High	High
MKC:		<u> </u>	i I	! 	i i			! 	i
Masardis	i	i	i		i o i		Low	Low	Moderate
Adams	 		 	 			  Low	  Low	  High
MKD:		!	1	<u> </u>	!!!		1	1	
Masardis				! 	1 0 1		  Low	  Low	  Moderate
	i	İ	İ	į	iiii		i	İ	İ
Adams	 		 	 	0		Low 	Low 	High 
MLE:	į	i	i	İ	i i		i	i	i
Marlow	Dense material	20-40		Noncemented	0		Moderate	Low	Moderate
Hogback	  Lithic bedrock	   10-20		  Indurated			  Moderate	  High	  High
	1	. = 2 <b>= 3</b>	i		iii			<del></del>	, <del></del>

|High

|High

|Moderate

|High

|Moderate

	I	Restric	tive layer		Subsic	lence	I	Risk of corrosion		
Map symbol	!	<del></del>			.!		Potential	!		
and soil name		Depth		 	1 - 1 - 1	m	for	Uncoated		
	Kind	·'————	Thickness	Hardness	-'		frost action	steel	Concrete	
	!	In	In	 :	In	In	!	!		
MLE:	!	!	!	! :	! . !		1	!		
Berkshire				 	0		Moderate	Low	High	
MMC:	! 	<u> </u>	 	! 	; ;		 	<u> </u>	i i	
Masardis		i	i		i o i		Low	Low	Moderate	
	I	1	l	l	1 1		1	I	1	
Danforth	!		!	ļ	1 0 1		Moderate	Low	High	
Peacham	  Dongo matemial	   12-24	 	  Noncemented	1 0 1		  High	  Moderate	  High	
Peacham	Dense material	1 12-24	 	Noncemented	1 0 1		lurdu	Moderate	lurdu	
MNC:		i	i	i I	i i		i	i	i	
Monadnock	Strongly	i			0		Low	Low	High	
	contrasting	1	I	l	1 1		1	I	1	
	textural	1	I	l	1 1		1	I	1	
	stratification	1	I	l	1 1		1	I	1	
	I	1	I	l	1 1		1	I	1	
Berkshire					1 0 1		Moderate	Low	High	
D	 		ļ	 	!!!		136 - 1 1 -			
Rawsonville	Lithic bearock	20-40		Indurated			Moderate	High 	High	
MND:	! 	i	<u> </u>	! 	; ;		<u> </u>	i	i	
Monadnock	Strongly	i	i		i o i		Low	Low	High	
	contrasting	i	i	I	i i		i	i	i	
	l textural	i	i	i I	i i		i	i	i	
	stratification	İ	į	İ	i i		İ	İ	i	
	l	1	l	l	1 1		1	I	1	
Berkshire	!		!	ļ	1 0 1		Moderate	Low	High	
Rawsonville	  Tithia bodroak	I I 20-40	 	  Indurated			  Moderate	  High	  High	
Rawsonville	LICHIC Dedrock	20-40 	 	Induraced 			I	l urdu	I	
MOB:	i	i	i	İ	i i		i	i	i	
Monarda	Dense material	12-30		Noncemented	0		High	High	High	
	l	1	I	l	1 1		I	l	1	
Burnham	Dense material	5-17		Noncemented	1 0 1		High	High	Moderate	
MRB:	 	1	I I	 			 	] 	I	
мкв: Monarda	ı IDense material	I 12-30	 	  Noncemented	1 0 1		  High	ı  High	  High	
110114144	'scuse material	. 12 30	!	,	: ' !		1	1	1	

|Noncemented

|Noncemented

--- |High

--- |High

MTB:

Monarda-----|Dense material

Telos-----|Dense material

| 12-30 |

| 13-22 |

Table 20.—Soil Features—Continued

Table 20.—Soil Features—Continued

Map symbol	I	Restric	tive layer		Subsid	lence	   Potential	Risk of corrosion	
and soil name	Kind	Depth  to top	  Thickness	   Hardness	   Initial	Total	for  frost action	Uncoated steel	   Concrete
IVC:		In	In	[	In	In	1	!	Ţ
Monson	  Lithic bedrock	   10-20		  Indurated	1 0 1		  Moderate	  Low	  High
	İ	İ	İ	ĺ	i i		ĺ	İ	i
Elliottsville	Lithic bedrock	20-40		Indurated	0		Moderate	Low	Moderate
Ricker	Lithic bedrock	2-20		  Indurated 	0		  Low 	'  High 	  High 
IVE:	i	i	i	İ	i i		i	i	i
Monson	Lithic bedrock	10-20		Indurated	0		Moderate	Low	High
Elliottsville	Lithic bedrock	20-40	 	  Indurated 	0		  Moderate	  Low	  Moderate
Ricker	Lithic bedrock	2-20		  Indurated 	0		Low	I  High 	  High
PCA:	i	i	! 	! 	iii		i	İ	i
Peacham	Dense material	12-24		Noncemented	0		High	Moderate	High
Wonsqueak				 	0		  High	  Moderate	  Moderate
Cabot	Dense material	14-22	 	  Noncemented 	0		  High	  High 	  Moderate
PPB:			 	! 	i i		! 	! 	 
Pillsbury	Dense material	15-25		Noncemented	1 0 1		High	High	High
Peacham	Dense material	1 12-24	 	  Noncemented	0		  High	  Moderate	  High
PSB:		 	! 	! 			! 	! 	 
Plaisted	Dense material	20-35		Noncemented	0		Moderate	Low	High
Howland	  Dense material	   20-33	 	  Noncemented	0		  Moderate	  Moderate	  Moderate
PSD:	 	 	! 	I I			 	! 	 
Plaisted	Dense material	20-35	i	Noncemented	j 0 j		Moderate	Low	High
Howland	  Dense material	   20-33	 	  Noncemented			  Moderate	  Moderate	  Moderate
RRF:	 	1	! 	I I			I I	 	 
Ricker	Lithic bedrock	2-20	i	Indurated	į o į		Low	  High	  High
Rock outcrop	  Lithic bedrock	   0-0	 	 			  None	 	! !
RSE:	 	1	 	 			I I	 	 
Ricker	Lithic bedrock	2-20	i	  Indurated	į o į		Low	  High	  High
Saddleback	  Lithic bedrock	10-20	 	  Indurated  -	0		  Moderate	  Low  -	  High
Rock outcrop	  Lithic bedrock	I I 0-0		l I	I I		  None	l I	
	l		i	' 			1	i	i

Table 20.—Soil Features—Continued

Map symbol	1	Subsid	lence	   Potential	Risk of corrosion				
and soil name	Ī	Depth	1	<u> </u>	i		for	Uncoated	ı
	Kind	_' <del></del>	Thickness	Hardness	Initial		frost action	steel	Concrete
D.M.D.	1	In	In	<u> </u>	In	In		!	!
RTF: Rock outcrop	  -  T.ithic bedrock	I I 0-0	l l ===	l l ===	1 0 1		  None	l I	 
noch odecrop			i	! 	iii			i I	i
Ricker	Lithic bedrock	2-20	i	Indurated	i 0 i		Low	High	High
RUB:	1	1	] 	l I			1	 	1
Roundabout	· į	į	i		i 0 i		High	High	Moderate
Croghan	-  -			 	0 1		  Moderate	  Low	  High
SRD:			 	 			 	! 	! 
Saddleback	- Lithic bedrock	10-20		Indurated	1 0 1		Moderate	Low	High
Ricker	 - Lithic bedrock	2-20		  Indurated	0		Low	  High 	  High
SRE:	<u> </u>	i	! 	! 	iii		i	i I	
Saddleback	- Lithic bedrock	10-20		Indurated	0		Moderate	Low	High
Ricker	 - Lithic bedrock	2-20		  Indurated 	0		Low	  High 	  High
SSD:	i	i	İ	! 	iii		i	i I	i
Saddleback	- Lithic bedrock	10-20		Indurated	1 0 1		Moderate	Low	High
Sisk	   Dense material	20-36		  Noncemented 	0		Moderate	Low	  High
Rock outcrop	   Lithic bedrock	0-0		 	0		None	 	
SSE:		<u> </u>	i I	<u> </u>	i i		I I	i	i
Saddleback	Lithic bedrock	10-20	i	  Indurated	i o i		Moderate	Low	High
Sisk	 - Dense material	   20-36	 	  Noncemented		 	  Moderate	  Low	  High
Rock outcrop	 - Lithic bedrock	0-0	 	 	0		  None	 	
STC:		<u> </u>	i i	<u> </u>	i i		1	;	
Skerry	- Dense material	18-30	i	Noncemented	i o i		High	Low	Moderate
Becket	 - Dense material	22-30	 	  Noncemented 	1 0 1		  Moderate	  Low	  Moderate
Rawsonville	 - Lithic bedrock	20-40	 	  Indurated			  Moderate	  High	  High
SUC:	1	1	! 	I 				! 	1
Surplus	- Dense material	16-35	i	Noncemented	i o i		High	Moderate	High
Bemis	  - Dense material	   7-20	 	  Noncemented	1 1		  High	  High	  Moderate

Table 20.-Soil Features-Continued

Map symbol	I I	Restric	tive layer		Subsic	dence	   Potential	Risk of corrosion	
and soil name	Kind	Depth  to top	  Thickness	   Hardness	  Initial	   Total	for  frost action	Uncoated steel	   Concrete
		In	In	<u>'</u>	In i	In	i	i	i
SWD: Surplus	  Dense material	   16-35	 	  Noncemented	I   I 0	 	  High	  Moderate	  High
Sisk	  Dense material 	   20-36	 	  Noncemented 		 	  Moderate 	  Low 	  High 
TCC:	    Dense material	     13-22	,   	    Noncemented			    High	    Moderate	    Moderate
Chesuncook	  Dense material	   20-30	 	  Noncemented	I I	 	  Moderate	  Low	  Moderate
TEC:	    Dense material	     13-22	   	    Noncemented		   	    High	    Moderate	    Moderate
Chesuncook	    Dense material	   20-30	 	  Noncemented	i i	Ì	ĺ	    Low	    Moderate
Elliottsville	  Lithic bedrock	20-40	 	  Indurated	I 0 I	 	  Moderate	  Low	  Moderate
TMB: Telos	  Dense material	     13-22	   	    Noncemented	 		    High	    Moderate	    Moderate
Monarda	  Dense material	1 12-30	 	  Noncemented 	I 0 I	 	  High 	  High 	  High 
Monson	  Lithic bedrock 	1 10-20	'   	  Indurated 	   0   	   	  Moderate 	  Low 	  High 
TPB: Tunbridge	  Lithic bedrock	20-40	 	  Indurated	I 0 I	 	  Moderate	  High	  High
Plaisted	  Dense material 	   20-35	 	  Noncemented 		 	  Moderate 	  Low 	  High 
TPD: Tunbridge	  Lithic bedrock	   20-40	; !	    Indurated	i ! 0 !		    Moderate	    High	    High
Plaisted	  Dense material	20-35	 	  Noncemented 		 	  Moderate 	  Low 	  High 
W: Water	 	 	   	   	 	   	   	   	   
WO: Wonsqueak	   	i 	 	   	i 0 i		    High	    Moderate	    Moderate
Bucksport	   		   	   		   	  High 	  Moderate 	  High 

Table 21.-Hydric Soils

Map symbol and map unit name	     Component	Percent   of map   unit	   Landform		   Hydric  criteria
CAB: Cabot-Howland association, 0 to 15 percent slopes	    Cabot 	     70 	       Till plains 	     yes	     2B3 
CG: Charles-Cornish-Wonsqueak complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes	    Charles 	 	     Flood plains 	     yes 	     2B3 
	Wonsqueak 	15 	Swamps 	yes 	1 
CNC: Colonel-Dixfield-Pillsbury association, 3 to 15 percent slopes	  Pillsbury 	   15 	   Till plains 	   yes 	   2B3 
CPB: Colonel-Pillsbury-Dixfield association, 1 to 8 percent slopes	    Pillsbury 	 	     Till plains 	   yes 	     2B3 
CRB: Colonel-Pillsbury-Skerry association, 1 to 8 percent slopes	    Pillsbury 	     30 	     Till plains 	   yes 	     2B3 
CSC: Colonel-Skerry-Pillsbury association, 3 to 15 percent slopes	    Pillsbury 	 	     Till plains   	     yes 	     2B3 
HWB: Howland-Cabot association, 0 to 15 percent slopes	    Cabot 	 	     Till plains   	   yes 	     2B3 
MCC: Mahoosuc-Colonel-Pillsbury association, 1 to 16 percent slopes	    Pillsbury 	 	     Till plains   	   yes 	     2B3 
MMC: Masardis-Danforth-Peacham association, 1 to 16 percent slopes	    Peacham 	 	     Till plains 	     yes 	     2B3, 3 
MOB: Monarda-Burnham association, 1 to 8 percent slopes	    Monarda 	     50 	     Till plains 	     yes 	     2B3 
	Burnham	J 30	Till plains	yes	2B3, 3
MRB: Monarda-Ricker association, 1 to 8 percent slopes	  Monarda 	     35 	     Till plains 	   yes	   2B3 
MTB: Monarda-Telos association, 1 to 8 percent slopes	    Monarda 	 	     Till plains   	   yes 	     2B3 
PCA: Peachman-Wonsqueak-Cabot association, 0 to 8 percent slopes	    Peacham 	 	     Till plains 	     yes	     2B3, 3 
C SS C POLOSING SEOPES	Cabot	15	Till plains	yes	2B3
	  Wonsqueak	   15	   Swamps	   yes	   1, 3
PPB: Pillsbury-Peacham association 1 to 8	    Pillsbury	     <b>4</b> 5	     Till plains	     yes	     2B3
percent slopes	  Peacham	   25	   Till plains	   yes	   2B3, 3
RUB: Roundabout-Croghan association, 0 to 8 percent slopes	i I	 	     Lake beds 	     yes 	     2B3 

Table 21.-Hydric Soils-Continued

	1	Percent	1		1
Map symbol and	1	of map	Landform	Hydric	Hydric
map unit name	Component	unit	_!!	rating	criteria
SUC:	l I				
Surplus-Bemis association, 5 to 15	Bemis	30	Mountain valleys	yes	2B3
percent slopes	1	1	_ i		1
	I	1	1		1
TMB:	1	1	1		1
Telos-Monarda-Monson association,	Monarda	20	Till plains	yes	2B3
1 to 12 percent slopes	I	1	1		1
	I	1	1		1
WO:	I	1	1		1
Wonsqueak and Bucksport soils,	Wonsqueak	50	Swamps	yes	1
0 to 1 percent slopes	I	1	1		1
	Bucksport	40	Swamps	yes	1
	1	1	1		1
	I	1	1		1

## Explanation of hydric criteria codes:

- 1. All Histels except for Folistels, and Histosols except for Folists.
- Soils in Aquic suborders, great groups, or subgroups, Albolls suborder, Historthels great group, Histoturbels great group, Pachic subgroups, or Cumulic subgroups that:
  - A. are somewhat poorly drained and have a water table at the surface (0.0 feet) during the growing season, or
  - B. are poorly drained or very poorly drained and have either:
    - 1.) a water table at the surface (0.0 feet) during the growing season if textures are coarse sand, sand, or fine sand in all layers within a depth of 20 inches, or
    - a water table at a depth of 0.5 foot or less during the growing season if permeability is equal to or greater than 6.0 in/hr in all layers within a depth of 20 inches, or
    - a water table at a depth of 1.0 foot or less during the growing season if permeability
      - is less than  $6.0\ \text{in/hr}$  in any layer within a depth of  $20\ \text{inches}$ .
- 3. Soils that are frequently ponded for long or very long duration during the growing season.
- 4. Soils that are frequently flooded for long or very long duration during the growing season.

Table 22.-Taxonomic Classification of the Soils

(An asterisk in the first column indicates a taxadjunct to the series. See text for a description of those characteristics that are outside the range of the series.)

Soil name	Family or higher taxonomic class
	1
Abram	Loamy, mixed, frigid Lithic Haplorthods
Adams	Sandy, mixed, frigid Typic Haplorthods
	Coarse-loamy, mixed, frigid Oxyaquic Haplorthods
	Coarse-loamy, mixed, acid Aeric Cryaquepts
	Coarse-loamy, mixed, frigid Typic Haplorthods
Bucksport	Euic Typic Borosaprists
Burnham	Coarse-loamy, mixed, nonacid, frigid Histic Humaquepts
Cabot	Coarse-loamy, mixed, nonacid, frigid Typic Humaquepts
*Charles	Coarse-silty, mixed, acid, frigid Aeric Fluvaquents
	Coarse-loamy, mixed, frigid Aquic Haplorthods
	Coarse-loamy, mixed, frigid Aquic Haplorthods
	Sandy-skeletal, mixed, frigid Typic Haplorthods
	Coarse-silty, mixed, frigid Fluvaquentic Dystrochrepts
Croghan	Sandy, mixed, frigid Aquic Haplorthods
Danforth	Loamy-skeletal, mixed, frigid Typic Haplorthods
	Coarse-loamy, mixed, frigid Aquic Haplorthods
Elliottsville	Coarse-loamy, mixed, frigid Typic Haplorthods
	Loamy-skeletal, mixed Typic Humicryods
Hermon	Sandy-skeletal, mixed, frigid Typic Haplorthods
Hogback	Loamy, mixed, frigid Lithic Haplohumods
Howland	Coarse-loamy, mixed, frigid Aquic Haplorthods
Mahoosuc	Dysic Typic Borofolists
Marlow	Coarse-loamy, mixed, frigid Oxyaquic Haplorthods
Masardis	Sandy-skeletal, mixed, frigid Typic Haplorthods
Monadnock	Coarse-loamy over sandy or sandy-skeletal, mixed, frigid Typic Haplorthods
Monarda	Coarse-loamy, mixed, acid, frigid Aeric Epiaquepts
Monson	Loamy, mixed, frigid Lithic Haplorthods
Peacham	Coarse-loamy, mixed, nonacid, frigid Histic Humaquepts
Pillsbury	Coarse-loamy, mixed, acid, frigid Aeric Epiaquepts
Plaisted	Coarse-loamy, mixed, frigid Oxyaquic Haplorthods
Rawsonville	Coarse-loamy, mixed, frigid Typic Haplohumods
Ricker	Dysic Lithic Borofolists
*Roundabout	Coarse-silty, mixed, acid, frigid Aeric Epiaquepts
Saddleback	Loamy, mixed Lithic Humicryods
Sisk	Coarse-loamy, mixed Oxyaquic Humicryods
Skerry	Coarse-loamy, mixed, frigid Aquic Haplorthods
Surplus	Coarse-loamy, mixed Aquic Haplocryods
Telos	Coarse-loamy, mixed, frigid Aquic Haplorthods
Tunbridge	Coarse-loamy, mixed, frigid Typic Haplorthods
Wonsqueak	Loamy, mixed, euic Terric Borosaprists
	·

Classification based on Keys to Soil Taxonomy 6th edition.

Table 23.—Relationship of the Soil Series in the Survey Area to Landscape Position, Parent Material, and Drainage

	    Excessively  drained 	  Somewhat  excessively  drained	    Well  drained 	  Moderately  well  drained	  Somewhat  poorly  drained 	    Poorly  drained 	  Very  poorly  drained
	·	Soils	s on Uplands	·	·		
Very shallow and shallow organic soils	 	     	  Ricker 	 	 	 	 
Very deep, thin organic material over fragmental colluvium	       	  Mahoosuc   	 	 	 		       
Very shallow, moderately coarse textured glacial till derived mainly from schist, phyllite, granite, and gneiss	  Abram       	 	 	 	 		
Shallow, moderately coarse textured glacial till with more than 6 percent organic carbon in the spodic horizon	 	 	  Hogback       	 	 		
Shallow, medium textured and moderately coarse textured glacial till that has a cryic temperature regime	 	 	  Saddleback       	 	 		
Shallow, medium textured glacial till derived mainly from slate, metasandstone, phyllite, or schist		  Monson       	 	 	 		 
Moderately deep, medium textured and moderately coarse textured glacial till derived mainly from schist, gneiss, phyllite, or granite		 	  Rawsonville       	 	 		 

	    Excessively  drained 	  Somewhat  excessively  drained 	•	  Moderately  well  drained 	  Somewhat  poorly  drained 	    Poorly  drained 	  Very  poorly  drained 
		Soil	s on Uplands				
Moderately deep, medium textured and moderately coarse textured glacial till derived mainly from schist, gneiss, phyllite or granite	I		  Tunbridge         	 			 
Moderately deep, medium textured glacial till derived mainly from slate, phyllite, or schist	İ	 	  Elliottsville     	 	 	 	     
Deep, moderately coarse textured and coarse textured glacial till derived mainly from granite, gneiss, metasandstone, phyllite, and schist	I I	  Enchanted         		 			 
Very deep, moderately coarse textured and medium textured glacial till derived mainly from slate and metasandstone	 	  Danforth       		 	 		
Yery deep, moderately coarse textured over coarse textured glacial till derived mainly from granite and gneiss	 	  Hermon       	  Monadnock       	 	         		
Very deep, moderately coarse textured over coarse textured, dense glacial till derived mainly from granite, gneiss, and schist	 		  Becket         	  Skerry         			           
Yery deep, moderately coarse textured, dense glacial till derived mainly from mica schist and phyllite and some gneiss and granite		 	  Marlow       	  Dixfield         	  Colonel       	  Pillsbury       	  Peacham       

Table 23.—Relationship of the Soil Series in the Survey Area to Landscape Position, Parent Material, and Drainage-Continued

Table 23.—Relationship of the Soil Series in the Survey Area to Landscape Position, Parent Material, and Drainage-Continued

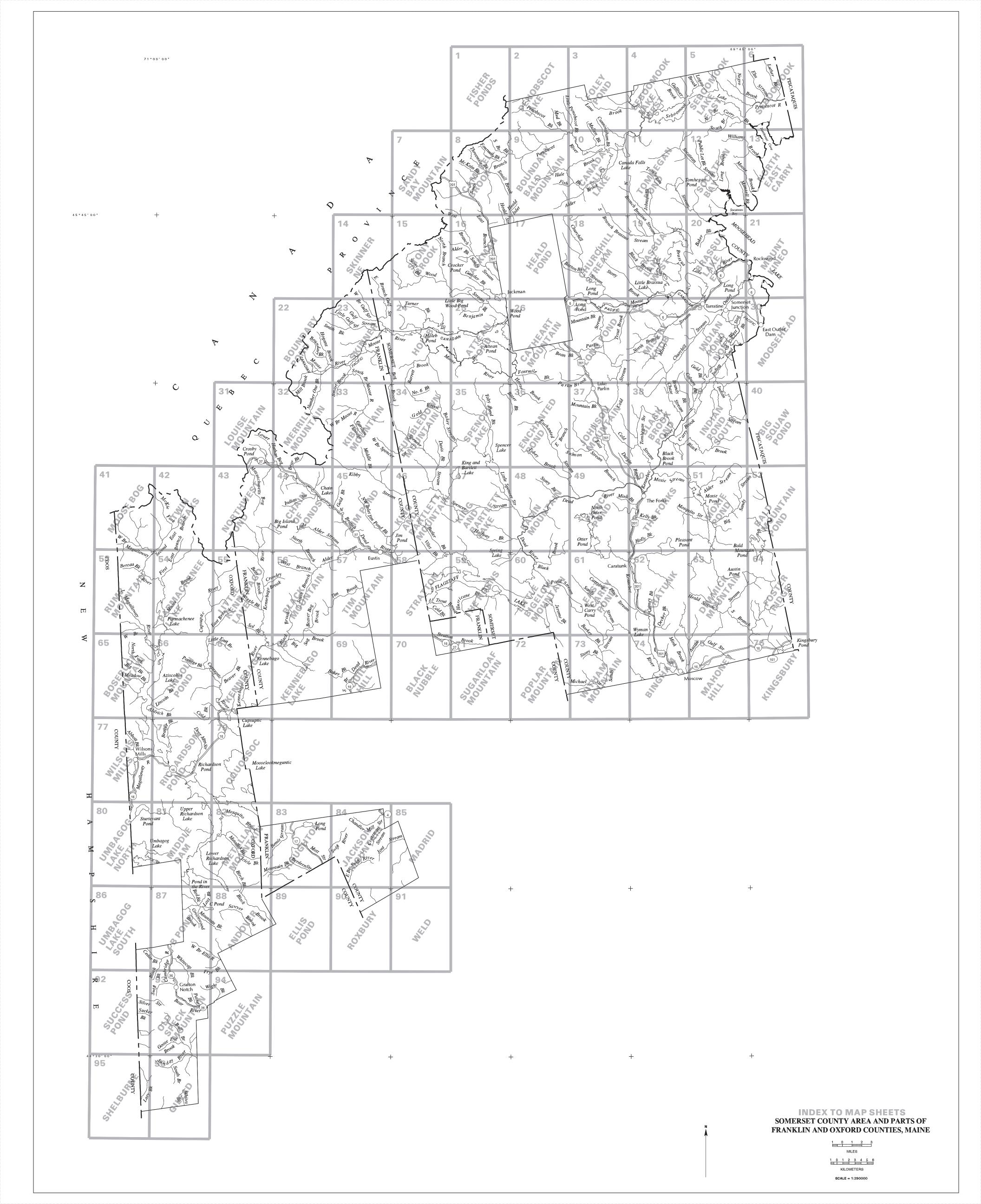
	    Excessively  drained 	  Somewhat  excessively  drained 	    Well  drained 	  Moderately  well  drained 	  Somewhat  poorly  drained 	    Poorly  drained 	  Very  poorly  drained 
		Soil	s on Uplands				
Very deep, medium textured and moderately coarse textured glacial till derived mainly from mica schist and phyllite and some gneiss and granite	 	 	    Berkshire       	 	 	 	 
Very deep, medium textured and moderately coarse textured dense glacial till that has a cryic temperature regime	 	 	  Sisk       	  Surplus       	  Surplus       	  Bemis       	 
Very deep, medium textured dense Glacial till derived mainly from Slate, phyllite or metasandstone	İ	 	  Plaisted     	  Howland     	 	  Cabot     	 
Very deep, medium textured dense glacial till derived mainly from slate, phyllite, or schist		 	 	  Chesuncook     	  Telos     	  Monarda     	  Burnham     
		Soils or	n Outwash Plain	ns	<del>*</del>		·
Very deep, moderately coarse textured material over gravelly, coarse textured material	  Colton     	 	 	 	 	 	 
Very deep, medium textured and moderately coarse textured material over gravelly coarse textured material	 	  Masardis       	 	 	 	 	 
Very deep, coarse textured material	;   	  Adams   	     	  Croghan   	:   	       	 

Table 23.—Relationship of the Soil Series in the Survey Area to Landscape Position, Parent Material, and Drainage-Continued

Parent material	  Excessively  drained 	Somewhat  excessively  drained 	  Well  drained 	Moderately  well  drained 	Somewhat  poorly  drained 	  Poorly  drained 	Very  poorly  drained 
		Soils on	Lacustrine	Plains			
Very deep, medium textured material	 	 	 	 	       	  Roundabout 	     
	 	1 1	 	 	 	 	 
		Soils	on Flood Pla	ains			
Very deep, medium textured material over medium textured or coarse textured material	 	 	 	 	  Cornish 	  Charles 	 
	_ <del>'</del>	Soils i	n Swamps and	Bogs		<del>_</del>	
Moderately deep to moderately coarse material, well decompose herbaceous, mossy or woody fiber	    ed  	 	 	 		 	  Wonsqueal   
Very deep, well decomposed herbaceous, mossy, or woody fiber			 				    Buckspor   

## **NRCS Accessibility Statement**

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**CULTURAL FEATURES** 

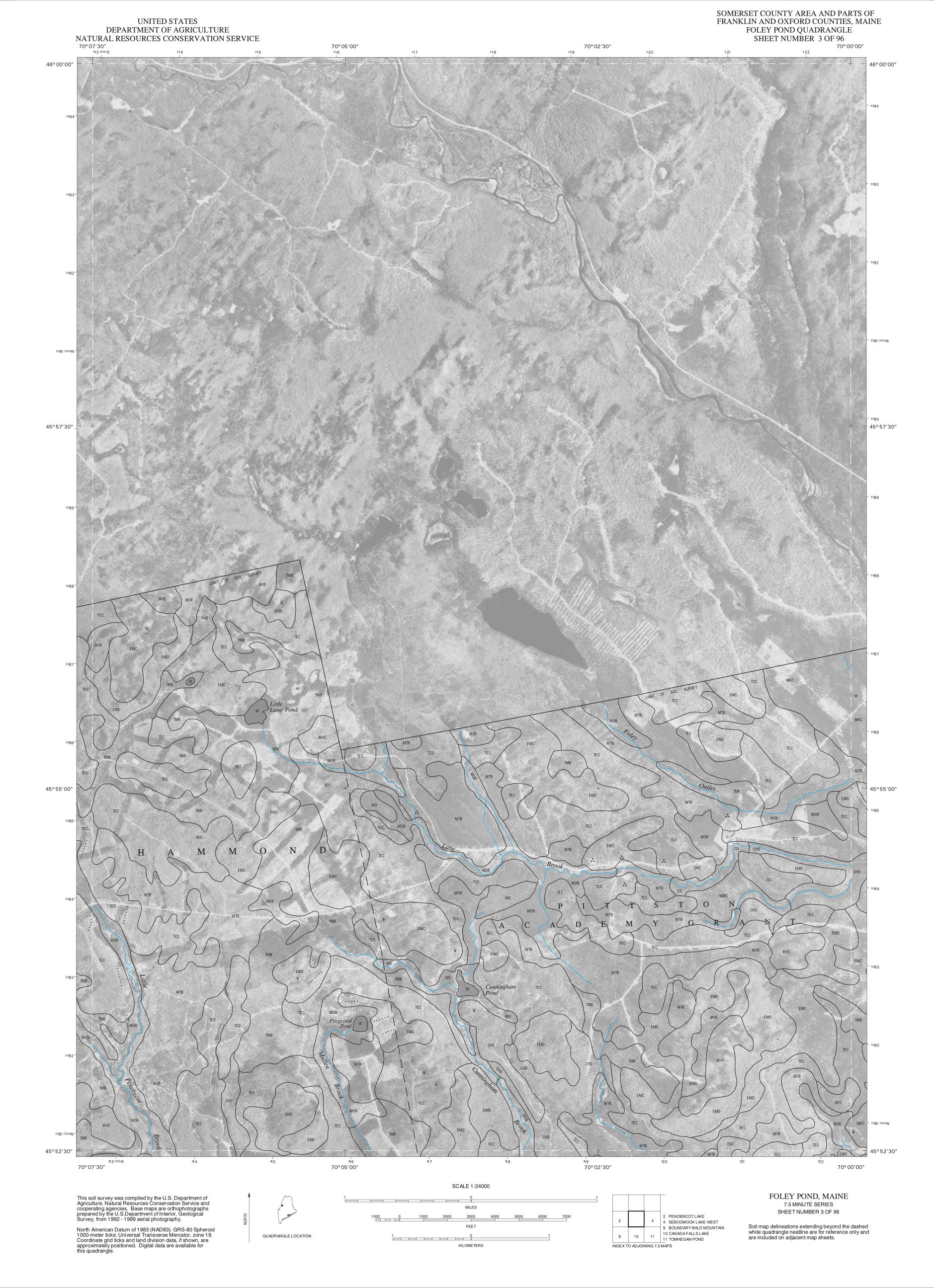
## **SOIL LEGEND**

## CONVENTIONAL AND SPECIAL SYMBOLS LEGEND

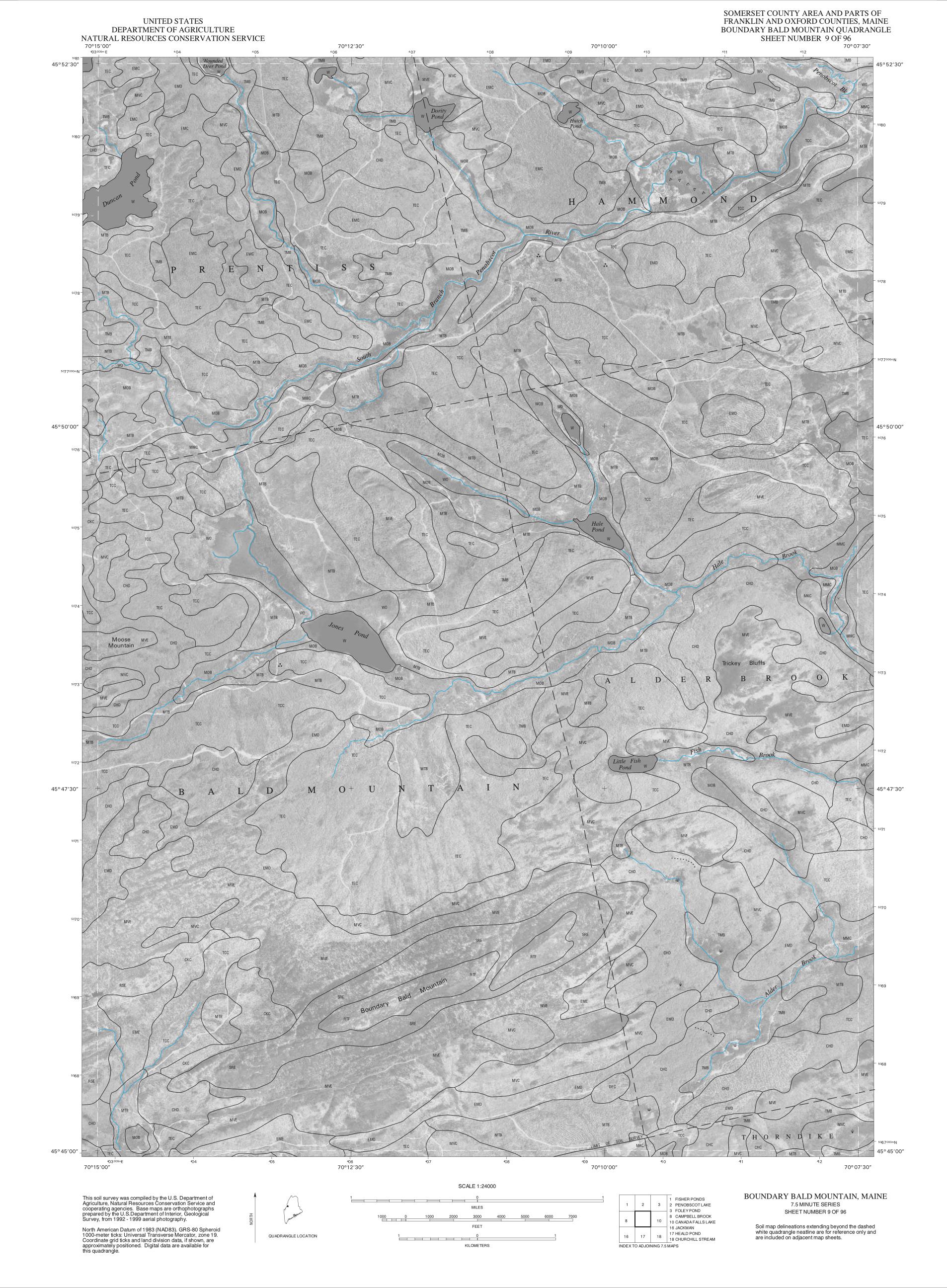
				BOUNDARIES
				National, state, or province
SYMBOL	NAME	SYMBOL	NAME	County or parish
ABE	Abram-Rock outcrop-Hermon association, 20 to 60 percent slopes	MCC	Mahoosuc-Colonel-Pillsbury association, 1 to 16 percent slopes	Minor civil division
ACB	Adams-Croghan association, 1 to 8 percent slopes	MDD	Marlow-Dixfield association, 12 to 30 percent slopes	
BSC	Becket-Skerry association, 5 to 15 percent slopes	MED	Marlow-Dixfield-Rawsonville association, 12 to 30 percent slopes	Limit of soil survey (label)
BSD	Becket-Skerry association, 10 to 30 percent slopes	MKC	Masardis-Adams association, 1 to 16 percent slopes	and/or denied access area
BSE	Becket-Hermon-Rawsonville association, 25 to 60 percent slopes	MKD	Masardis-Adams association, 16 to 60 percent slopes	
CAB	Cabot-Howland association, 0 to 15 percent slope	MLE	Marlow-Hogback-Berkshire association, 25 to 45 percent slopes	TRANSPORTATION
CG	Charles-Cornish-Wonsqueak complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes	MMC	Masardis-Danforth-Peacham association, 1 to 16 percent slopes	TRANSFORTATION
CHC	Chesuncook-Elliottsville-Telos association, 2 to 15 percent slopes	MNC	Monadnock-Berkshire-Rawsonville association, 5 to 16 percent slopes	
CHD	Chesuncook-Elliottsville-Telos association, 5 to 30 percent slopes	MND	Monadnock-Berkshire-Rawsonville association, 10 to 45 percent slopes	ROAD EMBLEM AND DESIGNATION
CKC	Chesuncook-Telos association, 8 to 30 percent slopes	MOB	Monarda-Burnham association, 1 to 8 percent slopes	
CNC	Colonel-Dixfield-Pillsbury association, 3 to 15 percent slopes	MRB	Monarda-Ricker association, 1 to 12 percent slopes	Federal
CPB	Colonel-Pillsbury-Dixfield association, 1 to 8 percent slopes	MTB	Monarda-Telos association, 1 to 8 percent slopes	
CRB	Colonel-Pillsbury-Skerry association, 1 to 8 percent slopes	MVC	Monson-Elliottsville-Ricker complex, 4 to 25 percent slopes	State
CSC	Colonel-Skerry-Pillsbury association, 3 to 15 percent slopes	MVE	Monson-Elliottsville-Ricker complex, 16 to 65 percent slopes	Otato
CTC	Colton-Adams association, 5 to 15 percent slopes	PCA	Peacham-Wonsqueak-Cabot association, 0 to 8 percent slopes	
CVC	Colton-Hermon association, 5 to 15 percent slopes	PPB	Pillsbury-Peacham association, 1 to 8 percent slopes	
CVD	Colton-Hermon association, 15 to 30 percent slopes	PSB	Plaisted-Howland association, 0 to 15 percent slopes	
DEC	Danforth-Elliottsville association, 3 to 15 percent slopes	PSD	Plaisted-Howland association, 15 to 35 percent slopes	
DED	Danforth-Elliottsville association, 15 to 30 percent slopes	RRF	Ricker-Rock outcrop complex, 3 to 80 percent slopes	
DMC	Dixfield-Colonel-Marlow association, 3 to 15 percent slopes	RSE	Ricker-Saddleback-Rock outcrop complex, 20 to 60 percent slopes	
DTC	Dixfield-Colonel-Rawsonville association, 3 to 15 percent slopes	RTF	Rock outcrop-Ricker complex	
EMC	Elliottsville-Monson complex, 5 to 15 percent slopes	RUB	Roundabout-Croghan association, 0 to 8 percent slopes	
EMD	Elliottsville-Monson complex, 10 to 30 percent slopes	SRD	Saddleback-Ricker complex, 10 to 50 percent slopes	
EME	Elliottsville-Monson complex, 25 to 60 percent slopes	SRE	Saddleback-Ricker complex, 25 to 60 percent slopes	
ENE	Enchanted-Mahoosuc association, 30 to 80 percent slopes	SSD	Saddleback-Sisk-Rock outcrop association, 15 to 30 percent slopes	
ESD	Enchanted-Saddleback association, 15 to 30 percent slopes	SSE STC	Saddleback-Sisk-Rock outcrop association, 20 to 45 percent slopes	
HSC	Hermon-Skerry association, 5 to 15 percent slopes		Skerry-Becket-Rawsonville association, 5 to 15 percent slopes	
HSD	Hermon-Skerry association, 12 to 30 percent slopes	SUC SWD	Surplus-Bemis association, 5 to 15 percent slopes	
HTC	Hermon-Rawsonville-Skerry association, 5 to 15 percent slopes	TCC	Surplus-Sisk association, 12 to 30 percent slopes Telos-Chesuncook association, 3 to 15 percent slopes	
HTD	Hermon-Rawsonville-Skerry association, 12 to 30 percent slopes	TEC	Telos-Chesuncook association, 3 to 15 percent slopes Telos-Chesuncook-Elliottsville association, 3 to 15 percent slopes	
HWB	Howland-Cabot association, 0 to 15 percent slopes	TMB		
HYD	Howland-Plaisted association, 15 to 35 percent slopes	TPB	Telos-Monarda-Monson association, 1 to 12 percent slopes Tunbridge-Plaisted association, gently sloping, very stony	
LAC	Hogback-Abram complex, 4 to 25 percent slopes	TPD	Tunbridge-Plaisted association, gently sloping, very stony  Tunbridge-Plaisted association, moderately steep, very stony	
LAE	Hogback-Abram complex, 15 to 60 percent slopes	W	Water bodies	
LTC	Hogback-Rawsonville complex, 4 to 25 percent slopes	WO		
LTE	Hogback-Rawsonville complex, 20 to 60 percent slopes	WO	Wonsqueak and Bucksport soils, 0 to 1 percent slopes	

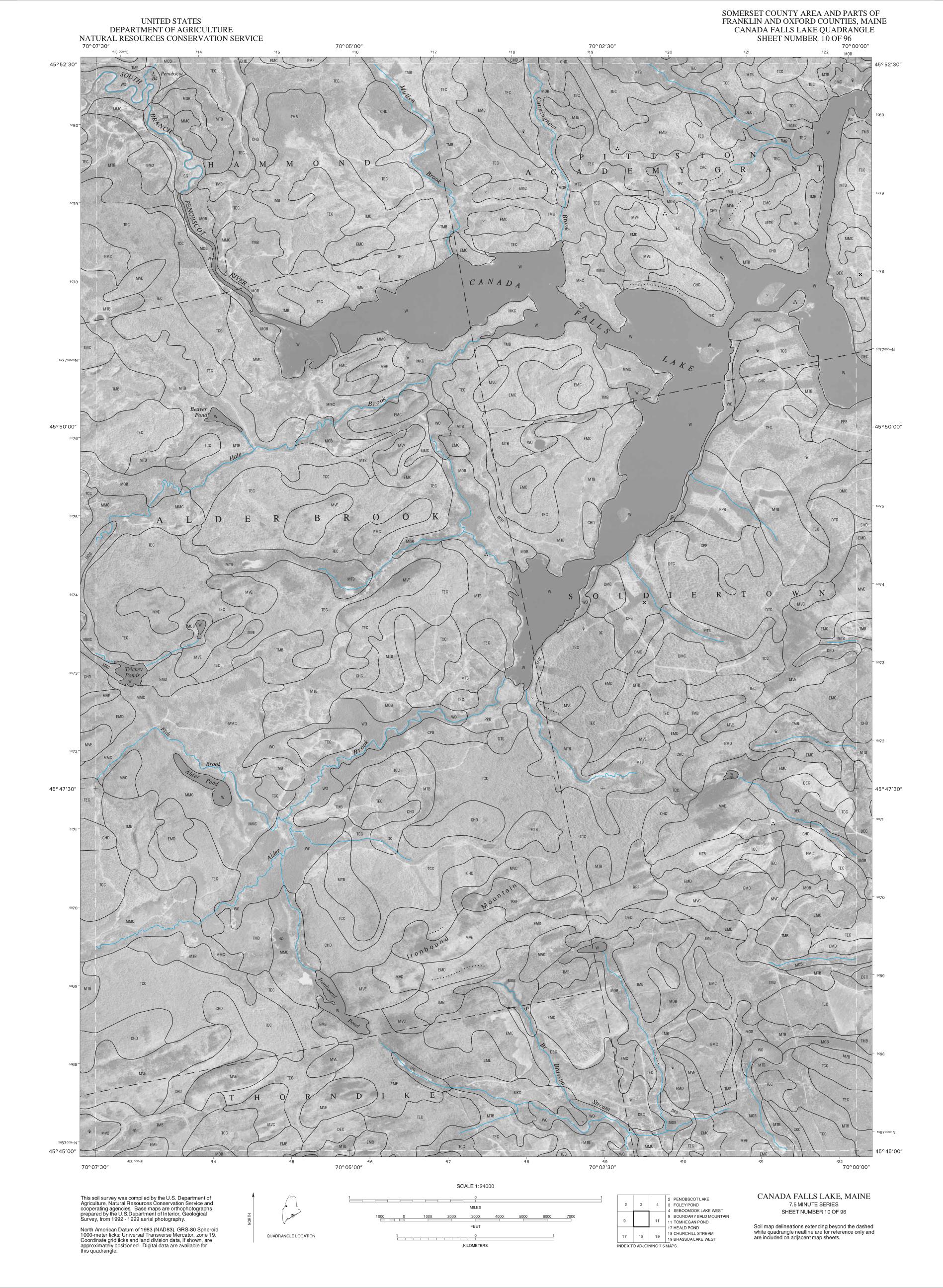
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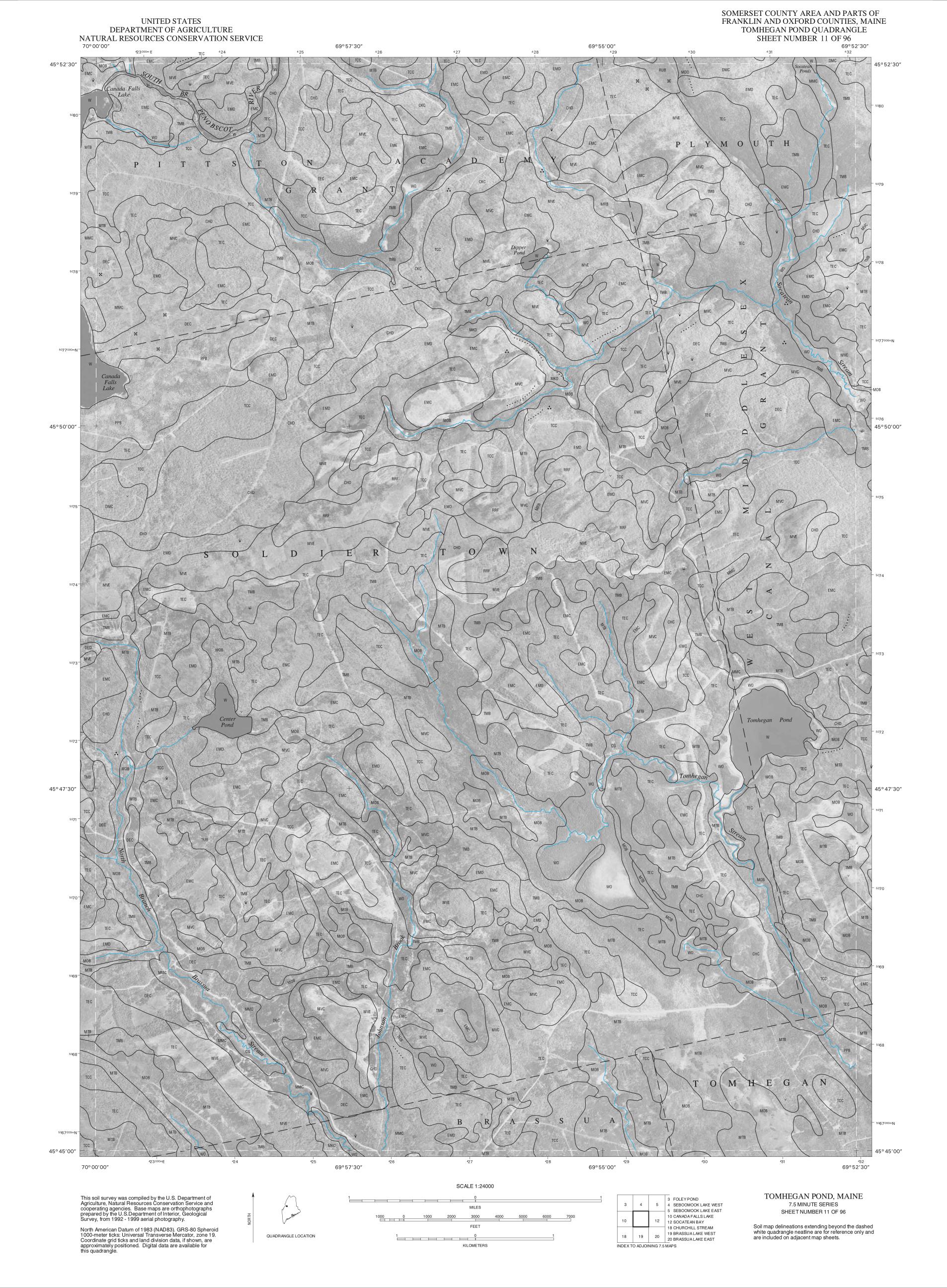
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National, state, or province		Perennial stream, double line		LANDFORM FEATURES AND	
County or parish		Perennial stream, single line	$\sim$	MISCELLANEOUS SURFACE FEATURES	
Minor civil division				Gravelly spot	**
Limit of soil survey (label) and/or denied access area				Marsh or swamp	**
RANSPORTATION				Rock outcrop	V
OAD EMBLEM AND DESIGNATIONS				Sandy spot	∷
Federal	287			Short steep slope	
State	<b>(52)</b>			Wet spot	Ψ
				Esker	Δ Δ

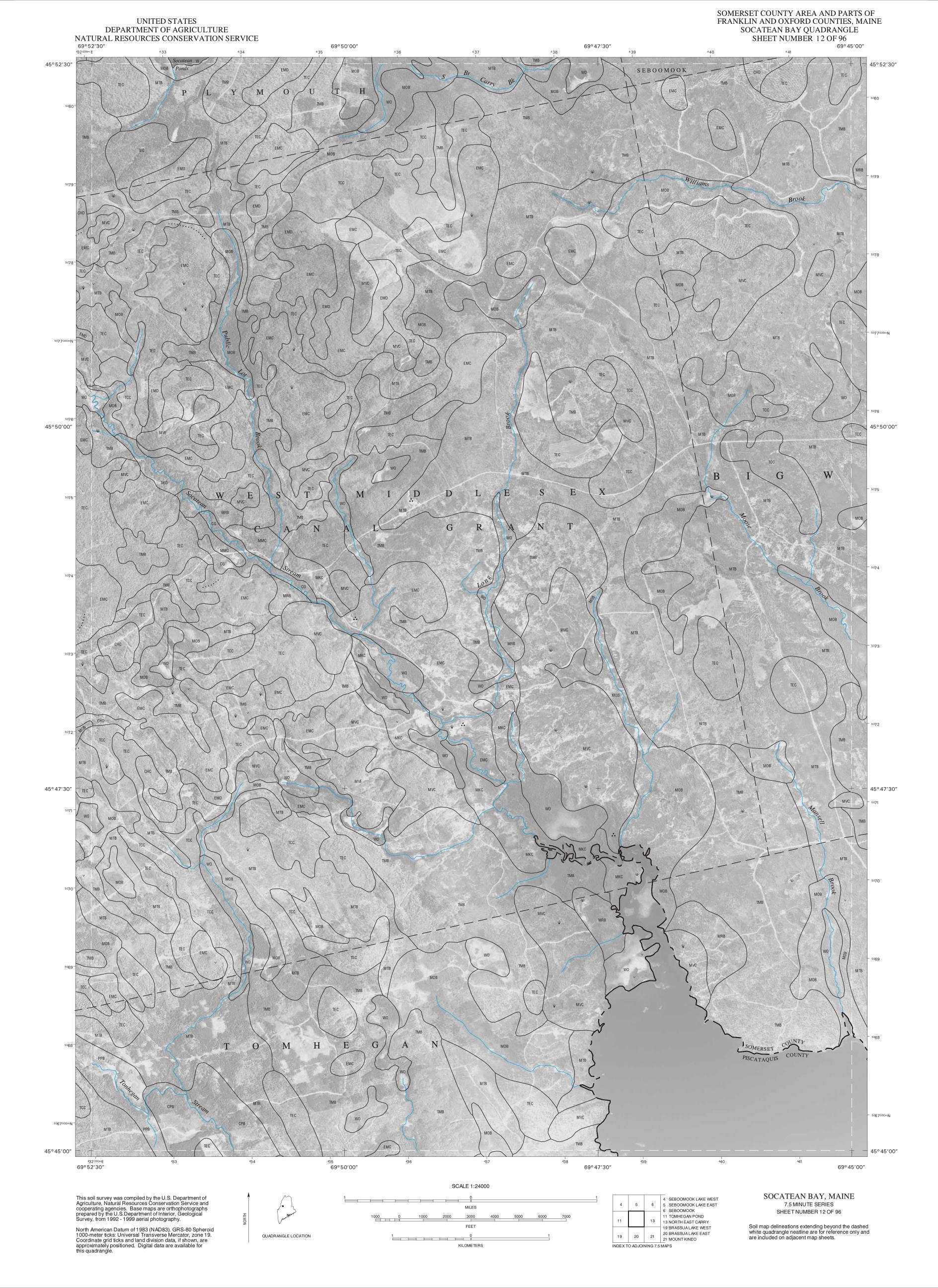


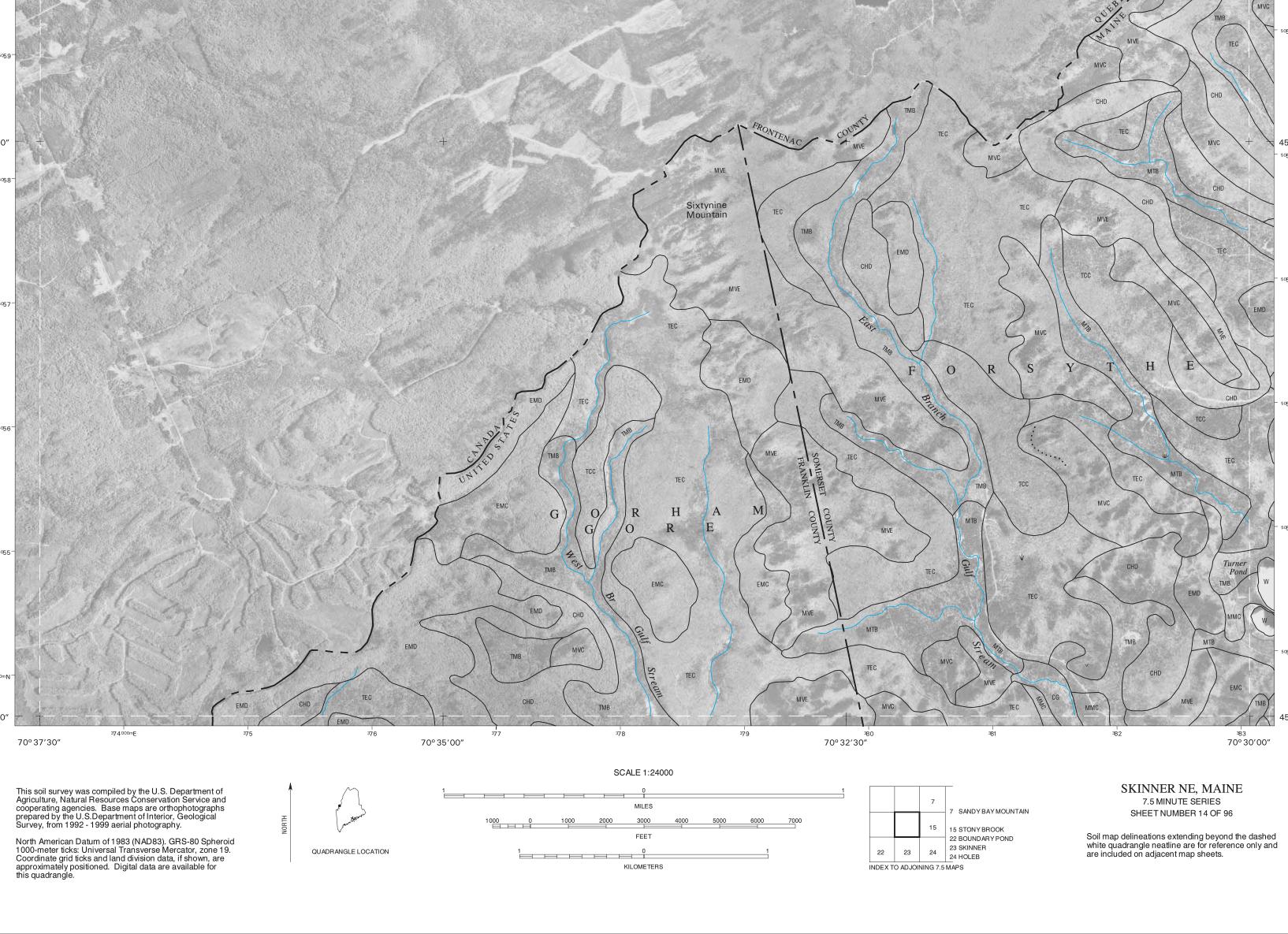


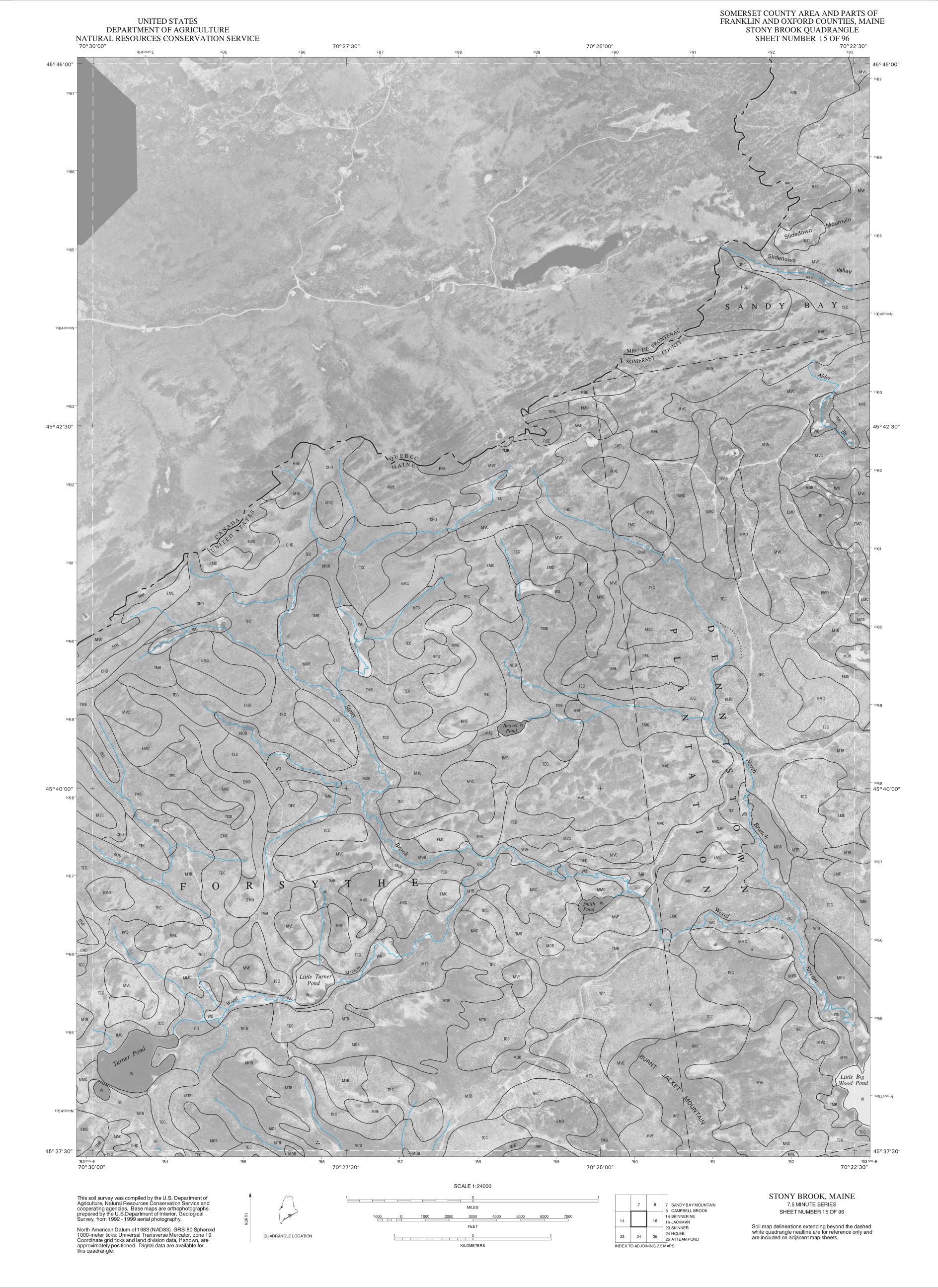


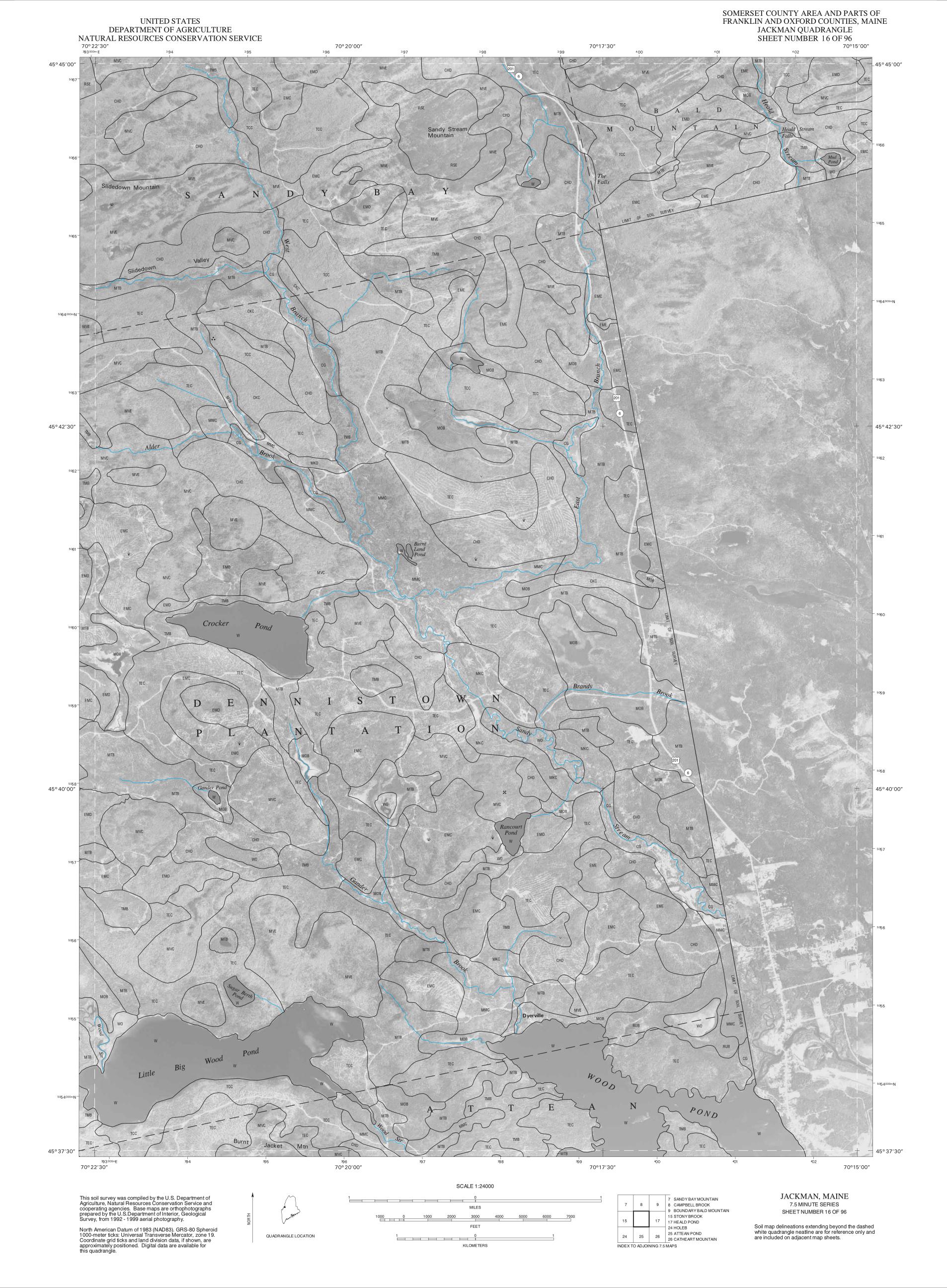


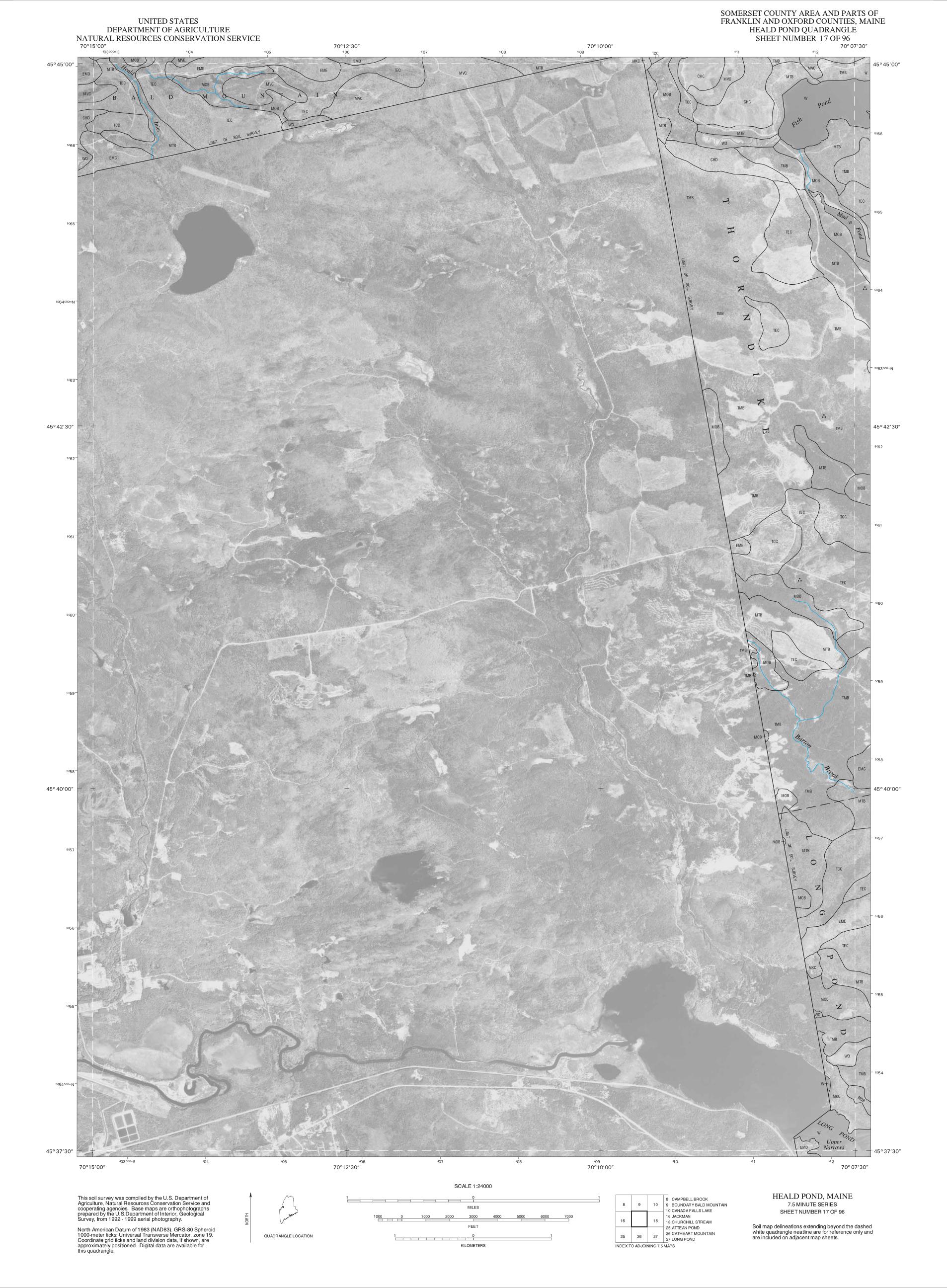


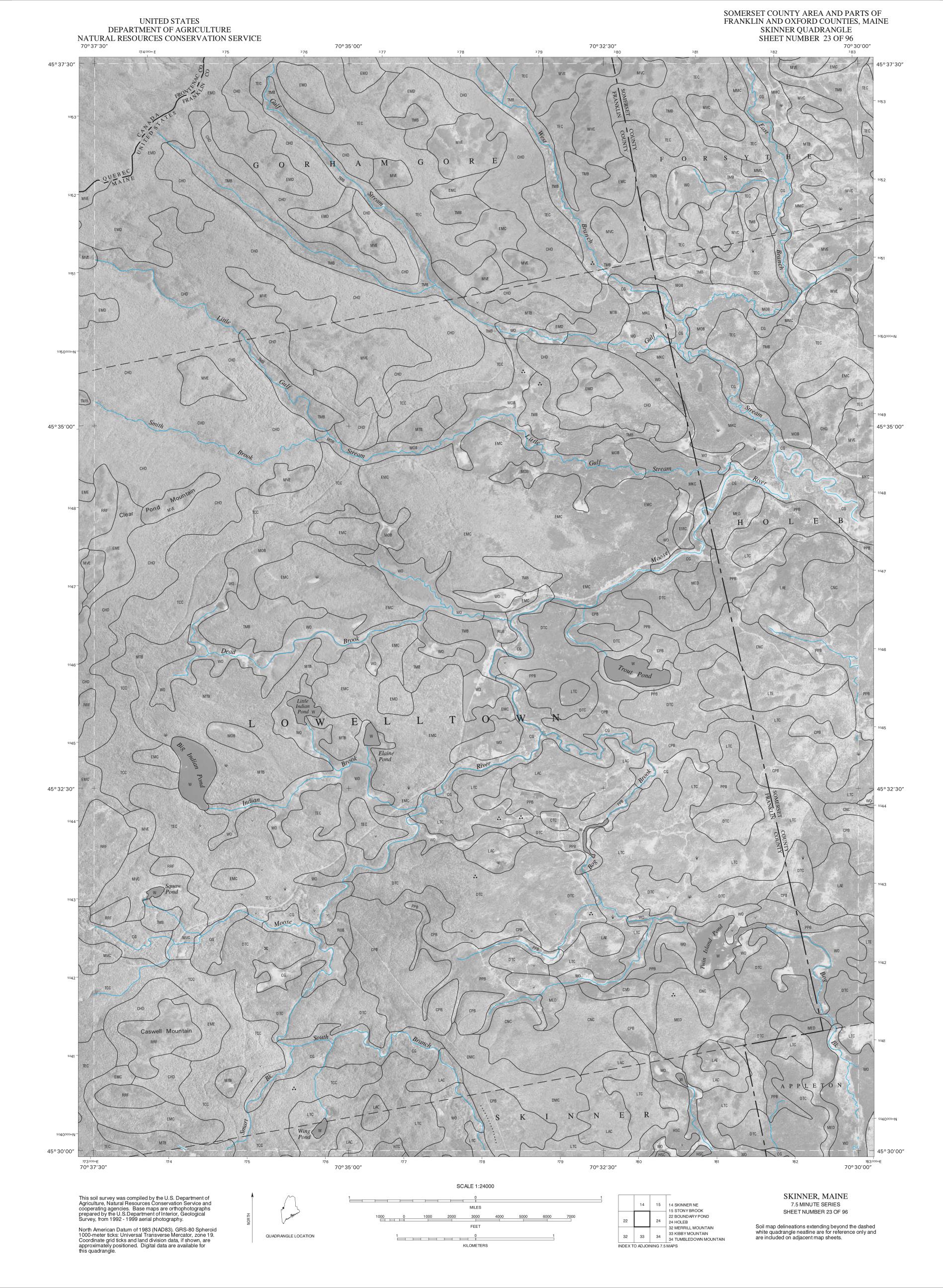


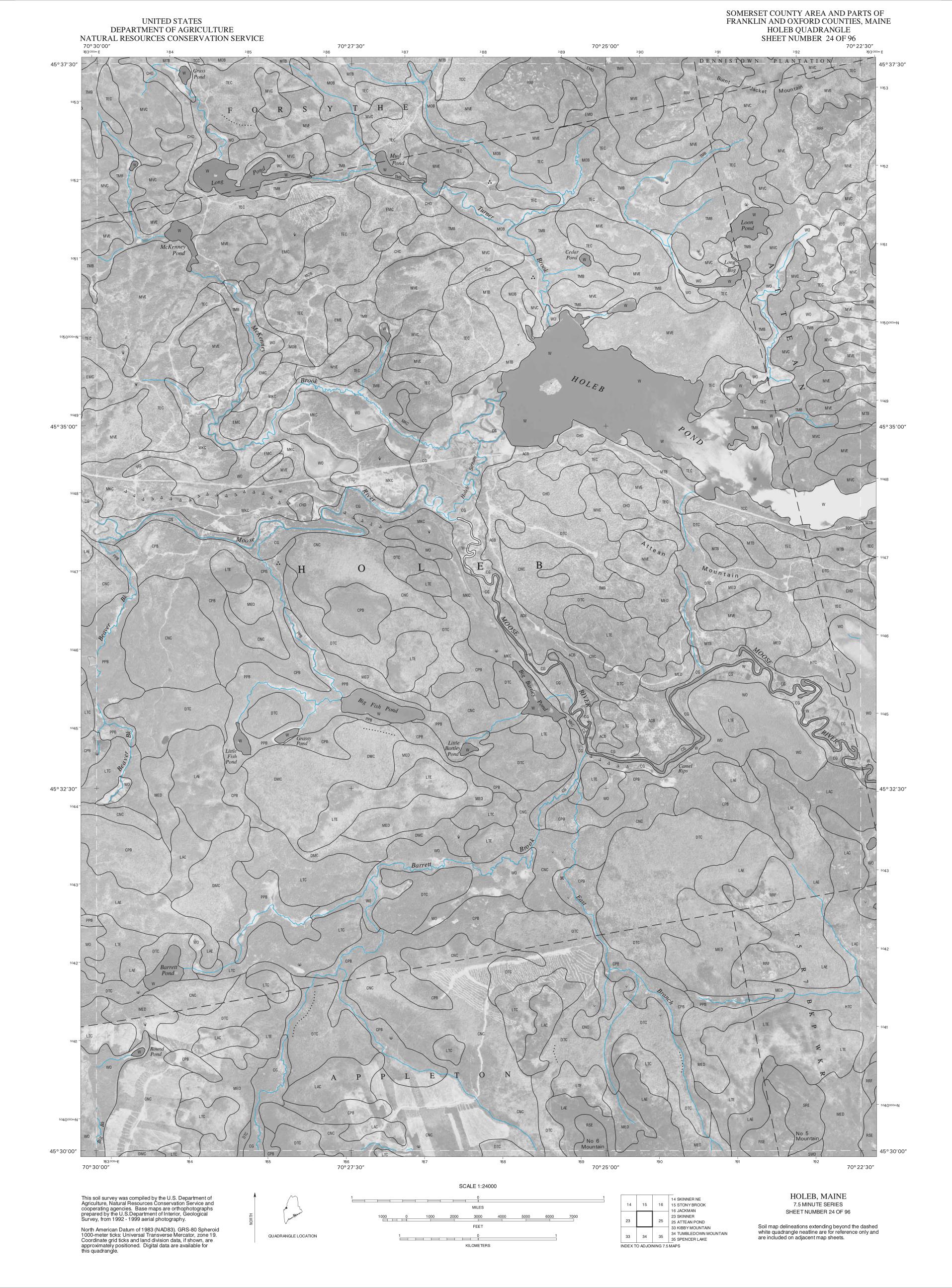


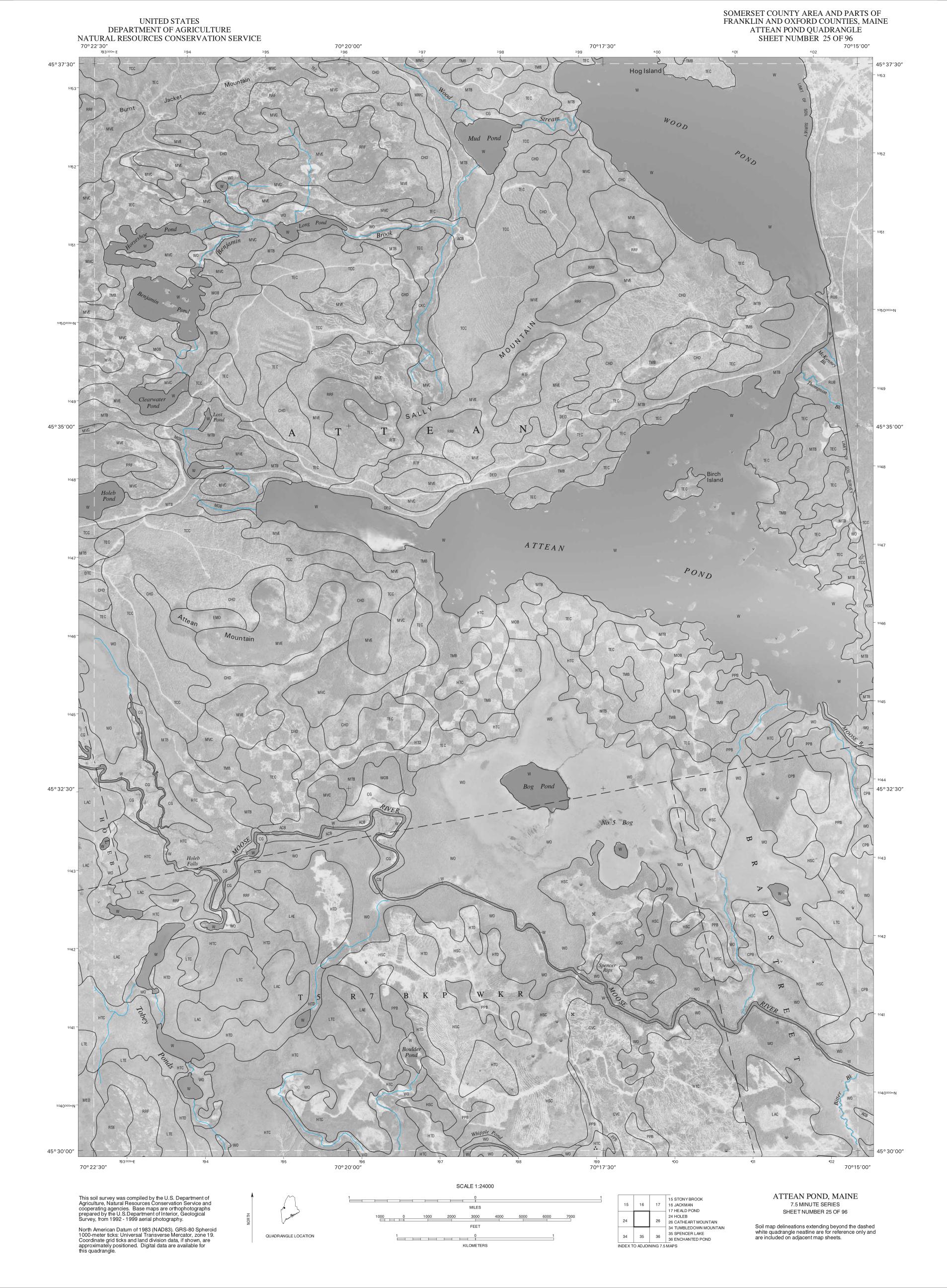


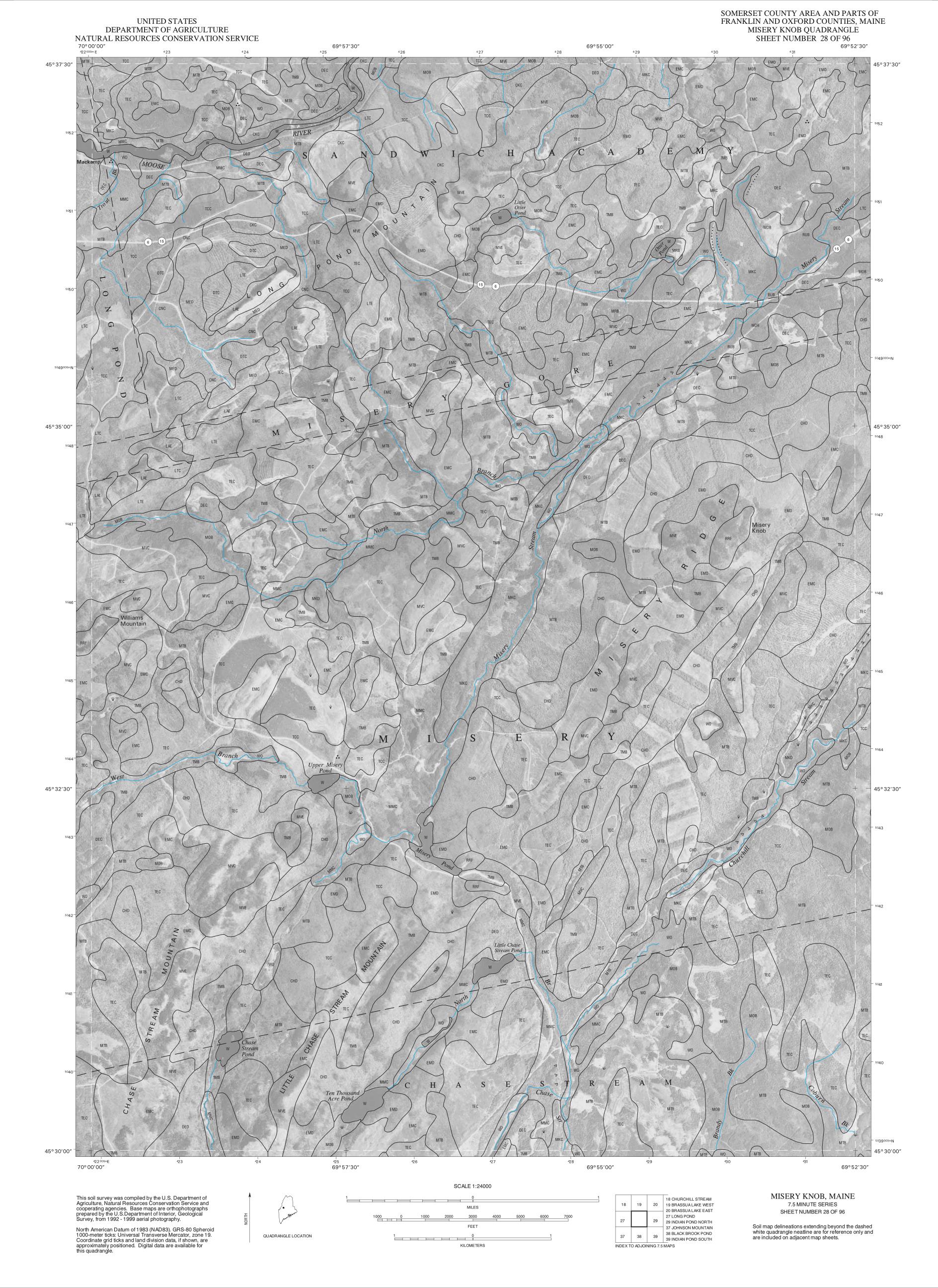








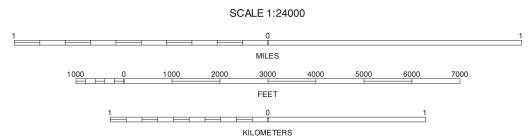


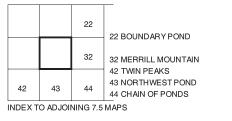


SOMERSET COUNTY AREA AND PARTS OF

This soil survey was compiled by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service and cooperating agencies. Base maps are orthophotographs prepared by the U.S.Department of Interior, Geological Survey, from 1992 - 1999 aerial photography.

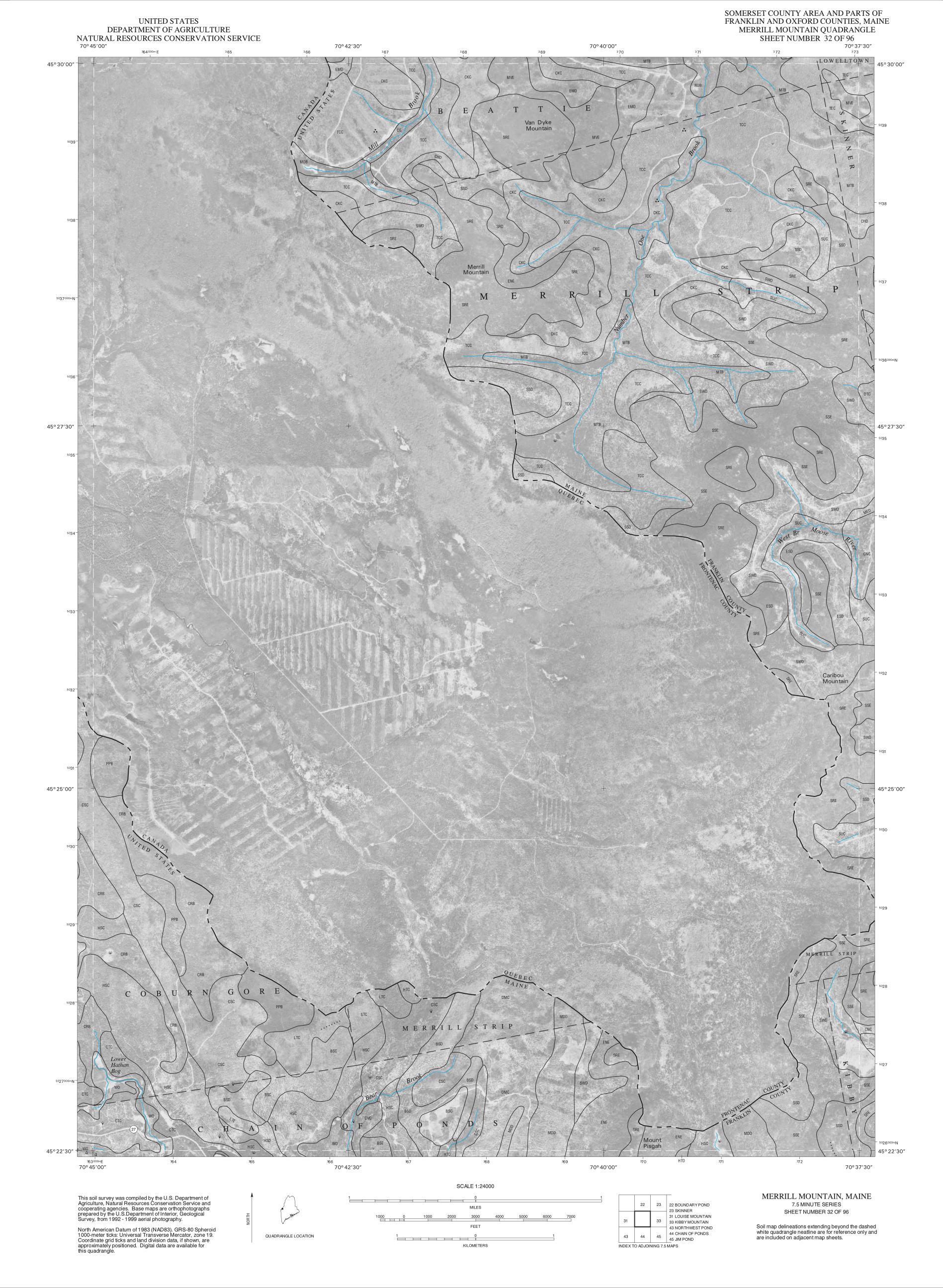
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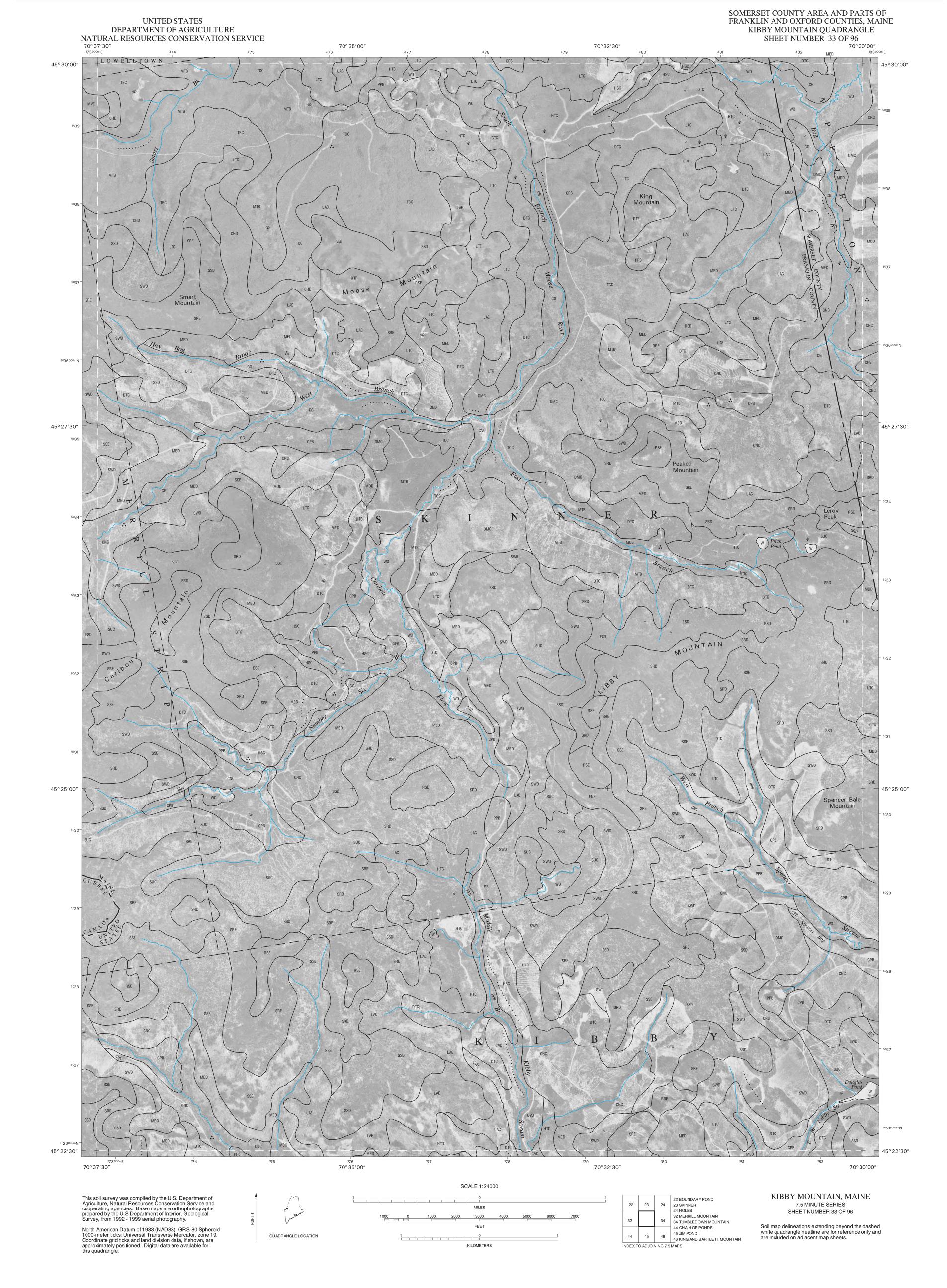




LOUISE MOUNTAIN, MAINE
7.5 MINUTE SERIES
SHEET NUMBER 31 OF 96

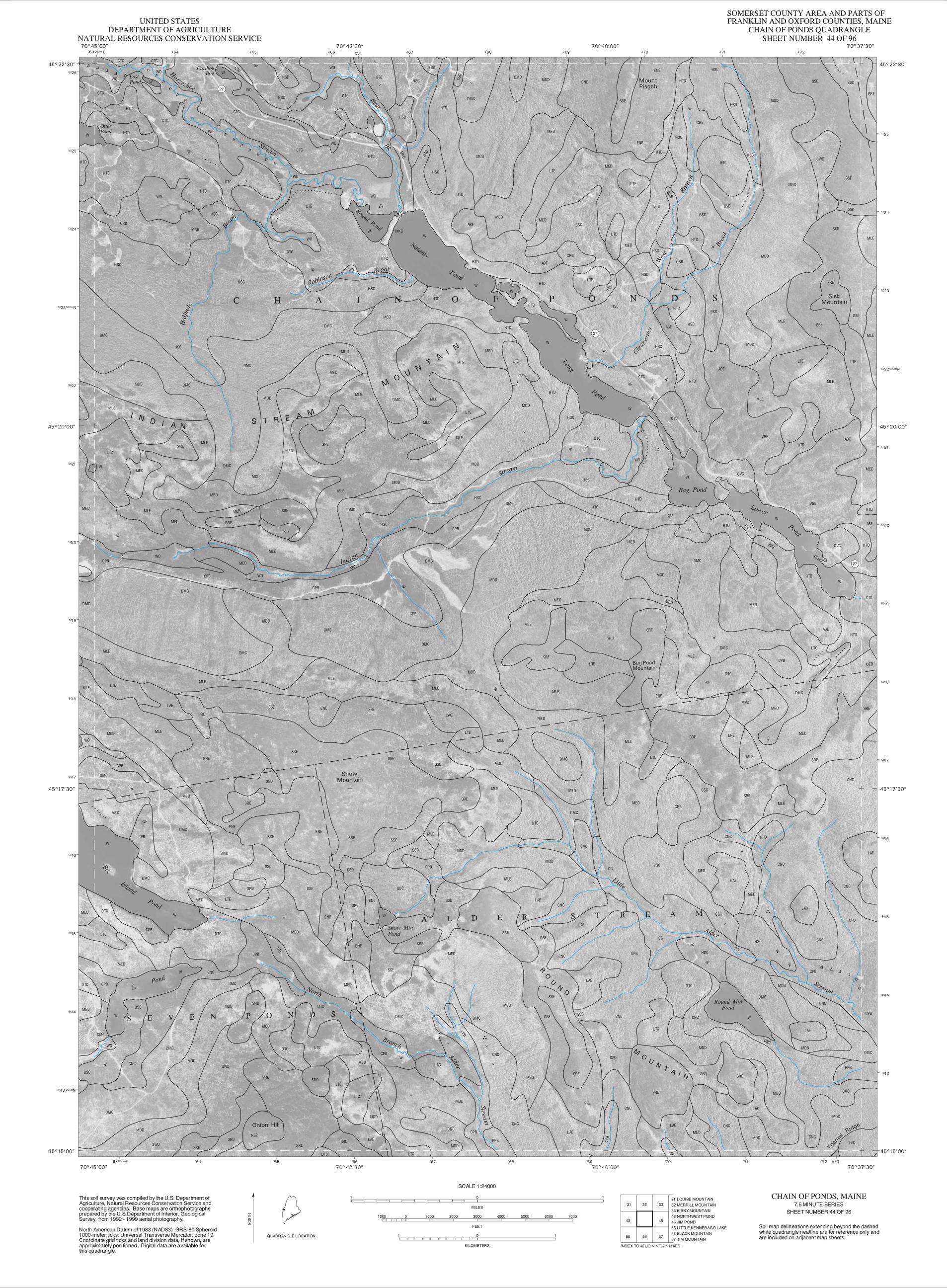
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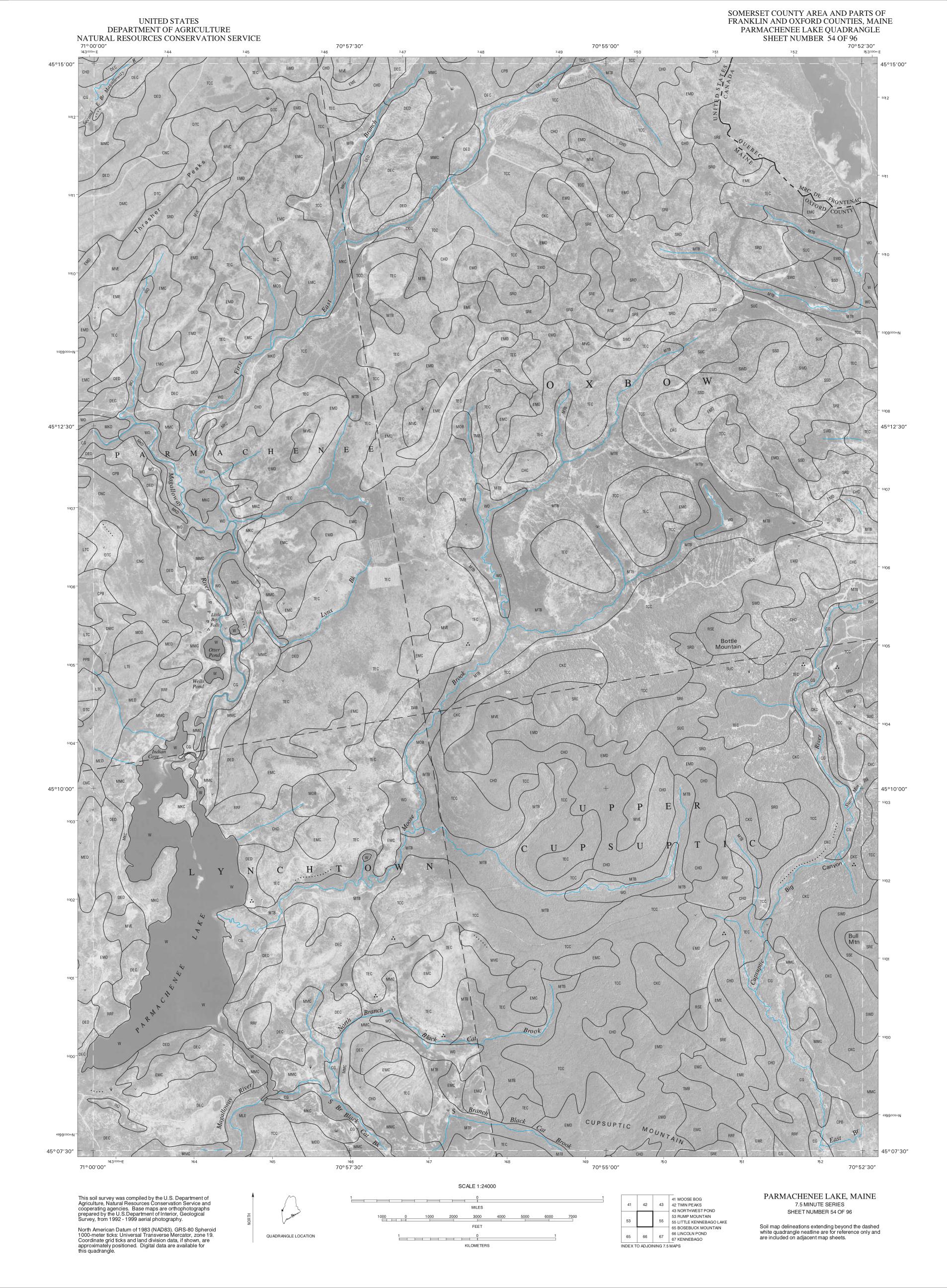
SOMERSET COUNTY AREA AND PARTS OF

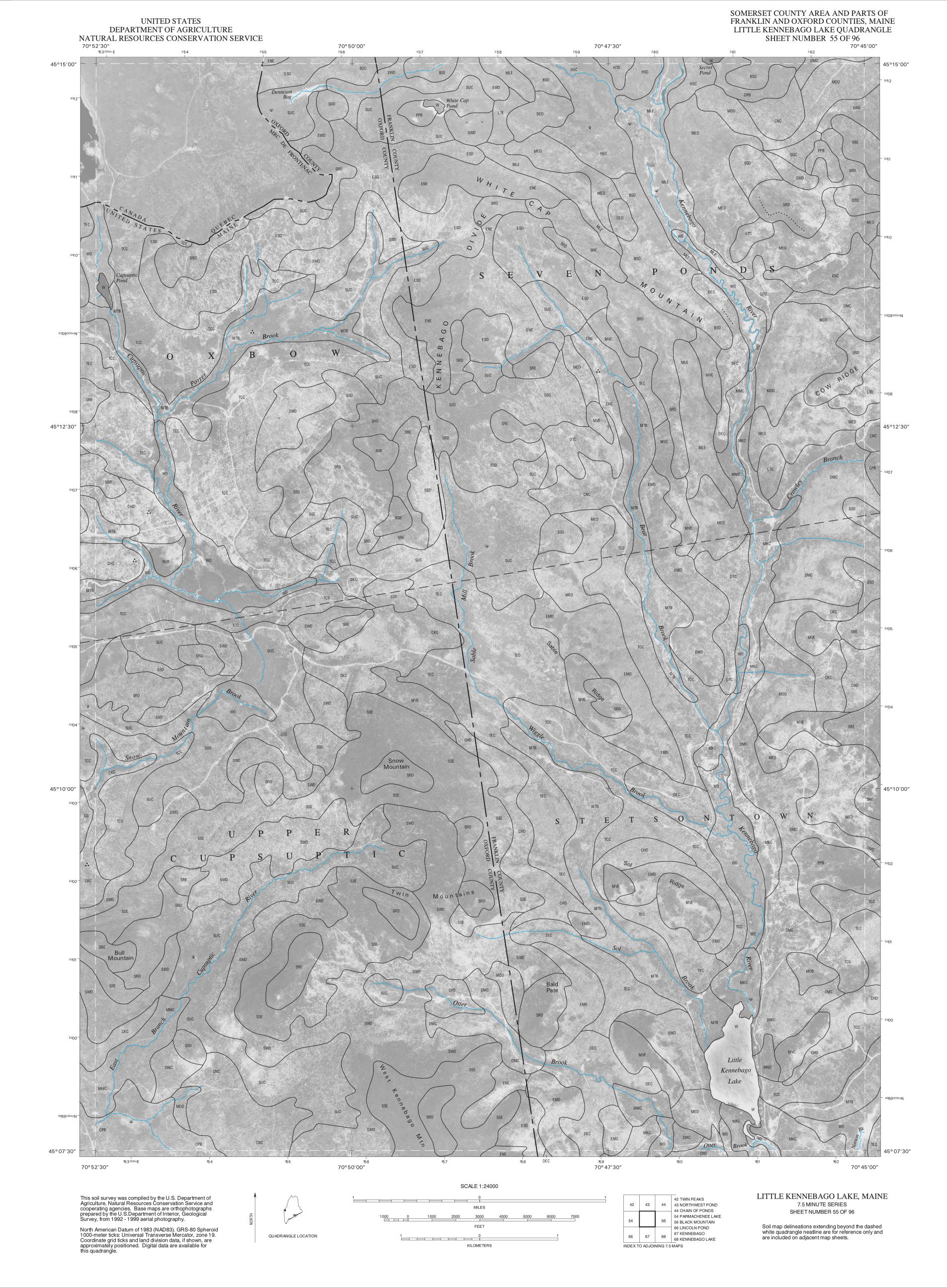
**UNITED STATES** 

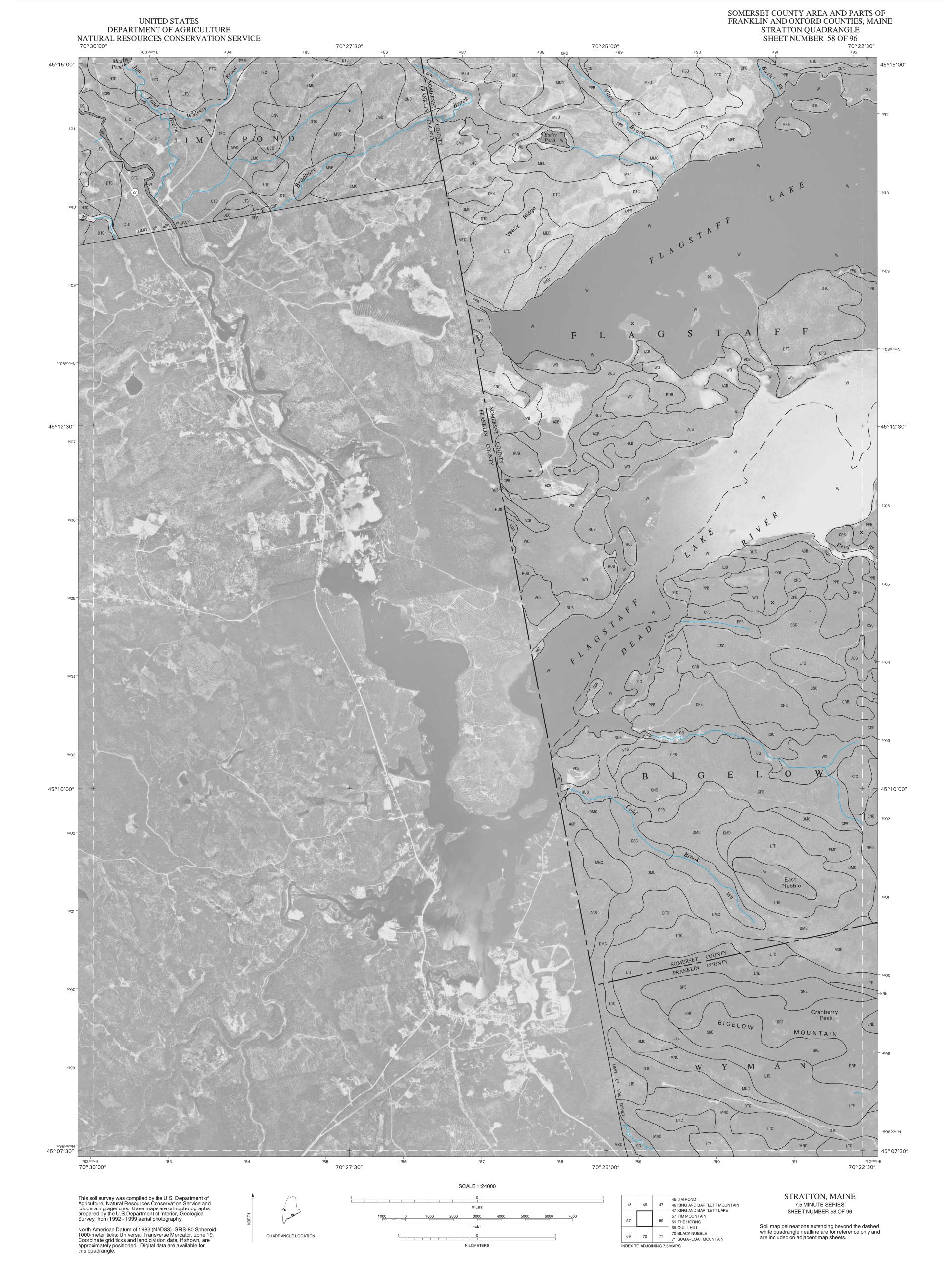


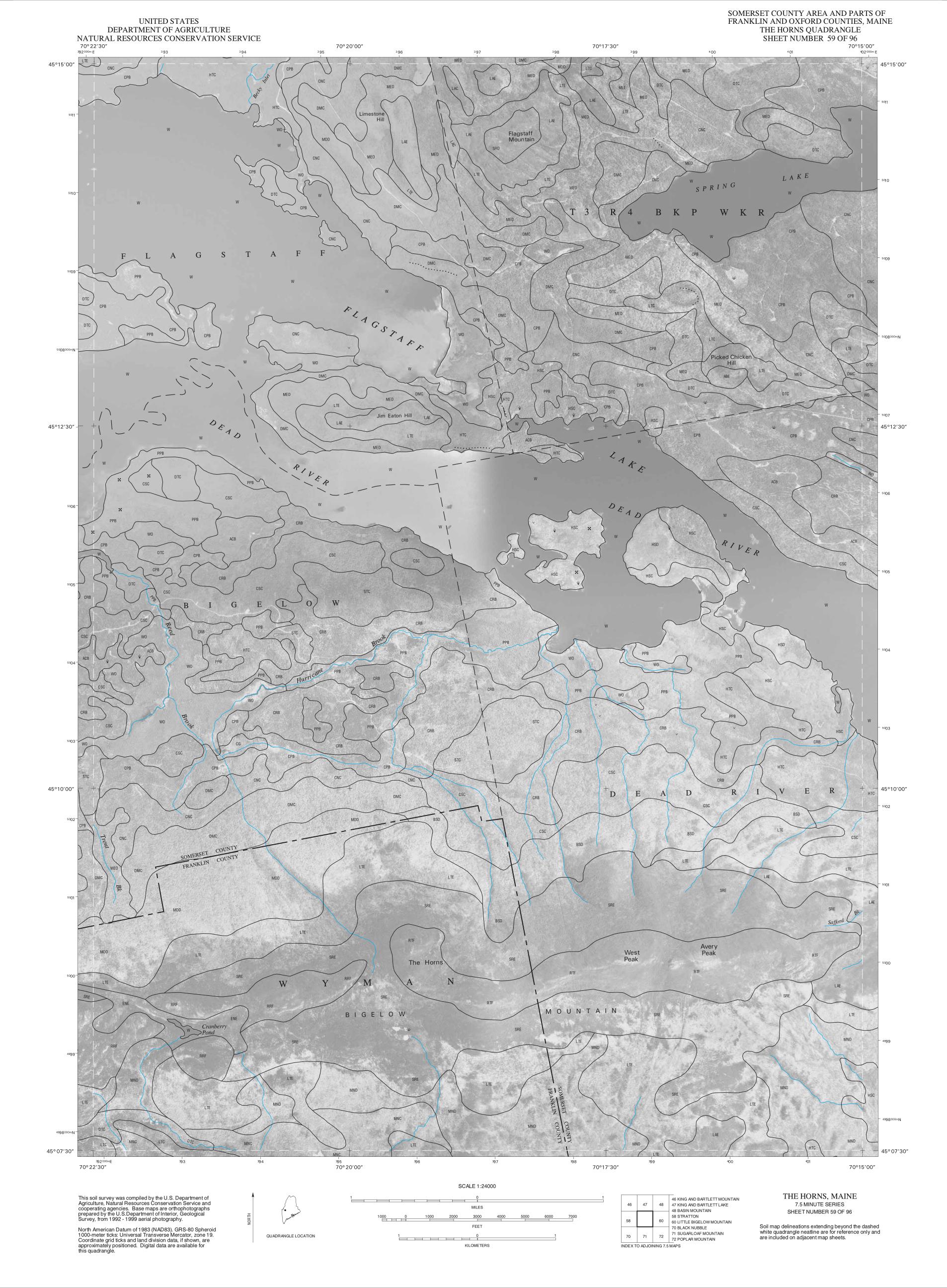
SOMERSET COUNTY AREA AND PARTS OF

FRANKLIN AND OXFORD COUNTIES, MAINE





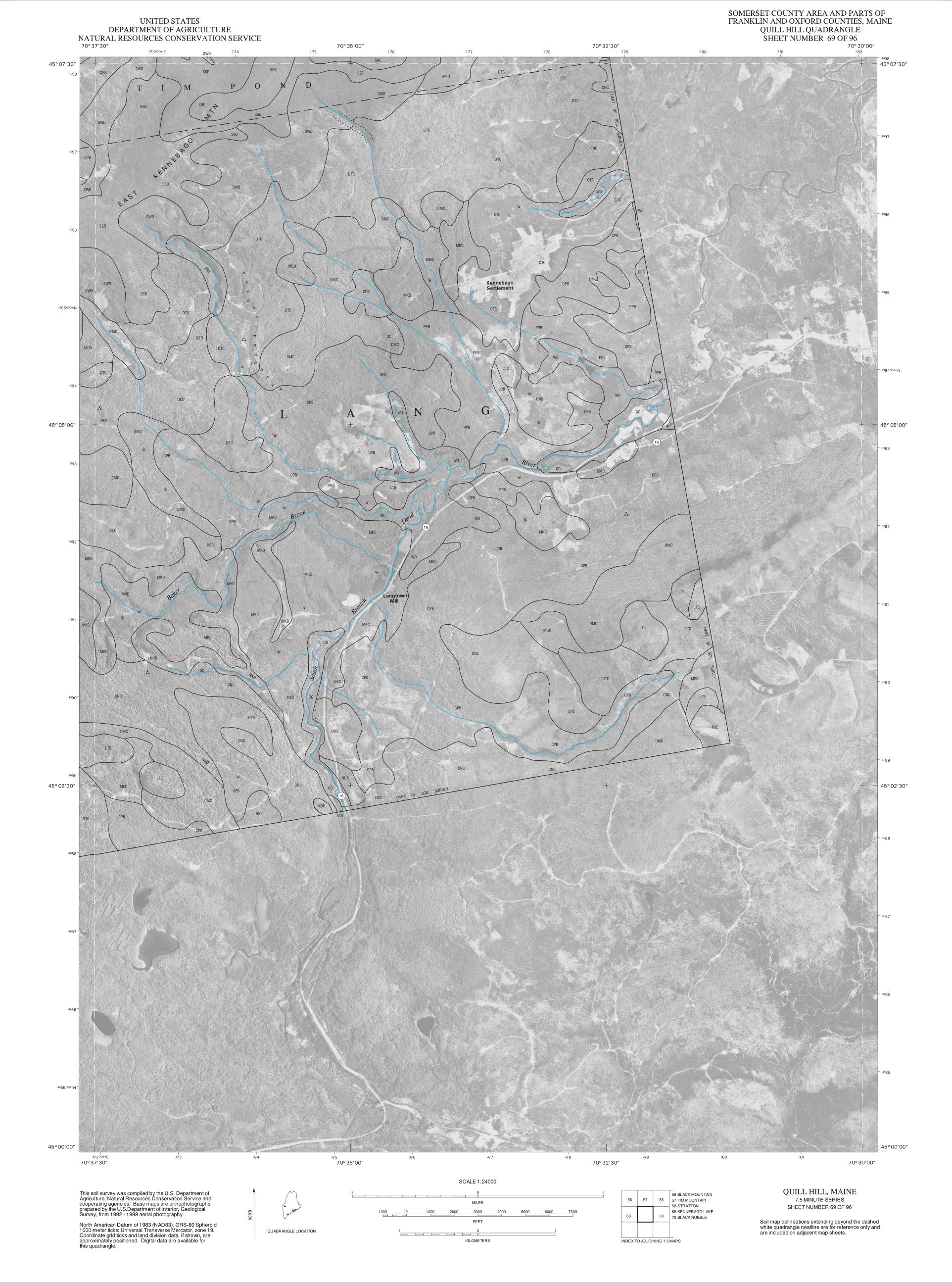


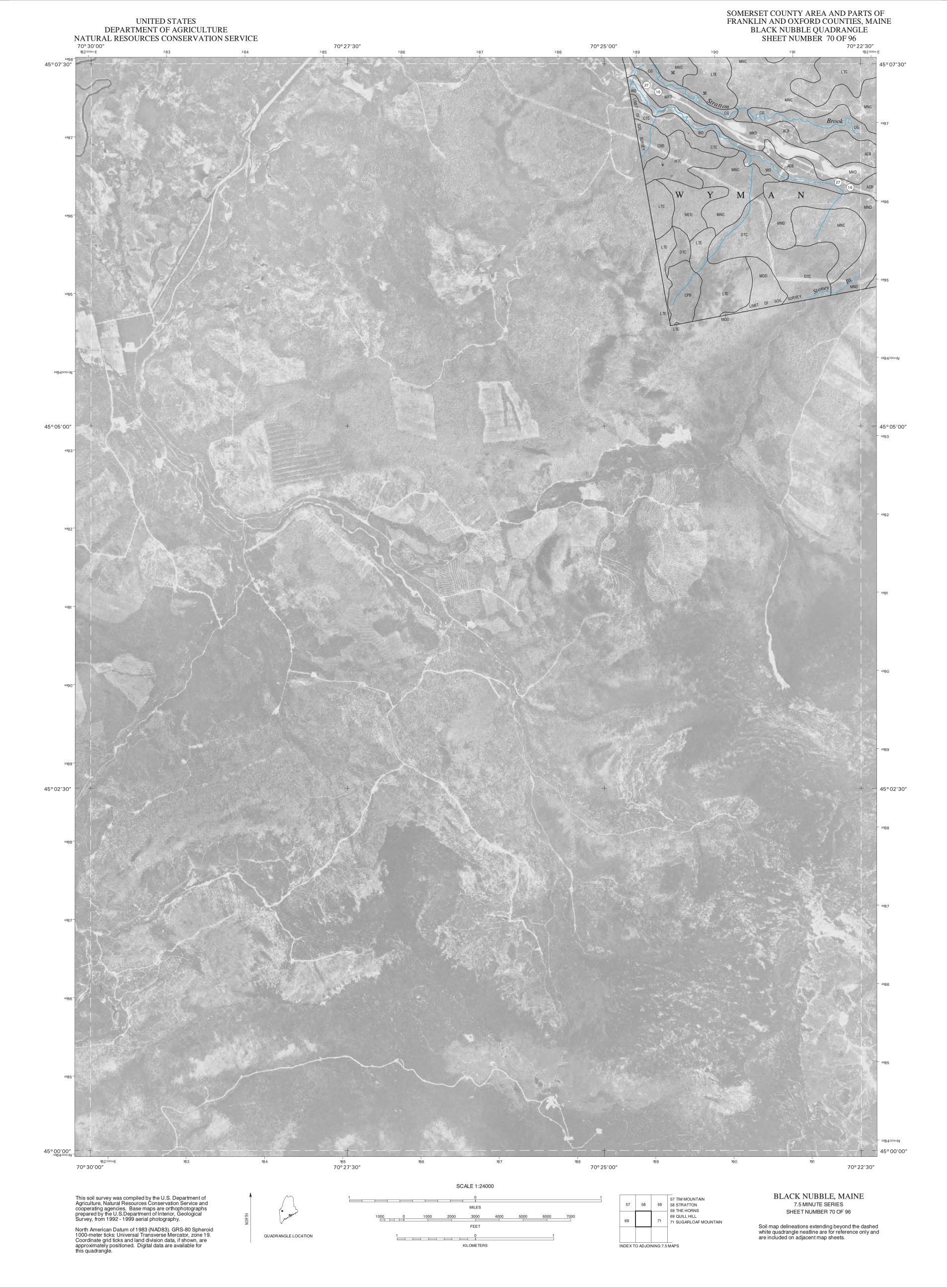




SOMERSET COUNTY AREA AND PARTS OF FRANKLIN AND OXFORD COUNTIES, MAINE



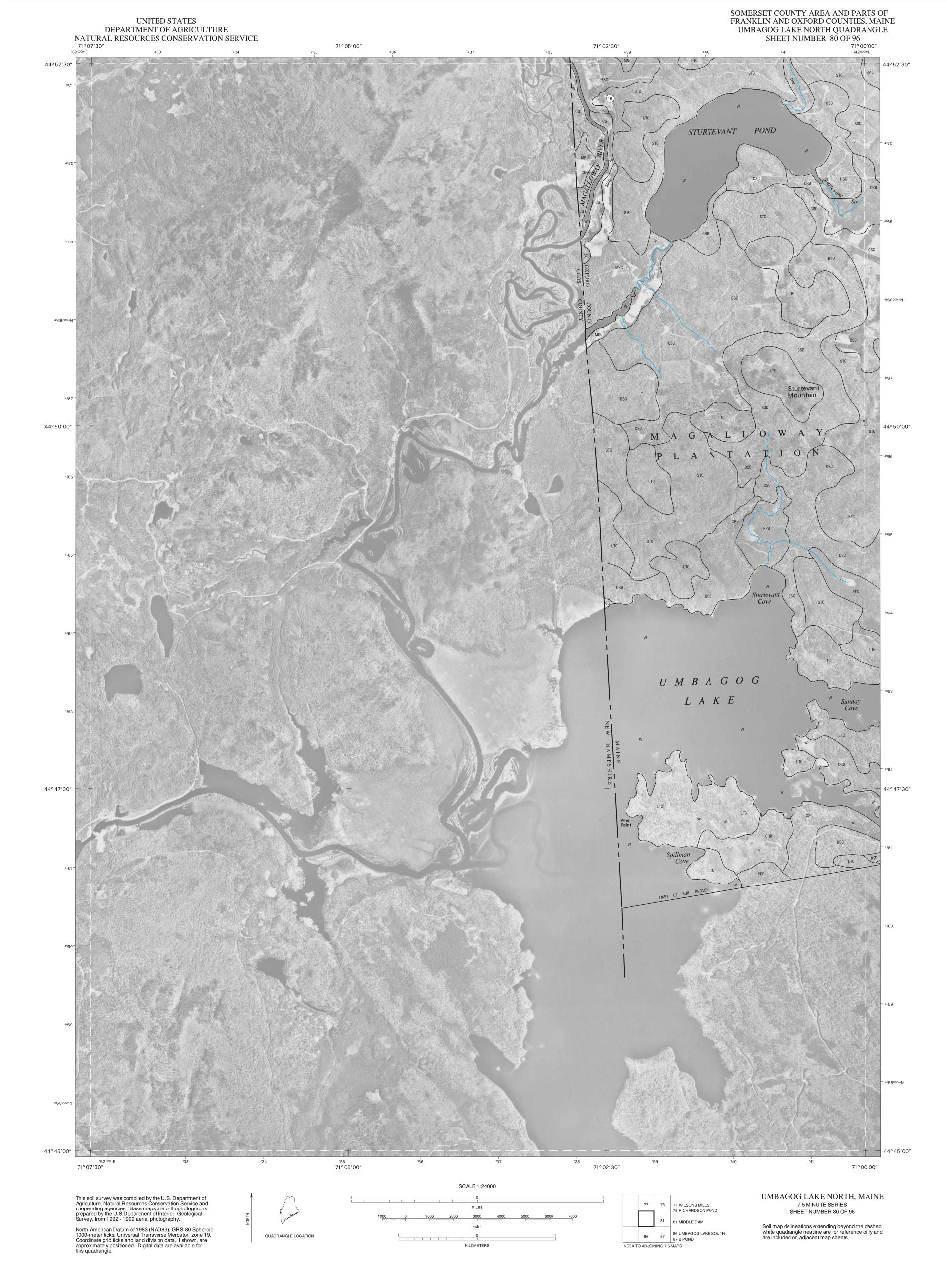




**UNITED STATES** 

SOMERSET COUNTY AREA AND PARTS OF

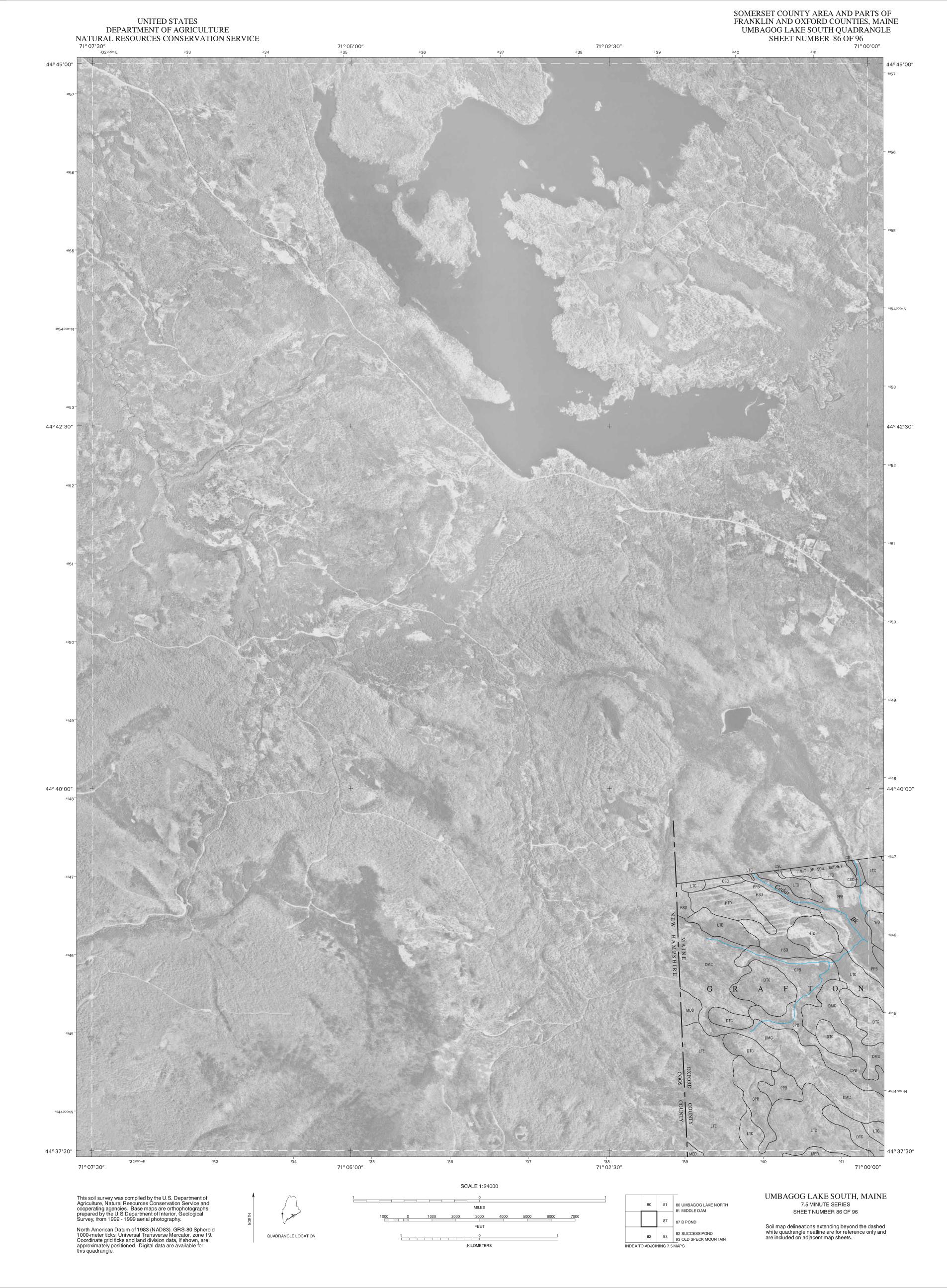
## SOMERSET COUNTY AREA AND PARTS OF FRANKLIN AND OXFORD COUNTIES, MAINE OQUOSSOC QUADRANGLE SHEET NUMBER 79 OF 96 UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE 70° 45′00″ 70° 50′ 00″ 70° 47′ 30″ 45°00′00″ 45°00′00″ Pleasant Island D 44°57′30″ _ 44°57′30″ Stony Batter Point MOOSELOOKMEGUNTIC LAKE44°55′00″ 44°55′00″ Sandy Cove MOOSELOOKMEGUNTIC LAKEToothaker 44°52′30″ ³⁵5 70° 50′00″ 70° 47′30″ 70° 45′00″ SCALE 1:24000 This soil survey was compiled by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service and cooperating agencies. Base maps are orthophotographs prepared by the U.S.Department of Interior, Geological Survey, from 1992 - 1999 aerial photography. OQUOSSOC, MAINE 66 LINCOLN POND 7.5 MINUTE SERIES 68 67 KENNEBAGO 68 KENNEBAGO LAKE SHEET NUMBER 79 OF 96 78 RICHARDSON POND North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83). GRS-80 Spheroid 1000-meter ticks: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 19. Coordinate grid ticks and land division data, if shown, are approximately positioned. Digital data are available for this quadrangle. Soil map delineations extending beyond the dashed white quadrangle neatline are for reference only and are included on adjacent map sheets. 81 MIDDLE DAM 82 METALLAK MOUNTAIN 83 HOUGHTON QUADRANGLE LOCATION KILOMETERS INDEX TO ADJOINING 7.5 MAPS



SOMERSET COUNTY AREA AND PARTS OF

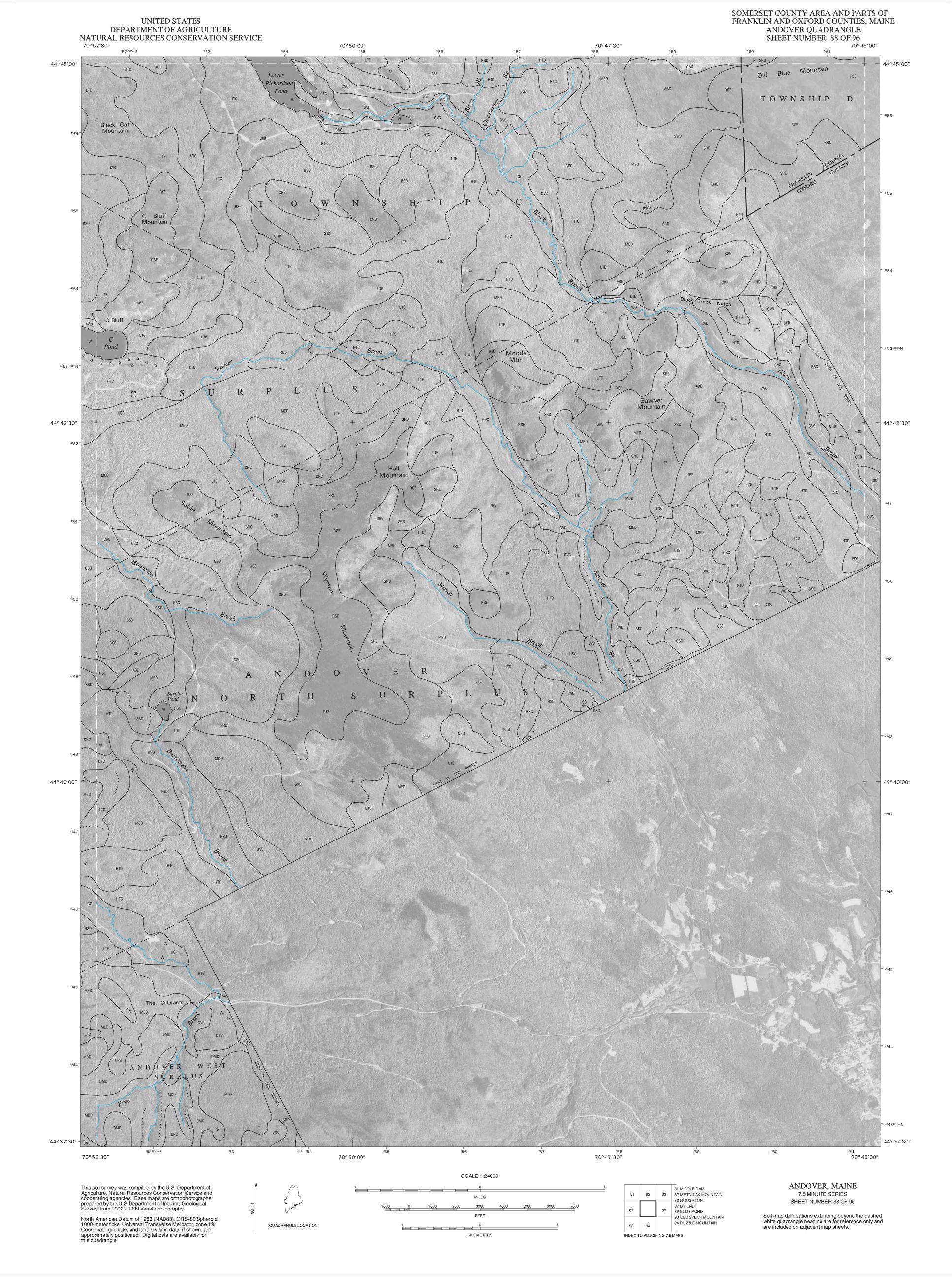
SOMERSET COUNTY AREA AND PARTS OF FRANKLIN AND OXFORD COUNTIES, MAINE HOUGHTON QUADRANGLE SHEET NUMBER 83 OF 96 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE 70° 45′00″ 362 000m E 70° 42′30″ ³65 70° 40′00″ 44°52′30″ 44°52′30″ Long Pond Sabbath Day Pond W MED ⁴⁹⁶⁶ 44° 50′ 00″ 44°50′00″ Four P N 0 Bemis Mountain 44° 47′30″ 44° 45′00″ ³⁶8 70° 40′00″ 70° 37′30″ 70° 45′00″ SCALE 1:24000 This soil survey was compiled by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service and cooperating agencies. Base maps are orthophotographs prepared by the U.S.Department of Interior, Geological Survey, from 1992 - 1999 aerial photography. HOUGHTON, MAINE 79 OQUOSSOC 7.5 MINUTE SERIES SHEET NUMBER 83 OF 96 82 METALLAK MOUNTAIN 84 JACKSON MOUNTAIN North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83). GRS-80 Spheroid 1000-meter ticks: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 19. Coordinate grid ticks and land division data, if shown, are approximately positioned. Digital data are available for this quadrangle. Soil map delineations extending beyond the dashed white quadrangle neatline are for reference only and are included on adjacent map sheets. 88 ANDOVER 90 | 89 ELLIST C.T. | 90 ROXBURY 89 ELLIS POND QUADRANGLE LOCATION KILOMETERS INDEX TO ADJOINING 7.5 MAPS

UNITED STATES



UNITED STATES

SOMERSET COUNTY AREA AND PARTS OF FRANKLIN AND OXFORD COUNTIES, MAINE



**UNITED STATES** 

SOMERSET COUNTY AREA AND PARTS OF

FRANKLIN AND OXFORD COUNTIES, MAINE

SOMERSET COUNTY AREA AND PARTS OF FRANKLIN AND OXFORD COUNTIES, MAINE PUZZLE MOUNTAIN QUADRANGLE SHEET NUMBER 94 OF 96 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE 70° 47′30″ ³58 70° 50′ 00″ 44° 37′ 30″ 44° 37′ 30″ -Black Mtn MED SURPLUS ANDOVER W E S T Lightning Ledge 4939000mN 44° 35′00″ 44° 35′00″ 4938 44° 32′30″ 44° 32′30″ ³54 70° 50′00″ ³⁶¹ 000mE 70° 45′00″ ³⁵¹ 000mE 70° 52′30″ SCALE 1:24000 This soil survey was compiled by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service and cooperating agencies. Base maps are orthophotographs prepared by the U.S.Department of Interior, Geological Survey, from 1992 - 1999 aerial photography. PUZZLE MOUNTAIN, MAINE 7.5 MINUTE SERIES 89 88 ANDOVER 89 ELLIS POND SHEET NUMBER 94 OF 96 93 OLD SPECK MOUNTAIN North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83). GRS-80 Spheroid 1000-meter ticks: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 19. Coordinate grid ticks and land division data, if shown, are approximately positioned. Digital data are available for this quadrangle. Soil map delineations extending beyond the dashed white quadrangle neatline are for reference only and are included on adjacent map sheets. 96 GILEAD QUADRANGLE LOCATION 1 0 KILOMETERS INDEX TO ADJOINING 7.5 MAPS

UNITED STATES

SOMERSET COUNTY AREA AND PARTS OF FRANKLIN AND OXFORD COUNTIES, MAINE SHELBURNE QUADRANGLE SHEET NUMBER 95 OF 96 UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE
71° 07′30″
31°000mE 32°2 71° 00′ 00″ 341 000mE 71°02′30″ 71° 05′00″ ³39 LTE 335 44° 30′ 00″ 44° 30′00″ Mt Carlo 44° 27′ 30″ 44° 27′ 30″ 44° 25′ 00″ 44° 25′ 00″ 71° 07′30″ ³³4 71° 05′00″ 71° 02′30″ 71° 00′ 00″ SCALE 1:24000 This soil survey was compiled by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service and cooperating agencies. Base maps are orthophotographs prepared by the U.S.Department of Interior, Geological Survey, from 1992 - 1999 aerial photography. SHELBURNE, MAINE 93 92 SUCCESS POND 93 OLD SPECK MOUNTAIN 7.5 MINUTE SERIES SHEET NUMBER 95 OF 96 96 GILEAD North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83). GRS-80 Spheroid 1000-meter ticks: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 19. Coordinate grid ticks and land division data, if shown, are approximately positioned. Digital data are available for this quadrangle. Soil map delineations extending beyond the dashed white quadrangle neatline are for reference only and are included on adjacent map sheets. QUADRANGLE LOCATION KILOMETERS INDEX TO ADJOINING 7.5 MAPS

